MIGRANT LABOUR, SA - GENERAL

1983

JAN. ___ DEC.

200 104 D-Dispatch 13/1/83

Most migrants from Transkei

PRETORIA — Transkei provided the largest number of migrant workers in South Africa — 336 000, according to a survey by the Bureau of Economic Research (Benso)

Ciskei had the second largest number of border commuters — 38 400

Benso said in a statement on the survey yesterday that it was unrealistic to blame political decision makers for the problems that still remained in the four independent black states Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei

The bureau, which recently conducted the survey on development in the four countries, said if latest statistics for the independent states were "stripped of all subjective political prejudice," it was clear that satisfactory progress was being made in the national states

"Given the backlog that exists at the moment, it is unrealistic to expect a more rapid growth rate at this stage"

The total number of migrant workers from the states increased from 58 000 in 1977 to 634 000 in 1981, while the number of border commuters increased from 194 000 to 215 400 Bophuthatswana provided 197 000 of the migrant workers

The major part of the border commuters also came from Bophuthatswana (162 200), the four states have a total population of 4,6 million — and 3,9 million of those people live outside the four states

A "relatively high growth rate" had resulted in 59,1 per cent of the four states' population being in the potential school-going age group — 19 years and younger, the survey said

From 1970 to 1980 the economically active black population of the four states increased from 833 000 to 1 082 879 During 1980 just less than 59 per cent were active in the agricultural sector, which was still run on a subsistence basis

The agricultural sector, along with government employment (121 681) and commuting (215 400) provided the major number of job opportunities for the inhabitants of these states — DDC-SAPA

Huge increase in Lesotho miners' payout from S A

13/1/83 Star (200)

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — South African gold mines last year paid Lesotho more than R111 million in deferred pay and remittances for Basotho miners

The R111 477 262 paid out was more than double the 1981 figure of R55 514 689

The Lesotho manager of the Employment Bureau of Africa, which recruits labour for the South African mines, Mr J A P Fitzsimmons, attributed the increase to big wage rises on the mines in the past year

The number of Basotho employed in the gold mines increased by only 2,59 percent from 71 196 in 1981 to 73 040

30 years ago Dr Piet Koornhof wrote a thesis knocking SA's race policy. Now a chip off the old block has done it again

700 S. Times 16/1/83

A CABINET Minister's son has completed a survey of urban black attitudes which directly contradicts prevailing Nationalist policies.

Johan — son of Co-operation and Development Minister Dr Piet Koornhof — admitted yesterday that his findings were a rebuttal of Government policies

The key finding of the survey, conducted in Soweto — with its 1,5-million population, the symbol of black urbanisation in South Africa — is

That the vast majority of Sowetans, 84 percent, see themselves as permanent residents of "white" South Africa with no other home.

Only 6,2 percent claim that their "real homes" are in the homelands

This finding conflicts totally with Government policy, which at present holds that all blacks in the country must somehow be officially connected to a homeland, through which they must express their political aspirations

The survey found that Sowetans have two overwhelming priorities in their list of needs property rights and human dignity

Mr Koornhof said yesterday "My father knows what trends the survey has indicated He is very interested"

A Rhodes Scholar completing a thesis for a political science doctorate at Oxford University in England (his father, too, wrote a doctoral thesis at Oxford on black urbanisation), Mr Koornhof, 27, added "I have always wanted not to harm what my father has been doing, but I am a South African and care deeply about the future of my country

"It would not be responsible of me if I did not speak out on what I have found"

He said that "the urban African forms the key to any settlement or constitutional arrangement in South Africa The more we learn about their situation, the better equipped we will be in order to achieve a solution"

Dignity

Blacks, the survey indicates, believe that education, income differences and social behaviour "seriously divide people in South Africa"

Mr Koornhof added "They show how very highly they regard property and human dignity, and the question must be asked whether we are treating these people with the dignity they crave"

Conducted in Soweto between December 1 and 21 last year, the survey was done in co-operation with the Human Sciences Research Council Mr Koornhof is completing a thesis entitled "The urban African in South Africa The process of cultural adaptation"

Mr Koornhof told the Sunday Times that the survey was "geared towards the values that people have in Soweto their political rights, the economic system, the social system, education, housing and spending patterns I specifically wanted to know how many people regarded Soweto as their real home"

He said one of the most important results was in education where "there has been a definite improvement"

The survey shows that 68,5 percent thought that changes had been made in the education system, while 95 percent agreed there had been an improvement in the number of schools

The quality of teachers had also improved (57,6 percent believed this) while the supply of textbooks was to the satisfaction of 81,4 percent

However, more than 50 percent of blacks with a Form 5 or higher education

By NORMAN CHANDLER

DR PIET KOORNHOF
30-year-old warning

LIKE FATHER . . . LIKE SON

THIS is a tale of two theses the one by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, the other by his son, Johan.

Father's was about the drift of the black man to the towns

The son's tells how they are adapting to life in those towns

Both were completed (Father Koornhof's 30 years ago, Son Johan's this year) to win doctorates from Hertford College, Oxford.

Yesterday, Mr Johan Koornhof disclosed to the Sunday Times details of a survey on urban blacks which forms part of his thesis

Dr Koornhof obtained his doctorate in philosophy (Ph D) at Oxford on the strength of what amounted to a sharp rebuttal of what later became known as apartheid.

It was entitled "The drift from the reserves among the South African Bantu"

In it he said, among other things, that the dispossession of "the natives" which followed the Dutch landing at the Cape helped to originate the problem which South Africa was facing today

One result of white domination according to Dr Koornhof 30 years ago, was "a discrepancy between individual worth and social rewards" and this was resented "by a steadily growing number of natives"

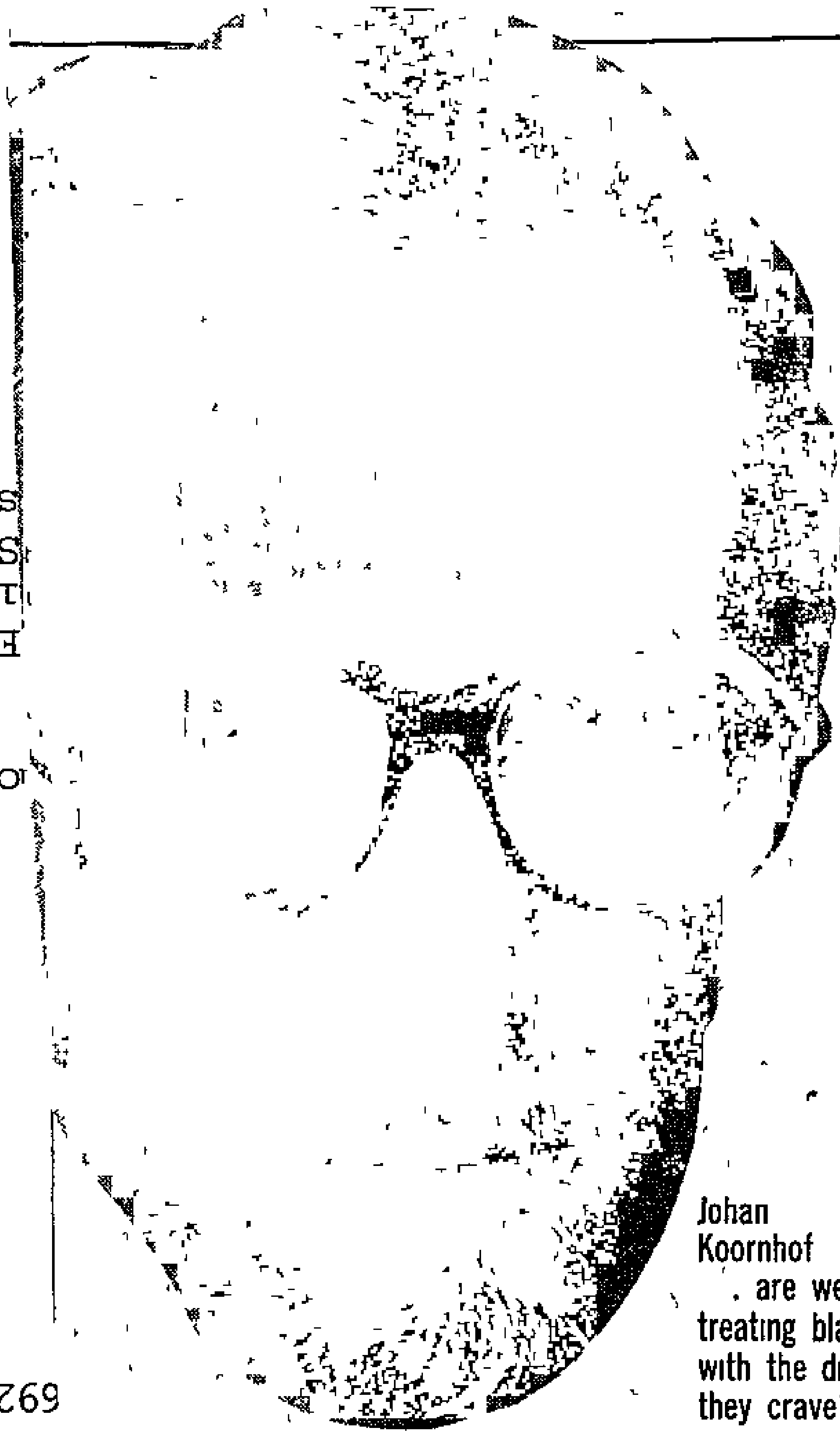
He wrote. " . the system of race relations between black and white, as it obtains in the Union (of South Africa), instead of resolving the social, economic and political problems arising out of the drift to the towns, worsens it

"The drift, in turn, within this system, has an adverse effect on race relations and tends to perpetuate the dominant cleavage between the black and white groups"

He suggested that for effective co-operation, the only remedy was to get people "to work together on a common task; the task takes over and new illumination lightens up the scene".

Dr Koornhof warned 30 years ago that black reaction to white dominance was "resentment and rebellion against the social structure which may easily develop in to revolt or a general state of anarchy".

Dr Koornhof's thesis said that white attempts to stop the drift from the reserves were futile — "It is rather like the demand to screw down the locomotive's safety valve because the escaping steam is annoying some first-class passengers"



Johan Koornhof . are we treating blacks with the dignity they crave?

did not agree that the quality of teachers had improved

Over 80 percent of people canvassed wanted to buy their own houses and property immediately, although 64,8 percent of an "elite" group — white collar workers, students and those earning over R400 per month — said they were not satisfied with the house in which they lived at present Even so, 46,8 percent said that if it were available to buy, they would do so

"The myth about a black middle class being a stabilising force must now be open to question," Mr Koornhof said.

"It is obvious that people want their own homes Property is rated very highly, and is a most fundamental indication that full property rights should be awarded to the urban African

"It is a rebuttal of prevailing Government policy, but the Government should, I believe, grant these people their rights to property"

Mr Koornhof said the survey gave "a clear indication" of values which blacks considered "dear to themselves — such as family, truth and property

"It is an astonishing result for it is a very sophisticated value pattern which has emerged"

He added that white South Africans "cannot think that we can have people with sophisticated values, yet expect them to continue in an abnormal situation If we think that, then we are heading for trouble

"The necessary institutions must be created to be in accord with the values held and indicated by the survey"

Informed

Results of the survey also show that 60 percent of Sowetans listen to radio news and other factual or discussion programmes every day, and that most are very often better informed about events in South Africa than most whites

Forty percent read a newspaper every day as against 20 percent who don't read one at all

Over 47 percent watch television most nights of the week (just under 25 percent watch every night) but — and Mr Koornhof believes this is because electricity is still being introduced to the area — 44 percent hardly ever watch TV

Other results

Soweto as a "real" home with no ties to homelands 84 percent.

Languages 34,1 percent Zulu speaking; 20,9 percent Tswana, 19,4 percent South Sotho

Influx Bill likely to be scrapped

ARGUS 18/1/83

(200) (204) (206) (340)

Political Staff

THE controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is heading for the scrap heap.

No official confirmation could be obtained today that the Bill, which met with widespread condemnation, was to be shelved

However, members of the Parliamentary select committee on the constitution have been told they will not be dealing with the Bill this year, and they expect it to be scrapped

The Bill was one of the trilogy of so-called "Koornhof Bills" which were intended to improve the lot of blacks in the urban areas

OTHERS

The Black Community Development Act was approved by Parliament last year The Black Local Authority Bill is being dealt with by the select committee, and is expected to be put before Parliament during the forthcoming session

The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill has been described as placing blacks under a virtual state of martial law in attempting to control the influx to urban areas

It is understood that instead of going ahead with the Bill, the Government is contemplating amendments to legislation that would toughen influx laws

COURT DECISIONS

These could include far heavier penalties for offences under the influx control provisions and reversal of court decisions allowing wives and dependents of people with rights under Section 10a and b of the Black Urban Areas Act to live in urban areas

The Government has announced that the Bill will be referred to black local authorities for their consideration, but this is seen as a way in which it can be shelved quietly, as it is highly unlikely to receive support from the black urban community.

States minus half the 'citizens'

By JOHN MOJAPELO

ALMOST as many "citizens" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) lived outside these "independent" homelands as inside in 1980.

In a survey released by the Department of Co-operation and Development's economic bureau, 3 900 000 lived in "white" South Africa, while 4 600 000 stayed within the borders of the four areas

The figures also showed that between 1970 and 1980 total population within these areas increased by 27,8% or 2 5% a year

"This relatively high growth rate has resulted in 59,1% of the population being in the potential school-going age group (19 years and younger)," the survey noted

"It has the further implication that the male dependency burden is exceptionally high, namely 100 463,3 "

From 1970 to 1980 the economically active black population in the areas increased from 833 000 to 1 082 879

During 1980, almost 60% were involved in agriculture, which is still run on a subsistence basis

Government employment provided 121 681 jobs, while 215 400 commuted daily to "white" areas for work and in 634 000 left as contract labour

In 1977 migrant workers totalled 558 000 and border commuters 194 000

Transkei with 336 000 and Bophuthatswana, with 197 000, provided the bulk of migrant workers in 1980

Most of the border commuters came from Bophuthatswana (162 200) followed by Ciskei (38 400)

'Because Transkei and Venda are not situated near large urban centres in the RSA, commuting does not represent such a major opportunity for employment as is the case in the former two states,' the survey states

Urban population in the four "states' more than doubled to about 562 000 between 1970 to 1980

This represented an average annual growth rate of 7,3% — about three times higher than the population growth rate

The large demand for job opportunities coupled with the need to urbanise can therefore be regarded as two of the most outstanding issues of the TBVC countries," the survey said

In 1975, the gross domestic product (GDP) in the TBVC totalled R489-million — a mere 1,9% of 'white" South Africa's GDP

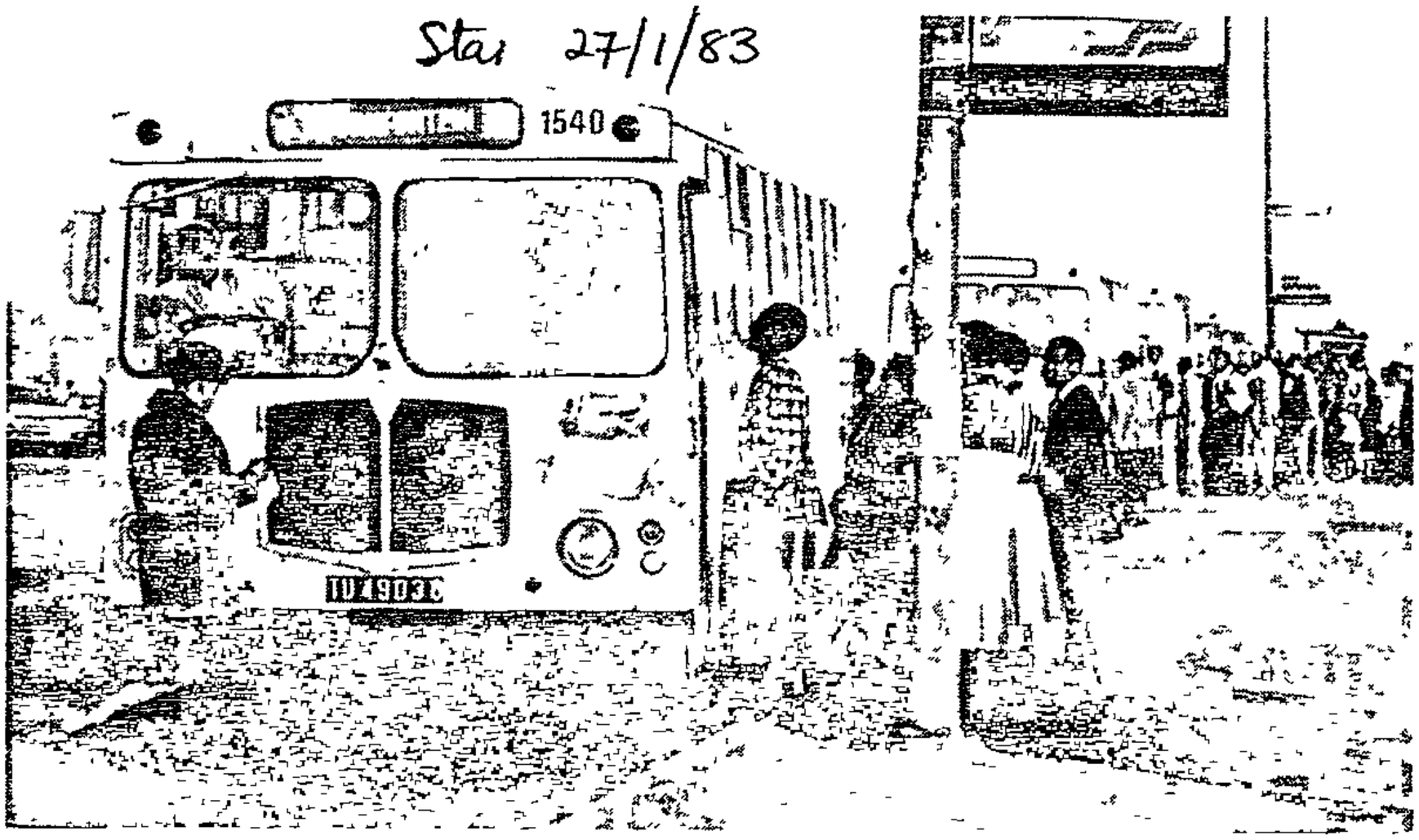
In 1980 the GDP increased to an estimated R1 324-million — 2,3% of the Republic's total GDP

The outstanding characteristic of the TBVC's GDP is that about a quarter of the GDP generated in the public sector is made up of the the wage bill for general administration, education and health

The gross national product of the TBVC increased from R1 238-million in 1975 to R3 089 million in 1980 - more than half of which was the earnings of migrant workers (R1 369-million) and commuters (R518-million)

The total purchasing power of blacks in the TBVC increased from R590-million in 1975 to R1 715-million in 1980

Star 27/1/83



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

200

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

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

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

Conducted in November 1980, the investigation could have widespread repercussions

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

ILLNESS

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

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

Workers who commuted for long periods each day could be expected to build up a resistance to commuting resulting in instability and lack of productivity in the workforce

In kwaNdebele, the HSRC found

- The majority of commuters who bussed between 110 and 130 km to work in Pretoria, left home before 5 am, spent at least two to three hours on a bus each day and nearly half (47 percent) had already had trouble at work emanating from poor transport
- A quarter of the 199 commuters interviewed spent three hours or longer on a bus each day and more than half were away from home for more than 14 hours a day Only seven percent arrived home before 5,30 pm
- About half caught two buses to work and the vast majority left home to do what was described as "heavy work", without breakfast
- Two thirds said travelling by bus caused them problems
- At the time of the survey the average weekly wage was R38,50, of which 17,5 percent was spent on transport
- Buses failing to arrive, arriving late, being too full or breaking down, accounted for 63 percent of incidents when commuters stayed away from work
- Buses which were too full to carry all the passengers left commuters behind who either arrived late for work or didn't get to work at all
- Thirty nine percent said they had been warned or threatened by employers because of commuting problems beyond their control

Only a small number had actually been fired because of this

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

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

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

Several commuters, for instance, complained of lack of sleep

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

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

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

CAPE TIMES 2/2/83

Influx control: Govt's 'plans'

200

Staff Reporter

EVEN if the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill were scrapped, the government would very likely "amend existing legislation to achieve the same purpose," Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office (AAO), said yesterday

She was speaking on the practical implications of proposed influx control legislation, particularly in the Western Cape The lecture was one of a series organized by the University of Cape Town's Summer School

Mrs Robb said the controversial draft bill, which has been criticized by churches, community organizations and opposition politicians, was meant to "curtail and control as far as possible the number of black people living and working in the urban areas of South Africa"

However, according to a recent press report, the draft legislation, currently being studied by a select committee of Parliament, would be withdrawn altogether

Mrs Robb said statements by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at a National Party congress in East London in October last year indicated that government was planning to amend existing legislation "to achieve the same purpose"

● The AAO's organizer, Mrs Val West, said that during 1981, 13 694 people had been arrested under the influx control laws in Cape Town This figure excluded the 3 666 Nyanga site squatters arrested and deported to Transkei

(200) 18/2/83

National States Citizenship Act

Hansard 9 Col. 212-213

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

(1) How many citizens of independent Black states have become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3(3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970;

(2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in

respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship,

(3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) 4 304

(2)(a) and (b)	Transkei	3 735
	Bophuthatswana	541
	Venda	14
	Ciskei	14
(3)(a) and (b)	Ciskei	2 104
	KwaZulu	1 097
	Qwaqwa	1 065
	Lebowa	15
	Gazankulu	23

D. Dispatch 21/2/83 (200)

Duncan: apartheid stays with changes

PORT ELIZABETH — Better conditions being encouraged by the government for urban Africans and improvements in labour legislation should not be seen as a move to do away with the apartheid system in South Africa, Mrs Sheena Duncan, Black Sash national president said here at the weekend

At a regional conference of the Black Sash, Mrs Duncan, said all the improvements for the urban Africans were being done at the expense of the majority of Africans

Mrs Duncan said the "euphoria about positive change should not be allowed to spread further through the white community"

It appeared the government was introducing legislation to reduce the number of Africans qualifying for Section 10 rights by half and that the plans to improve the life of this small percentage of the population was to create a prosperous group which excluded both the poor and those without urban rights, she said

"Millions of rands has been spent on the electrification of Soweto which is a good thing physically for the people but not economically, because the rate per unit in Soweto is higher than that in Johannesburg's northern suburbs" — DDC

Influx control crackdown

CAPE TIMES 24/2/83

200

Political Staff

STATISTICS released in Parliament on pass arrests during 1982 indicate a massive crackdown in the government's implementation of influx control

During 1982 more than 200 000 blacks were arrested on pass law offences

This represents a 27 percent increase over the figure for 1981 and a staggering 90 percent increase over figures for 1980

The latest statistics were disclosed by the Minister of Co-Operation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in reply to questions in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton)

Dr Koornhof disclosed that during 1982 there were 112 646 blacks arrested under the pass laws by administration board officials while Mr Le Grange disclosed that the police had arrested 93 376 blacks under the pass laws.

Mrs Suzman reacted with shock to the disclosures

"These shocking figures highlight the fact that while the government is talking reform for coloureds and Indians the exclusion of blacks from the constitutional proposals renders them completely vulnerable as far as discriminatory laws affecting them are concerned," she said

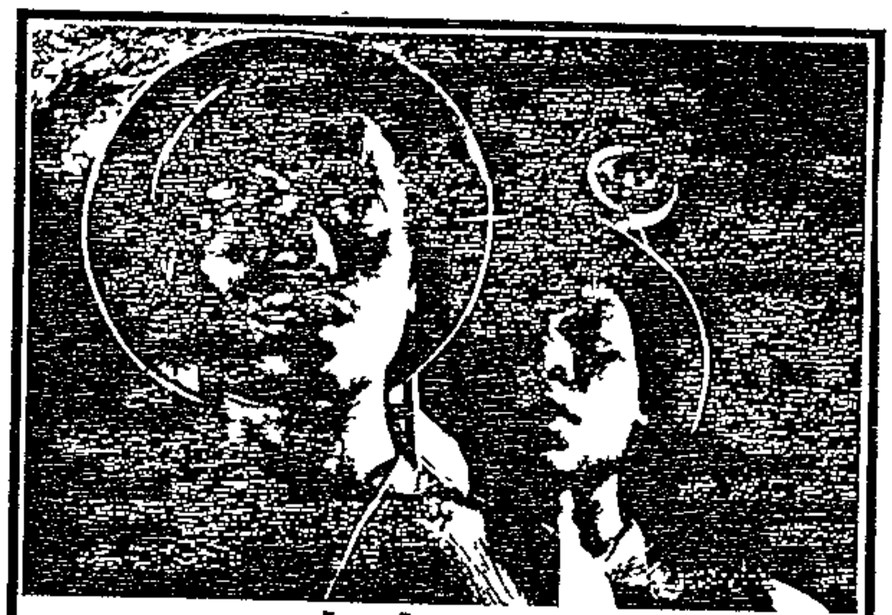
"Whither Dr Koornhof's declaration of war on the dompas?"

CAPE TIMES 25/2/83

'Injustice' to blacks at Sats

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — It was "basically unjust" to deny over one-third of the South African Transport Services' black labour force permanent employment status, Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North) said yesterday

He was speaking in the Committee Stage debate on a clause of the Conditions of Employment



Labour

(Sats) Bill which states that no person shall be appointed in a permanent capacity, or on probation, or in a temporary capacity unless he has — among other qualifications — SA citizenship

Such persons may only be employed in a casual or regular capacity, according to the clause

Referring to the Sats 1981/82 Annual Report tabled in Parliament yesterday, Mr McIntosh said more than one-third of the service's black labour force or about 50 000 people, did not have SA citizenship, having been "stripped" of it by the coming of independence to the national states

"To deny them permanent employment status, even though they may have been born in South Africa, is basically unjust," Mr McIntosh said

Other people could come from overseas countries, work for five years and then become permanent employees, he said

Mr McIntosh proposed two amendments to the clause

- That citizens of the black homelands and independent states created by the government should be allowed to become permanent employees
- That employees should be able to apply for permanent status after two years

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said the PFP was missing the whole point and that the bill had nothing to do with citizenship

"The prime consideration should be the conditions of service of the migrant labourers, and not their citizenship"

Migrant labourers came to fulfill an economic need and not to take out citizenship, he said

Replying to the debate on this clause, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said no employees had lost their permanent status — they had not had it originally

Mr Schoeman said he could not accept the amendments proposed by Mr McIntosh in the present circumstances

"I have already explained the difficulties"

The clause was passed without amendments — Sapa

Government bank loans

256 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether any amounts have been borrowed by the (a) Government and (b) Reserve Bank from the private banking sector since 1 April 1982 if so, (i) what amounts and (ii) when,

(2) whether any of these amounts have been repaid, if so, which amounts?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) and (2)(a) The Government has not in the normal sense of the word borrowed from the private banking sector since 1 April 1982 and has therefore made no repayments Government issues, are made available to the markets through tender issues the so called tap issues' sold by the Reserve Bank or by primary issues and the Treasury has no knowledge as to the nature of the institutions who take up this paper for their own account

According to a survey the Reserve Bank has made from the financial statements of the monetary banking sector[1], it appears that the holdings of Government paper by these institutions increased by R410 million between 1 April 1982 and 31 December 1982

(1) and (2)(b) The Reserve Bank has not received any loans from the private banking sector since April 1982 and has therefore also made no repayments

[1] Including commercial banks, merchant banks, monetary general banks and discount houses

Hansard Q Col 375-376 28/2/83

National Housing Fund

266 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Community Development †

Whether loans at reduced interest rates are available from the National Housing Fund for the provision of housing to the aged and handicapped of all population groups, if so, what are these interest rates in respect of each population group?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Yes at a uniform interest rate of 1% but in respect of infirmed aged a loan at a rate of ½% can be considered

National Route N103

268 Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

(1) Whether the planned programme for the completion of the Johannesburg southern by-pass road known as National Route N103 is being adhered to, if so,

(2) whether tenders have been (a) called for and (b) awarded, if so,

(3) (a) what is the expected date of (i) commencement and (ii) completion of the contracts for the (aa) Gillview interchange and (bb) Gillview-Ridgeway road section and (b) what is the expected cost of the (i) Gillview interchange and (ii) Gillview-Ridgeway road section,

(4) What progress is being made with the (a) Reading-Gillview road section, (b) Diepkloof-Ridgeway road section and (c) Diepkloof-Ridgeway interchange complex,

(5) when can the Johannesburg southern by-pass road be expected to be taken into full use?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(2) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(3) (a) (i) (aa) 1985

(ii) (aa) 1987

(i) (bb) 1984

(ii) (bb) 1986

(3) (b) (i) R13 million

(ii) R18 million

(4) (a) The work is scheduled for completion during 1983

(b) The work is scheduled for completion during 1984

(c) The contract is administered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration and has now been awarded at a contract price of R21 million The work is scheduled to commence during 1983 and to be completed during 1985

Hansard (200)

Unemployment benefits

Q Col. 377 28/2/83

285 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether unemployment benefits payable in respect of Black persons who previously worked in the Republic and have since returned to the Transkei are paid out in Transkei, if not, why not, if so, at which centres in Transkei?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

No In terms of an agreement entered into between the government of the Republic of South Africa and the government of Transkei prior to the independence of Transkei and which was implemented by the Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1976 (Act No 108 of 1976) the right to benefits of certain persons who were contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, immediately prior to Transkei becoming independent, was preserved for a period of three years after independence only

Hansard Q.Col. 377-378 28/2/83

Rent control

301 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development

How many dwelling units are still subject to rent control in each province?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The hon member is referred to the reply on his Question 78 of 1982 to which nothing can be added

George. flight passengers

339 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the average number of passengers of Flight SA 603 who (a) embarked and (b) disembarked at George on each specified day of the week on which the said flight operated during the period 1 November 1982 to 31 January 1983?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a)	Mondays	16
	Wednesdays	19
	Thursdays	14
	Fridays	24
	Saturdays	14
(b)	Mondays	28
	Wednesdays	35
	Thursdays	26
	Fridays	26
	Saturdays	29

Hansard Hansard

Coloured owners of farms/small holdings

Q.Col. 378 28/2/83

351 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether there are any Coloured owners of (a) farms and (b) small holdings in the Republic outside (i) the national states and (ii) areas scheduled for reversion to White ownership, if so,

(2) (a) how many such owners are there in each category and (b) (i) what is the area of land involved and (ii) where is such land situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) and (2) The information is unfortunately not available

a university lecturer and an Indian businessman

Black Sash hits front page of top US paper

The Star Bureau
28/2/83

NEW YORK — Readers of the New York Times, America's most influential newspaper, were acquainted yesterday with "the agonies and anxieties of blacks fighting for the right to live in South African cities — and of the constant, but often futile, efforts made on their behalf by the Black Sash"

In a front page report from Johannesburg, the paper pointed out the difference between what Dr Koornhof had promised some years ago "when he declared war on the dompas", and today's worsened position

In reporting to Parliament recently on his so-called "war", Dr Koornhof said that pass offence arrests had risen by nearly a third last year and had practically doubled since 1980

But it was the Black Sash, from information gleaned from the 25 000 cases it handles annually, that made it possible to chart "the real drift of South Africa's racial policies at a time when the Government is trying to present a liberalising posture"

The paper said the movement's leader, Mrs Sheena Duncan, had become an authority on the administration of the pass laws in the 20 years she had devoted to setting down, case by case, the travails of thousands of blacks

It quoted her as saying that not long ago she was ready to give up the work because she found much of her time was either devoted to counselling those who were actually beyond her help or to "devising ways where people who have rights can finally get them"

"It seemed to her that the Government had effectively closed many of the loopholes in the laws It was becoming impossible for rural blacks to establish themselves in urban areas and the Black Sash was helping fewer and fewer people"

But then she realised that "the Black Sash's main function is political pressure, which we carry out through educating the black community, and we couldn't do that without the knowledge we get from our daily contacts"

outnumber the 1 800 islanders — Associated Press

NPU lifts suspension of Die Suidwester

The Star's Africa News Service 28/2/83

WINDHOEK — The Newspaper Press Union (NPU) of South Africa has offered to lift the three-month suspension it imposed recently on Windhoek's National Party newspaper Die Suidwester

This follows an urgent application by Die Suidwester to the Johannesburg Supreme Court last week to have the NPU's action declared unlawful and invalid

According to Die Suidwester's lead story on Friday, the union has also offered to pay legal costs on a party-to-party basis The newspaper is also claiming client and legal costs and has demanded that the NPU ensure news coverage of equal prominence to that given the original suspension

The suspension stemmed from complaints submitted to the Press Council by the DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa, about an article the newspaper carried about him in September 1981

The council upheld four of Dr Africa's complaints and ordered Die Suidwester to publish the adjudication

Die Suidwester did so, but also published comment rejecting three of the four findings

The NPU regarded this comment as contempt of the Press Council and consequently suspended the newspaper

his badly injured s

WASHINGTON — In what a lawyer descr case he had ever seen, a 65-year-old retired been charged here with the murder of his ba old son

Colonel Stanley Stephenson was arrested Hospital after he had allegedly shot his son undergo surgery for severe burns Martin di being shot

According to neighbours, Colonel Stephens been under severe mental strain since his s suicide more than two years ago

They said Martin had set himself alight in family home He had suffered 80 percent bo some fingers on one hand and was unable t extensive scar tissue

The father stayed with his stricken son, phrenic, every day for 16 hours a day

Last Thursday, Martin entered the hospital ment but apparently refused to co-operate wi cording to reports here he had asked his fathe sions to end his misery by helping him to Bureau

Barnard heads cell re

LAUSANNE — Professor Chris Barnard, the So transplant pioneer, has been signed up to head a at a private clinic near Lausanne, the owner yesterday

Banker Mr Armin Mattli said that under th three-year contract signed in Cape Town 10 da Barnard would lead a team of 12 Swiss Ge scientists at the clinic, which specialises in celli

The controversial method involves transpl unborn lambs to humans and is claimed to h effects

Mr Mattli said Professor Barnard had been a La Prairie clinic at Montreux-Clarens and begin his work in April — Associated Press

vows: No cover-up

ephen doctor e mys- British laimed

when a r Ron ng rel- aigned ighter party allega- Star's

infor-

mation that certain moves are in progress There are new developments but nothing I can discuss"

Mr Smith said at his home in Guisely in Yorkshire that a doctor had admitted to "lying" over the affair

"I can say for sure this business will not be covered up It may take a little while yet, but it will come out — have no fear"

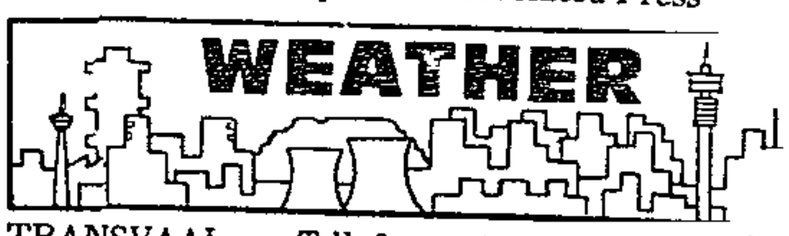
His friend, housewife Mrs Gwen Severn (60), of Yorkshire, showed The Star a letter from Mr Smith which said, among other things "You can be sure that proceedings are afoot against (the doctor) in criminal law and from the General Medical Council"

The doctor was a material witness at the Helen Smith inquest in Leeds recently

Miss Smith was murdered at the party, where Dutch sea captain Johannes Otten was also found dead, claims Mr Smith, a former policeman

But the inquest, held after an intensive Press and public campaign, took the case no further The coroner returned an open verdict after contradictory evidence

Mrs Severn said "Ron Smith wants to clear his daughter's name He has not stopped fighting to do it and never will"



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow Cloudy mild with isolated thundershowers but cool over tral Transvaal with occasional light rain T cool conditions will spread to the rest of the prov tomorrow

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24 hour period ended 8 am today

	Max	Min	Rain mm	
Bryanston	30	18	—	Vereeniging
Hill Extension	32	17	—	Cape Town
Westdene	33	18	—	Durban
Nelspruit	35	21	1,5	Port Elizabeth
Pretoria	36	20	—	East London
Krugersdorp	33	18	—	Bloemfontein
Springs	37	17	—	Pietersburg

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today 8 am 17 deg C Wind NW 32 deg C minimum 25 deg C Rainfall so far this month 24 0 so far annual rainfall 769 mm)

SUNSET today 18 39 sunrise tomorrow, 06 01 sunset tomorrow, 18.38

MOON PHASE last night. full moonrise today 19 50

ROUND THE WORLD

	Mx	Mn		
Madrid	14	9	clear	Paris
Lisbon	16	11	cloudy	London
New York	6	−7	Clear	Berlin
Cairo	13	5	Cloudy	Tokyo
Tel Aviv	13	6	Cloudy	Toronto
Amsterdam	7	2	Rain	Brussels
Geneva	6	5	Cloudy	Moscow
Hong Kong	15	14	Cloudy	Sydney
Vienna	4	-6	Rain	Peking

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES FOR TOMORROW

	Min early AM	Max PM	
Johannesburg	16	24	Maritzburg
Pretoria	17	25	Port Elizabeth
Durban	17	22	Cape Town

Qoo Hansard

Komani/Rikhoto court cases legislation

Q Col. 409 2/3/83

*11 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether he intends to introduce legislation to counter the decisions in the Komani and Rikhoto court cases, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Legislation will be introduced during the current session of Parliament in order to ensure that orderly settlement in terms of *inter alia* the availability of work and residence will take place

CAPE TIMES 2/3/83

'Probe migrant labour'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Black staff associations in the South African Transport Services (Sats) should be enabled to forge links with outside trade unions, but the initiative had to come from Sats workers, Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said yesterday

Speaking in the Third Reading debate on the Conditions of Employment (Sats) Bill, Mr Miller said circumstances surrounding migrant labour should not only be investigated within Sats but in all industries

If a worker could come from England and eventually take out SA citizenship, then the same should apply to workers from the black national states, Mr Miller said

"If a man is good enough to come and work in South Africa, then he should be able to take out citizenship if he meets the normal requirements"

The NRP supported the Third Reading of the Bill

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, agreed with Mr Miller that the problems of migrant labour should be investigated

The bill was read for a third time over the objection of the PFP — Sapa

New bill 'aimed at squatters'

Labour Reporter

THE Criminal Law Amendment Bill now before Parliament includes massive new penalties for trespassing, which Opposition members maintain are aimed at squatters, particularly in the Western Cape

If the bill is passed, the new maximum penalty for trespassing will rise from R50, or three months imprisonment, to R2 000 or two years

Between 10 000 and 20 000 people are prosecuted every year under the existing Act, which defines trespassing as entering any building or property without the permission of the owner or lawful occupier

Blacks

According to Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, domestic servants are not included in the definition of a lawful occupier and so many blacks visiting friends or relatives in white areas fall foul of the law

She described the new penalty as "grossly disproportionate" and "a ridiculous penalty for a minor crime like trespassing".

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton and PFP spokesman on civil rights, said she believed the move was aimed at squatters

"This would be another blow at a lot of wretched, desperate people whose only crime, quite frankly, is that they are trying to make a living They are not criminals, for heaven's sake In many countries, trespass is not even a criminal offence"

Mr Gastrow, PFP MP for Durban Central, said the disproportionate increase in the penalty raised the supicion that it had a hidden motive

He said it could be used against squatters all over the country, and particularly those in the Western Cape, who built their shacks on land owned by the Administration Board

Union pledge on influx control

Cape Times 2/3/83

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Metal and Allied Workers' Union wants a nationwide campaign in protest against tighter influx control and actions against squatters

A statement released by the national executive of the union criticizes the the recently withdrawn Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, "the worst parts" of which, it alleges, are already being implemented

The move also follows the recenty demolitions of squatter shacks on the East and West Rand, many of which had been occupied by MAWU members

Among moves recommended by MAWU's executive is an attempt to "make clear to employers that the new measures will cause great dissatisfaction and instability among workers, and employers will also suffer directly from an unstable work force"

It will also call on community councils to resist these measures

The executive said in a statement that measures already taken by administration boards to tighten control over workers include

- The tearing down of "hundreds" of shacks owned by workers in East and West Rand townships Because of the housing shortage, the shacks provided "the only way they can live with their families
- "Very heavy" pass raids in all townships and towns
- A measure by the West Rand Board stipulating that a contract worker who brings his family to the cities can have his work contract cancelled, "so not only will he be fined, but he and his family will be sent home to starve"

MAWU said workers and their children could never accept laws which made them "criminals" if they stayed in a town, looked for work or allowed friends and relations to stay with them

"We are human beings with families that we love We want to live like human beings".

Tough new law 'aimed at squatters'

ARGUS 2/3/83

200

Political Staff

OPPOSITION MPs and other critics of the Government fear that squatters are the target of tough new penalties for trespassing in a Bill now before Parliament

If the Criminal Law Amendment Bill is passed, the maximum penalty for trespassing will go up from R50 or three months to R2 000 or two years, or both

Trespassing is defined as entering any building or property without the permission of the owner or lawful occupier

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on civil rights, said she believed the new penalties were aimed at squatters, particularly in the Western Cape

She said "This would be another blow at a lot of wretched people whose only crime is that they are trying to make a living"

Other PFP MPs said the sharp increase in the penalty raised the suspicion of a hidden motive — the measure could be used against squatters all over the country who built their shacks on Government land

Black Sash chief, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said many black people visiting relatives who worked as domestic servants in white areas could fall foul of the law

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 Pikwe in Botswana, allegedly set up by former guerrillas from Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA 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 Zapu heirarchy, and that recruits had come via the party's offices in Bulawayo

The Zimbabwe Director of Information, Mr Justin 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 were to construction equipment worth R75 000 at a mine

They assaulted an employee at another mine earlier 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 ZAPU 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 Scatterl-

Fear on rights of black wives

ARGUS 3/3/83

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 Komani 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 rual areas"

USA killer storm

Govt 'determined to push Genocide Bill'

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE Government is "clearly determined" to introduce the draconian Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill as soon as possible — despite a Select Committee investigation still under way

This was said yesterday by the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, who was reacting to the announcement in Parliament this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that legislation would be introduced during the current parliamentary session "to ensure" the orderly settlement (of blacks) in terms of, *inter alia*, the availability of work and residence

He was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, who asked if he intended introducing legislation to counter the court decisions in the Komani and Rikhoto cases, which established the rights of certain categories of blacks to live permanently in "white' cities

The orderly movement Bill was dubbed the "Genocide Bill" by the Black Sash after its publication last year

Mrs Duncan said yesterday it was difficult to comment fully before seeing the intended legislation, but she was "convinced" the Government wanted to introduce provisions of the Bill as soon as possible

The recent amendment to trespass laws, providing for vastly increased penalties, was the first of an expected series of such moves, she said

Tightening legislation affecting black mobility was simple

The orderly movement Bill would have been "tidier", but because that avenue was blocked for the time being, the Government was merely planning to amend existing laws to achieve the same end

Unlike the orderly movement Bill which was published for comment, amendments to existing legislation could become law within two weeks of introduction in Parliament

The Black Sash would continue its efforts to get people to claim what rights they have to live and work permanently in "white" areas before those rights are taken away by new laws, Mrs Duncan said

If enacted in its published form it will virtually seal off "white" urban areas — including jobs and accomodation — from millions of "unqualified" blacks

Proposed penalities under the Bill include a fine of R5 000 or 12 months imprisonment for giving employment to an "unauthorised" person, and a fine of R500 or six months' plus a daily fine of R20 for giving accomodation to "unauthorised" persons

S. EXPRESS 6/3/83

Bill is aimed at the blacks — Sash

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

THE proposed amendment to the Trespass Act, which will raise possible penalties from R50 to R2 000, would be used to control the movement of blacks pending enactment of the Orderly Movement of Black Persons Bill

This was said this week by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash

● Mrs Sheena Duncan . . tightening control

The Orderly Movement Bill has been referred to a parliamentary Select Committee

Mrs Duncan said "The Government is obviously planning to legislate 'sideways' in its determination to tighten control on blacks"

"Although convictions for trespass have halved — from 20 000 in 1978/9 to 10 000 in 1981 — the Government has apparently decided to clamp down on blacks by means of the Trespass Act, which in itself is not racially based but which is almost always applied only in the case of blacks"

Mrs Duncan described how, speaking to a gathering of black women recently, she had asked how many had been arrested for trespass — and almost every woman in the room put up her hand

The Black Sash had always considered that the Trespass Act and the curfew provisions of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Act were seen by the Government as part of the 'pass laws', she added

Mrs Duncan said hundreds of people in squatters' camps in the Cape and in peri-urban areas on smallholdings near Johannesburg had been arrested under the Trespass Act during the past few weeks

There was a furore in Parliament recently when the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in reply to a question that arrests under the pass laws had almost doubled in the past two years, from 108 000 in 1980 to 206 000 in 1982

Mr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, was not available for comment.

200 Hansard

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

Q Col. 576 9/3/83

*17 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether he proposes to introduce during the current session of Parliament legislation amending the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as referred to in his reply to Question No 30 on 2 March 1983?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The amendment of the Act in regard to sporting events envisaged in the reply to Question 30 of 2 March 1983, will be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

Officials 'ignoring' ruling

200 C. Times 14/3/83

Labour Reporter

TWO-and-a-half years after the historic Komani Supreme Court judgment, Administration Board officials were ignoring it and still refusing to apply it, Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, told the Sash's national conference in the City this weekend

The Komani judgment established the right of wives and children of blacks with rights to live in the City to Section 10 (1) (c) endorsements in their pass books, which allows them to remain in the urban areas

She said that, in addition, all claims for 10 (1) (b) rights by migrant workers who had worked for an employer for longer than 10 years were being denied

"How can citizens be expected to obey the law when the government itself ignores it?" Mrs Duncan asked

"We believe that the amendments to the Trespass Act are but a small part of what is intended to bring in the provisions of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons through the back door"

Empress: suicide a political murder

She said the truth never came to light because the royal house was sworn to secrecy

The former empress bases her belief on an assassination plot on confidential information given her by her late husband Emperor Karl, Prince Rudolf's sisters Gisela and Marie-Valerie, and her daughters, Archduchess Maria Theresa and the Duchess Marie-Jose

"I have recorded everything that was told to me under the seal of deepest secrecy," she said "I intend to publish these documents, which are among my personal papers, when the time is right"

The former empress also said that Emperor Franz Josef, when asked why he allowed the odium of suicide to rest on his son and heir, replied "I have no alternative It was a question of the monarchy's existence"

Dr Brigitte Hamann, an authoritative historian specialising in the Hapsburg monarchy and author of a biography on Rudolf, said it was extremely unlikely the former empress could produce conclusive proof

Professor Adam Wandruszka, another Hapsburg specialist, who has studied the unpublished diary of Rudolf's favourite sister, Marie-Valerie, and those of other members of the royal family and friends, says these leave no doubt that Rudolf, a Republican at heart and possibly mentally sick, saw no future as emperor and committed suicide

Migrants flowing into urban areas

By Jon Qwelane

A total of 1 329 000 migrants and 745 500 commuters entered urban areas in 1981 from South Africa's 10 homelands, including Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana

The majority of migrants (336 000) came from Transkei, while the greatest number of commuters (384 000) came from kwaZulu The commuters were people who left their homes every morning for work in "white" South Africa and returned in the evenings

These statistics are reflected in the latest survey on race relations, published by the South African Institute of Race Relations

The 1981 figure for migrant labourers was 112 000 more than 1980 and 239 000 above the figure for 1979

Statistics show there were 32 200 more people commuting between homelands and urban areas in 1981 than in 1980 The commuter figure was 56 900 above that for 1979

In all, the survey shows that in 1981 alone there were 2 074 500 people in the major industrial areas of South Africa who were living or working there on a temporary basis

Last year South Africa continued to repatriate Zimbabwean workers on expiry of their contracts

Some 2 085 Zimbabweans were repatriated while 2 198 were granted exemption, 3 028 Lesotho nationals were repatriated while 632 were exempted, 70 Swazis were sent back home while 33 were allowed to remain, 390 workers from Botswana were repatriated while 467 were allowed to stay, and 3 085 Mozambique nationals were sent back while 1 309 were allowed to stay

Terror stepped up

's Africa News Service

Anti-government forces in Uganda have stepped up their terror campaign against President Obote's regime

In the last two months there have been a number of incidents, including the ambush of a convoy

The army has clamped a news blackout on the city and offers no explanation for the sounds of arms and mortar fire which echo almost nightly

Residents in Kampala have received a warning to stay away from the city's centre and not to attempt to use the main roads through it

A statement by the Uganda National Resistance Army earlier this month warned all foreigners in Uganda that it was about to step up its campaigns and that they should get out of the country for their own safety

Another statement later qualified this by declaring that the NRA had nothing against foreigners so long as they did not involve themselves in the fighting

It claimed that 320 government troops had been killed or wounded in a series of clashes during February

One major clash occurred on February 8 when guerillas made two attacks on a convoy of government Ministers and officials

Four days later guerillas claimed they killed 27 soldiers and wounded 40 in a clash north-west of Kampala

On March 3, four gunmen stood up at a rally of President Obote's People's Congress and opened fire with automatic weapons, killing two policemen and six civilians

Guerilla sources claim that scores of shops and houses in Kampala suburbs have been looted in reprisal raids by security forces in the past three weeks

ds Nigerians

carpet viper (Echis carinatus), said to be among the biggest causes of deaths in Nigerian hospitals

Professor Prentice and his team received reports that deaths from carpet viper had significantly increased as the availability of SAIMR serum decreased and serums from Germany, France and Iran were used instead

Professor Prentice, who tested the various serums, said "We administered the SAIMR serum to many patients who had been bitten by the deadly carpet viper In many cases it was a lifesaver"

Israel

UK churches for Rome unity talks

LONDON — Twelve representatives of six British churches will visit Rome next month to discuss matters including questions of

200 Repatriations

Q18

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

Hansard Q. 6 1, 700 — 701
11/2/82

16/3/83

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) how many such workers in each category were as at that date granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 5 655

(b) 3 904

(c) 131

(d) 1 584

(e) 10 239

(2) (a) 4 389

(b) 1 905

(c) 168

(d) 1 661

(e) 3 022

The abovementioned figures are as at 31 January 1983

Call to relax influx control

(200)

11/3/83

E. Post

DURBAN — The chairman of Anglo American and retiring president of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Gavin Relly, yesterday called on the Government to relax its influx control measures

Addressing delegates at the annual meeting of the foundation in Durban, Mr Relly said that South Africa could not expect its major trading partners to continue their policy of constructive engagement unless the Government encouraged economic growth by allowing blacks to participate fully in the country's economy

He outlined two kinds of reform constitutional, which was of "fundamental importance", and economic

"Constitutional reform tends to be dramatised and is measurable and subject to control On the contrary, developments from shifting emphasis in the economy are largely unseen For this reason they may ultimately be more significant," Mr Relly said

He praised the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for showing courage in adapting reformist policies

"I hope he will now accept the risks of allowing the productive forces in our economy the freedom to meet those demands," he said — Sapa

Court's judgment not ignored

Cape Times 19/3/83

From Mr G T DU PREEZ, Chief Directorate, Western Cape Administration Board:

IN the report (Cape Times, March 14) headed "Officials 'ignoring' ruling", it is inter alia stated

● "Two-and-a-half years after the historic Komani Supreme Court judgment, Administration Board officials were ignoring it and still refusing to apply it", Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, told the Sash's national conference in the city this weekend

● "How can citizens be expected to obey the law when the government itself ignores it?" Mrs Duncan asked

These statements are not in keeping with the true facts and are a misrepresentation because since August 19, 1980, the Western Cape Administration Board has, as a result of the Supreme Court decision, authorized a number of 1 753 wives to join their husbands and to remain in the urban areas under the Board's jurisdiction

It is obvious that Mrs Duncan has formed an opinion without having taken the trouble to establish the real facts of the matter Her statements are unfounded

letters

PO Box 11
Cape Town
8000

[Asked to comment, Mrs Duncan said

"The Cape Times report was based on an extract from the Johannesburg Advice Office report which I presented at the conference In the report I was explicit that the Komani case was being ignored by officials of the West Rand Administration Board and made no mention of other administration boards

"However, I also mentioned the Rikhoto and Booi cases as instances where administration board officials were ignoring Supreme Court rulings

"Can the Chief Director assure the public that the Cape Supreme Court ruling in the Booi case is being implemented in the Western Cape? It is the experience of the Black Sash that migrant workers are being officially denied their Section 10 (1) (b) rights by all administration boards"

— Editor, Cape Times]

(270) Hansard (200)
Q Col. 742 21/3/83

Transport Services: employees

500 Mr G B D McINTOCH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent (ii) temporary (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	81 446	30 454	1 822	
(b)	—	—	52 394	64 316
(c)	—	—	3 577	15 208
(d)	—	—	106	2 006

INTERVIEW

ARGUS 25/3/83 (20)

Officials working 'outside the law'

Community Affairs Reporter LINDA VERGNANI talks to Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash

INCREASINGLY, officials are operating outside the law when it comes to influx control, according to Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash

In an interview in Cape Town, Mrs Duncan said "The kind of thing that is happening in South Africa is the kind of thing people are afraid of in, say, Russia It is what white South Africans talk about when discussing black African countries — the bribery, the corruption, the power of officials We are really following the same pattern"

FRUSTRATED

"In the field in which we work, which is the pass laws and influx control, the Government either ignores the law or it is the law"

Mrs Duncan said that in Johannesburg the Komani Supreme Court judgment had "been consistantly frustrated by the refusal of officials to recognise the legal rights of women and children More than two years after the judgment, women are still having to enlist the help of an attorney before their rights are endorsed in their identity documents"

The Rikhota and Booi Supreme Court judgments, which should have established the rights of migrant workers to acquire urban residential rights after ten years legal employment in one job, were also being ignored

The "refusal of the bureaucrats to obey the law" and to give Section 10 rights was being extended to other categories of people who had perfectly straightforward claims to urban qualfications

"People have complained that they have been told 'There are no more qualifications' or 'there is a new law' or 'you will be fined R5 000 if you continue to employ this person'

Expanding on her report Mrs Duncan said "You get the Government, because of its own lawlessness, leaving people no option but to be lawless themselves because the whole idea of law disappears

"What the Rikhota and Komani judgments should have allowed was a limited but steady process of urbanisation which is what the Government is absolutely determined to prevent"

In the annual report of the Black Sash's Johannesburg Advice Office, Mrs Duncan wrote "Officials make their own laws and impose impossible requirements on people They often act unlawfully and increasingly black people believe that they have to pay somebody for something if they are to acheive recognition of their rights or to obtain redress of wrongs done to them"

Asked how widespread bribery and corruption was, Mrs Duncan said she could only speak for Johannesburg There, people who were illegally evicted from their houses often alleged that it was because others had paid either a community councillor or somebody in the superintendent's office a large bribe to find them a house

WIDOWS

"They look for the defenceless widows, the people they think won't fight back and move them out So many can be helped if they come to us immediately, but so many come a few months later and then it is very difficult to do anything"

She said the situation is Ciskei was particularly bad "I've just come back from Ciskei and I was completely horrified at the total ruthlessness of the Ciskei government and the power of the Ciskei National Independence Party It's the only party allowed and has literally got power over every detail of people's lives"

Influx control becomes a leading shopfloor issue

Cape Times 29/3/83 (200)

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK, Labour Reporter

INFLUX control is fast emerging as a leading shopfloor issue for black workers

The forced return of retrenched migrant workers to the homelands during the current recession has led to emerging, mainly black unions taking a strong public stand on the issue Even the more conservative, Tucsa-affiliated Boilermakers' Society has spoken out against the tightening of control on contract workers

If influx control leads to industrial conflict it could draw the government into the arena of industrial relations and force employers to face what many see as a "political" issue, outside their area of interest.

Central

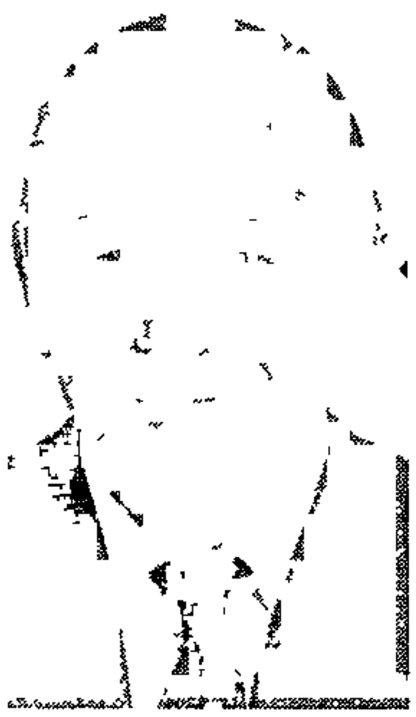
Unions with majority migrant worker membership such as the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and the General Workers' Union (GWU) believe that influx control, aside from being one of the cornerstones of apartheid, is central to the *working* lives of African workers

A concrete example of influx control being taken up as a factory issue was at Trident Marine in Cape Town, where workers with residence rights in the city offered to be retrenched instead of contract workers at the plant The loss of a job for a migrant worker, who then faces a long and hungry wait for work at a labour bureau in the homelands, can be a devastating event

A number of Cape Town employers have co-operated, albeit unsuccesfully, with unions and individuals in applying for section 10 (1) (b) rights for migrant workers who have worked for them for longer than 10 years This follows the Rikhoto and Booi Supreme Court cases where it was held that a contract worker could work "continuously" for one employer even though government regulations force him to return to the homelands and sign a new contract every year

As yet neither unions nor employers have acted to challenge the system of influx control itself This could change as the recession lifts and the growing number of unionized workers use their organizations to fight not only for higher wages and better working conditions but against unfair restraints on their working lives

The tightening of control on workers who are regarded as resident in the homelands — because of government regulations, there have been very few new "urban blacks" since 1968 — was detailed in a paper delivered at the Black Sash conference in Cape Town two weeks ago by Miss Marion Lacey of Rhodes University



Mr Gavin Relly . . on black participation in the economy

According to Miss Lacey, the task of the Riekert commission was to devise a far more complex and coercive system of allocating and reserving a supply of labour, while increasing privileges for "urban blacks" (largely to help overcome the skills shortage and create a stable class of blacks in the cities) The post-Riekert crackdown on "illegals" in the cities, coupled with the mass removal of hundreds of thousands of people from the "white" rural areas to the homelands, has added to the large reserve supply of labour in the homelands

Many of these people have been put into job categories, for instance mining or farming (where there have been labour shortages), and can never get a legal job in another industry "This has ensured a steady supply of low-cost labour to different categories of employer," Miss Lacey said

Some jobseekers, who live too far from the labour bureaus or are outside the various zones of employment, will probably never be able to get a job Influx control prevents them from leaving the homelands and seeking a job in the cities

The system has serious implications for unions operating in the cities, for instance when strikers are "repatriated" to the homelands and blacklisted In many ways, the liberalizing of labour laws has been undermined by a rigidly enforced and efficient system of labour control

It has been made even more efficient by the introduction of computers at the various administration boards and labour bureaus According to Miss Lacey "The state's priority has been to incorporate all workers into a single computerized system of control"

Free enterprise

Several leading industrialists have criticized influx control from a different angle — that it undermines free enterprise Recently Mr Gavin Relly, the chairman of Anglo American, called on the government to relax its influx control measures

Addressing the annual meeting of the South Africa Foundation, he said "South Africa cannot expect its major trading partners to continue their policy of constructive engagement unless the government encourages economic growth by allowing blacks to participate fully in the country's economy"

However, the President's Council economic affairs committee, which is at present examining "restraints on the free market", has had influx control excluded from its brief, a clear sign that the government regards it as a non-negotiable

In the Western Cape, the particularly stringent application of influx control is usually attributed to the "coloured labour preference policy" Yet the most curious aspect of this policy is that neither employers nor workers seem to want it

The chambers of industries and commerce, the trade unions, "coloured" political parties and community organizations and even the Department of Manpower have called for the policy to be scrapped Its strongest advocate is the Cape National Party, spurred on by supporters in the rural areas of the Western Cape

Revealing figures

Figures released by the Department of Manpower last week are revealing They show that employers in the Cape Peninsula were officially prevented from employing 3 022 blacks last year because of the coloured labour preference policy

Yet in the rural areas of the Western Cape, where "coloured labour preference" is defended at all costs, not a single one of the 3 609 applications to employ 59 136 black workers was turned down.

(1) (a) Nil Rehabilitation centres are not designated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945

(b) Falls away

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

Rehabilitation centres

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

Whether any persons were sent to any rehabilitation centres in terms of section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, in the latest specified three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many, and (b) to which centres in each case, in each such year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes

1979—Nil
1980—Nil
1981—One To the Madadeni Centre, New Castle

200 Hansard Q Col. 864-865

Rehabilitation centres

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(1) (a) How many rehabilitation centres have been designated by the Director-General of his Department in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, and (b) where are these centres situated,

(2) whether any persons were sent to any of these centres in terms of (a) section 10(4) and (b) section 12(2) of the said Act in the latest specified three years for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what offences in each case, in each such year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Colour: Lilac.
(1) Technical education. – Pretoria.
(2) Mala – Pula – Nwadi.
(3) Secondary schools.
(4) Afrikaans.
(5) Free of charge – Cape.

200 Hansard 29/3/83

Rehabilitation centres

Q Col. 864 -865

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

365 TUESDAY 29

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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1979—Nil
1980—Nil
1981—One To the Madadeni Centre New Castle

Homeland UIF plan spelt out

Cape Times 4/4/83

200

Labour Reporter

MORE THAN 50 000 contract workers in the Western Cape will become contributors to an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) again following the announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, that Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have set up their own funds

The vast majority of contract workers in the Western Cape are regarded as resident in Transkei and Ciskei and ceased to be contributors to the South African UIF when those homelands became independent, in 1976 and 1981 respectively.

Agreement

Mr Botha said the Unemployment Insurance Act had been amended in 1982 to make it possible for commuter and contract-worker contributions to be made to the UIF in South Africa and then transferred to funds in the independent homelands, once these funds had been set up

Agreement had now been reached and contract and commuter workers would start contributing to the UIF from May 1 Employer and worker contribution rates and benefits would be the same as for the South African UIF. The only difference was that workers would "have to apply for benefits in their own states".

Mr Botha said employers would be furnished with full details as soon as possible and he appealed to them to co-operate fully by explaining the position to their workers "with a view to dispelling misgivings and obviating possible labour unrest"

"In addition, employers' organizations and trade unions will be fully informed and will be requested to explain the impending changes to their members," he said

Problems

However, the General Workers Union, which has a large number of contract-worker members in the Peninsula, said it found the scheme "totally unacceptable" because there had been no consulation with workers

Miss Di Cooper, assistant branch secretary of the GWU, said the problem had begun when workers were excluded from the fund in the first place without being consulted Now they were being forced to return to the homelands if they wanted to draw benefits

She said workers had also expressed suspicion at what would happen to their money if it was transferred to the control of homeland governments

"These people work in South Africa They should be entitled to adequate unemployment insurance falling under one South African UIF and should be allowed to claim their benefits where they wish"

(a)(ii) and (b)(ii) According to a revised approach now applied for the first time, the *per capita* expenditure including and excluding expenditure of a capital nature were R165,23 and R118,25 respectively

Hansard
Steytlerville
Q 61 895 30/3/83

326 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the financing of a scheme to construct a pipeline to provide fresh water to the Black township at Steytlerville, as referred to in his reply to Question No 190 on 2 March 1982, has been approved, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether work has commenced on such scheme, if not, when is it expected to commence, if so, when is it expected to be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) An application for the approval of a scheme by the National Housing Commission, was submitted by the Eastern Cape Administration Board to the Department of Community Development and will be considered by that Commission soon

(2) Depending on the approval of the scheme as well as the availability of funds, the work could be completed within six months

Hansard Q.61.895 30/3/83 -896

Inanda

361 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development·

(1) What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Inanda as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) what was the annual population growth in Inanda in 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a)(i) and (ii) and (b) The only statistics available are the latest census figures (1980) which figures reveal the following

Blacks	21 000
Whites	18 000
Coloureds	8 000
Indians	107 000

(2) The annual population growth figure in Released Area 33 and surrounding area generally known as Inanda is unknown due to the influx of a large number of squatters in the area

Workers requisitioned by Administration Boards

Hansard 30/3/83 Q 61.896 — 901

396 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

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

(2) how many such workers in each Administration Board area were (a) commuters and (b) migrants?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Administration Board. West Rand

(a) Lebowa	25 942
(b) Gazankulu	13 110
(c) Qwaqwa	4 526
(d) KaNgwane	1 871
(e) KwaZulu	37 269
(f) KwaNdebele	1 789
(g) Venda	12 536
(h) Bophuthatswana	16 667
(i) Ciskei	3 555
(j) Transkei	27 835
Total	145 100

(2) (a) Commuters	0
(b) Migrants	145 100

(1) Administration Board East Rand

(a) Lebowa	39 766
(b) Gazankulu	11 230
(c) Qwaqwa	7 737
(d) KaNgwane	6 286
(e) KwaZulu	18 023
(f) KwaNdebele	13 424
(g) Venda	6 714
(h) Bophuthatswana	6 596
(i) Ciskei	3 063
(j) Transkei	15 868
Total	128 707

(2) (a) Commuters	0
(b) Migrants	128 707

(1) Administration Board Central Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	28 350
(b) Gazankulu	6 323
(c) Qwaqwa	1 849
(d) KaNgwane	3 616
(e) KwaZulu	3 170
(f) KwaNdebele	8 463
(g) Venda	2 672
(h) Bophuthatswana	75 652
(i) Ciskei	557
(j) Transkei	16 965
Total	147 617

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

(1) Administration Board Eastern Transvaal

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

(2) (a) Commuters	6 043
(b) Migrants	13 541

(1) Administration Board Northern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	63 164
(b) Gazankulu	22 450
(c) Qwaqwa	423
(d) KaNgwane	797
(e) KwaZulu	970
(f) KwaNdebele	8 083
(g) Venda	14 943
(h) Bophuthatswana	3 455
(i) Ciskei	152
(j) Transkei	1 732
Total	116 169

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

(1) Administration Board Highveld

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

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

(1) Administration Board Western Transvaal

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

(2) (a) Commuters 41 331
(b) Migrants 9 014

(1) Administration Board Orange Vaal

(a) Lebowa	4 344
(b) Gazankulu	575
(c) Qwaqwa	8 072
(d) KaNgwane	31
(e) KwaZulu	3 455
(f) KwaNdebele	569
(g) Venda	432
(h) Bophuthatswana	1 332
(i) Ciskei	297
(j) Transkei	10 675
Total	29 782

(2) (a) Commuters 1 118
(b) Migrants 28 664

(1) Administration Board Southern O F S

(a) Lebowa	1 842
(b) Gazankulu	456
(c) Qwaqwa	4 496
(d) KaNgwane	5
(e) KwaZulu	3 721
(f) KwaNdebele	284
(g) Venda	342
(h) Bophuthatswana	11 236
(i) Ciskei	2 580
(j) Transkei	9 331
Total	34 293

(2) (a) Commuters 3 613
(b) Migrants 30 680

(1) Administration Board Port Natal

(a) Lebowa	1
(b) Gazankulu	3
(c) Qwaqwa	73
(d) KaNgwane	0
(e) KwaZulu	358 262
(f) KwaNdebele	2
(g) Venda	6
(h) Bophuthatswana	11
(i) Ciskei	116
(j) Transkei	22 496
Total	380 970

(2) (a) Commuters 252 449
(b) Migrants 128 521

(1) Administration Board Drakensberg

(a) Lebowa	0
(b) Gazankulu	565
(c) Qwaqwa	282
(d) KaNgwane	41
(e) KwaZulu	75 861
(f) KwaNdebele	64
(g) Venda	26
(h) Bophuthatswana	33
(i) Ciskei	285
(j) Transkei	4 867
Total	82 024

(2) (a) Commuters 49 214
(b) Migrants 32 810

(1) Administration Board Western Cape

(a) Lebowa	0
(b) Gazankulu	0
(c) Qwaqwa	0
(d) KaNgwane	0
(e) KwaZulu	0
(f) KwaNdebele	0
(g) Venda	0
(h) Bophuthatswana	300
(i) Ciskei	9 624
(j) Transkei	58 830
Total	68 754

(2) (a) Commuters 0
(b) Migrants 68 754

(1) Administration Board Northern Cape

(a) Lebowa	66
(b) Gazankulu	16
(c) Qwaqwa	479
(d) KaNgwane	12
(e) KwaZulu	484
(f) KwaNdebele	27
(g) Venda	13
(h) Bophuthatswana	38 134
(i) Ciskei	430
(j) Transkei	3 830
Total	44 491

(2) (a) Commuters 8 308
(b) Migrants 36 183

(1) Administration Board Eastern Cape

(a) Lebowa	9
(b) Gazankulu	0
(c) Qwaqwa	28
(d) Ka-Ngane	0
(e) KwaZulu	331
(f) KwaNdebele	0
(g) Venda	0
(h) Bophuthatswana	7
(i) Ciskei	12 450
(j) Transkei	3 650
Total	16 475

(2) (a) Commuters 6 655
(b) Migrants 9 820

Unemployment payments highly emotive issue

CAPE TIMES 14/4/83 (301) (200)

In his fortnightly discussion of labour affairs, PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK examines the new basis for unemployment insurance payments

THE labour unrest which led to the scrapping of the proposed preservation of pensions legislation was a clear indication that black workers feel strongly about what happens to the money that gets deducted from their pay

For this reason the announcement by Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower, that hundreds of thousands of contract and commuter workers from the "independent" homelands will once again become contributors to an unemployment insurance fund (UIF) next month shapes as an important issue

Given the current recession and the high levels of unemployment in the homelands, one would have expected the announcement to be welcomed by all concerned Yet independent unions have warned of widespread worker dissatisfaction over this highly emotive issue

These workers will be contributing to the South African UIF, but their money is to be transferred to UIFs set up in the homelands, where they must return if they want to claim benefits

When Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei opted for independence, commuter and contract workers became, technically, residents of a foreign country As the Unemployment Insurance Act made no provision for such people, they lost their right to membership of the South African UIF

Instead, the South African government offered the fledgling states the choice between a lump sum of R300 000 to set up their own UIFs, or the preservation of UIF benefits for three years after "independence" Only Bophutatswana set up its own fund, though with the difficulty that employers in South Africa were under no obligation to contribute to the fund

Transkei contract workers, who make up the bulk of Cape Town's migrant work force, were cut off from UIF benefits after 1979 Thus, the many thousands of Transkei workers who have been retrenched and forced to return to the homelands in the current recession have had no unemployment insurance on which to fall back

In addition, the Department of Manpower confirms, many employers have continued to deduct UIF contributions illegally from Transkei contract workers Only when they lose their jobs do they find they are not eligible for the benefits

In East London, confusion on the UIF issue reached comic proportions The workforce there is divided into migrants from the Transkei, commuters from Mdantsane and Section 10 people from Duncan Village

Nightmare

When the Ciskei took "independence" in 1981, all workers from Mdantsane working at Mdantsane were immediately cut off from the UIF, migrant workers from Transkei were not supposed to have been contributing since 1976, commuters were to stop contributing when their contracts came up for renewal during the year while their benefits were preserved until the end of 1984 and Section 10 residents were to continue contributing and receiving benefits from the South African UIF

Theoretically, one employer could employ workers from all these categories in his workforce at the same time He would probably need a sophisticated computer to calculate pay-day deductions

Unions in East London such as the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) objected to the loss of UIF rights for their members and there were strike threats as workers demanded their UIF contributions back.

Mindful of possible labour unrest, the government last year passed legislation enabling workers from "foreign" countries to contribute to the South African UIF and have their monies transferred to funds in the homelands

With these funds now established, the question arises as to what guarantees exist that they will be properly administered Will the workers ever see their money if it is paid in South Africa and then transferred, say, to the Ciskei government?

The Cape Town-based General Workers Union has criticized the scheme for this very reason and adds that workers were not consulted Emerging unions have condemned running the UIF on "apartheid" lines and demanded one South African UIF with workers being paid out where they want.

Yet the new scheme could well provide some measure of relief to contract workers, who are forced to return to the homelands anyway

After all, there are large categories of workers who are completely excluded from the UIF and are even worse off than the contract workers These include farm workers, domestic workers, railway workers, seasonal workers and casuals, in many cases people whose jobs are most vulnerable in a recession and who are most in need of unemployment insurance

CHAR WITTREE) for the industrial Labour Bureau — or Bonifacio

Influx control laws: Govt thinks again

Staff Reporter

THE government is contemplating shifting the enforcement of "unpopular' influx control laws from the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Internal Affairs, according to the second and third reports of the select committee on the constitution

The reports, which were tabled in Parliament this week, quote evidence presented by the board of chairmen and chief directors of the administration boards to the committee, which is examining the proposed Black Communities Development Bill

Dr P J Riekert, representing the board, said administration boards already acted as agents for the Department of Manpower by managing labour bureaus and "where the new bill provides, that influx control will henceforth be administered by the Department of Internal Affairs, we are also agents of that department"

This is the first indication that the government is preparing legislation to shift the application of influx control laws, which could signal the further dismantling of the former Bantu Administration "empire"

Commenting on the application of influx control, Mr C H Kotze, also representing the board, said influx control was the "most sensitive area of political relations, an aspect which can easily bedevil matters"

He said "We see it as a very sensitive function, very closely linked to the spirit of man Let us suppose that I, as an Afrikaner, should be responsible for the control over the influx of Afrikaners to Pretoria

"That would be a real mess I would not be able to do it because for me it would be too emotional an issue In my opinion, influx control is something the black man cannot handle

"Because administration boards see themselves as human relations agents, we would like to suggest that this unpopular job be performed by someone else"

● Earlier, Dr Riekert said the administration boards — with a few exceptions — were in the process of "completely going under financially"

Sir De Villiers Graaff

Villiersdorp h

Staff Reporter

THE conferring of the freedom of Villiersdorp on Sir De Villiers Graaff on Thursday celebrated a family association with the little town that started when a Graaff ancestor founded it 32km from Caledon 139 years ago

The family has left an indelible stamp on the town, founded in 1844 by Field-Cornet Pieter Hendrik de Villiers on Radyn, one of the original Dutch East India Company farms in the area

The cadet band which led the Graaffs' horse-drawn carriage down the town's main street on Thursday belonged to the De Villiers Graaff High School, and so did the hall in which Sir De Villiers was honoured by the Mayor, Mr E N Kruger.

Slabbert tells PM 'stop double-talk'

Political Staff

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday challenged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to stop his "double talk" over testing coloured and Indian opinion on the new constitution and say openly that there would be referendums for them as well

His reaction came late yesterday following different interpretations by coloured and Indian leaders of the outcome of their meeting on Thursday with Mr Botha

The Prime Minister said in a public statement that there would be a test of opinions, but that the "method and date" would be decided later

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said he believed Mr Botha had promised a referendum

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Indian Council executive committee, said that the Prime Minister had promised a plebescite

In response to inquiries yesterday, a spokesman for the Prime Minister said that his statement on Thursday "does not preclude the possibility of a referendum"

Yesterday Dr Slabbert said "When are we going to get a straightforward and simple answer from this government?

"Why can the Prime Minister not state in quite simple language that he is prepared to hold a referendum, either separately, or on the same day for whites, coloureds and Indians?"

Mr Botha should stop his "double-talk" — or was he waiting for the results of the by-elections in Waterberg and Soutpansberg?

The PFP believed that the only step which made sense was a referendum for all South Africans — blacks, coloureds, Asians and whites

SA captain 'to be prosecuted'

MAPUTO — The captain of a South African fishing vessel seized about 20km off the Mozambique coast, would be prosecuted for fishing illegally within Mozambique's 320km economic zone, the official news agency Aim reported yesterday.

The vessel, the Morning Star, is captained by Paul Davids and has a 14-man crew Its owner, Mr A R Shooter, of Durban, said Mozambique's claim to an economic zone of 320km was news to him

Maputo's deputy harbour master, Mr Badrodin Mustafa, was yesterday quoted as saying that the Morning Star had been detained by a North Korean trawler

Earlier it had been reported that two East German trawlers had threatened to ram the Morning Star

● Our correspondent reports that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had by late yesterday received no information regarding the incident — Sapa-AP, Own Correspondent

The Cape Times keeps on growing

IT'S another first for the Cape Times — street sales in the Northern areas

From Monday Cape Town's fastest growing newspaper will be available from 22 street vendors serving Durbanville, Kraaifontein, Brackenfell, Kuils River, Somerset West, and the Strand

The new vending points are at the following intersections and locations

- N1 turnoffs at Durbanville and Kraaifontein
- Old Oak and D'Urban intersection
- Durbell & D'Urba intersection
- Van der Merwe & Riebeeck Road
- Scottsdene station
- Brackenfell station
- Pick 'n Pay hypermarket
- Labelle & Strand
- Sarepta station
- Mitchell & Strand
- Blackheath station
- Eerste River station
- Firgrove station
- Somerset West/Stellenbosch robots
- Somerset West station
- Victoria & N2 robots
- Van der Stel station
- Broadway & Main
- Strand station
- Beach & Strand

The multitude of new vendors means the Cape Times will be only block away from the majority residents of the northern areas This means that from Monday it will be much easier to get the newspaper and its free setting supplements, including the industry leading Homefinder, the Jobfinder, Carfinder and Funfinder

›penheimer :dorsed 'P approach'

:.:al Staff
: ler of the Offi- ›ition, Dr F van 'ert, today wel- :.at he saw as an ıent by industri- Harry Oppenhei- rogressive Fed- rty tactics in with the pro- constitutional

'bert was react- ıterpretations ın an interview Oppenheimer l at the week-

nal Party sup- ewspapers have 'ed Mr Oppen- remarks as be- ıticism of what eve to be the attitude of the

bbert said Mr er had stated

"There is nothing in this that is at variance with our actions

"It just boggles the imagination as to what lengths some sections of the Nationalist Press will go to try to give some credibility to extraordinary and far-fetched theories about what is going on in the Opposition

"They are obviously becoming victims of their own propaganda"

Dr Slabbert said a fundamental mistake was being made in not seeing the difference between the approval or non-approval of a constitutional amendment Bill and participation in the constitution

City is 'top holiday spot'

Rights of workers 'not recognised'

AKGAS 25/4/83 200

Labour Reporter

CONTRACT workers entitled to permanent residence in urban areas increasingly had to go to the courts to establish their legal rights, according to the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan

This was because the administration boards refused to recognise these rights, she said

Referring to a Supreme Court decision last week which granted rights to Mr Mdandweni Elliot Mthiya, a Cape Town contract worker, Mrs Duncan said most people were being denied their legal rights by the administration boards

Mr Mthiya, a general worker at Chicks Scrap Metal, told the court he had been continuously employed with the company since January 1967

Entitled

Mrs Duncan said workers who began their employment before April 1, 1968, when labour regulations made it compulsory for migrant workers to renew their contracts in the homelands, should be automatically entitled to urban rights after 10 years with one employer

Last week's case was different from the Rikhoto and Booi cases where the Supreme Court ruled that their annual return to the homelands could not be regarded as a break in continuous employment, Mrs Duncan said

However, others have welcomed the judgment and have urged the administration boards not to ignore the ruling

A General Workers' Union spokesman said the union had "hundreds of workers who had worked for 10 years for one employer"

"A large number of workers have already applied for permanent rights but the administration board has refused to implement the Rikhoto judgement," the spokesman said

Many more

An African Food and Canning Workers' Union spokesman said the union welcomed the judgment but was concerned that workers should have to go to court to establish their rights

Last year the Cape Division of the Supreme Court ruled that an AFCWU member, Mr Stanford Booi, who had worked for Fattis and Monis for more than 10 years, was entitled to urban rights The union plans to take the cases of another eight workers to court, although they say there are "many more" in the same position

Mr Ken Andrew, PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, said he hoped the Department of Co-operation and Development would acknowledge the "correctness" of Supreme Court judgments and grant the same rights to workers who qualified without them having to go to court

Mrs Sheena Duncan

West will be attacked on SWA

Argus Foreign Service

PARIS — The Western contact group expect to find themselves in the dock with South Africa here this week

While Pretoria will be charged with the customary intransigence in refusing to let go of SWA/Namibia, the Five will stand accused of letting the apartheid regime get away with it

The United Nations Council for Namibia, which is organising the five-day conference which started at the Unesco headquarters here today, has gone to much trouble and expense to make a prestige event of it

Advertisments in quality newspapers around the world have reiterated the council's claim to have been the territory's

Test case for pass book convictions

Cape Times 14/5/83

200

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A case, which could have far-reaching consequences in determining whether citizens of the independent black states can be convicted of pass law offences, came before the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday

The case was referred by the Port Elizabeth commissioner who questioned whether four men, convicted and fined for not being in possession of their reference books, could be prosecuted if they were Ciskeian citizens

Mr Justice Mullins and Mr Justice Jennett reserved decision on whether to hear the review after pointing out that the original charge-sheets made no mention of the accused being Xhosa or Ciskeian citizens

Mr Justice Mullins asked whether "very important and far-reaching matters" could be decided on the inadequate information before the court.

"We are not trying to avoid the issue, but we are not seeking to argue matters purely on academic grounds"

Mr Richard Quinn, who will argue against the convictions if the case is reviewed, said charge-sheet copies he had received indicated the accused were Xhosa The Transkei and Ciskei Acts indicated all Xhosas were citizens of one of these states, he said

There had to be considerable doubt whether a citizen of a sovereign independent state like Ciskei could be convicted of a pass law offence, he said, and even if he could be convicted, different considerations applied to South African black citizens and independent homeland citizens

Mr Quinn submitted that in cases of unrepresented black people appearing before the commissioner, he should determine their language and citizenship and record pleas of not guilty on their behalf

The accused, who were fined up to R10 in February, are Ntso Kolomnqamisa, Patrick Njokweni, Wilson Booi and Siphiwo Mahlulo

RDM 200 HA 339

MIGRANT black workers are sometimes seen as less militant than workers with city rights after all, they have much more to lose by striking 16/5/83

Not so, according to some research figures on black attitudes quoted last week by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of Natal University

His research — conducted in Natal — does suggest that migrants in that area are less sympathetic to the ANC than blacks with city rights

But it also showed they were far more willing to consider a sustained "political" strike than those with city rights

And perhaps his key finding was that, when asked how the economy should be run under a black government, an overwhelming majority of those with city rights opted for private enterprise but around half the migrants opted for a socialist system, backing government ownership of business

Prof Schlemmer found that the most dissaffected blacks were those in the cities who could not find settled housing

Some black unions won't be surprised by these findings . they have often claimed that migrants are their most active members

URBAN BLACKS

ARGUS 19/5/83 (280)

Feared law controls destiny of thousan

HUGH ROBERTON, Political Staff, spells out influx legislation

IT is known as the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 To make it more efficient, it was amended in 1946 and 1947 and three times in 1952, again in 1953, 1955 and 1956, three times in 1957 and then each year from 1961 to 1966 followed by further amendements in 1968 and 1970 and annual amendments from 1974 to 1981

Today it is one of the most watertight pieces of legislation It is the central instrument whereby the Government controls the influx of blacks to white South Africa. Its provisions define what is a "legal" black and an illegal" black, and by application often who has food to eat and who has none

It is used to arrest an average of one black person every two-and a half minutes, day and night or some 206 000 people a year It ensures that South Africa has the highest ratio of prisoners to overall population in the world

And the Act is at the centre of the confrontation between blacks who took to squatting opposite the old Kakaza Trading Centre (KTC) near Guguletu, and the Western Cape Administration Board, the police and the Department of Co-operation and Development

Eye of the needle

Section 10(1) of the Act is the nitty gritty Its four sub-sections — (a), (b), (c) and (d) — comprise the eye of the needle through which so far about 125 000 blacks have become 'legal" residents of Langa Nyanga and Guguletu

The first class" legals, or those who qualify under Section 10(1)(a), are those who can "produce proof in the manner prescribed" that they have 'since birth, resided continuously in the area' In effect, they are required to prove that they were born here and have lived here ever since

The second class legals", those who quality under Section 10(1)(b), are contract workers who must have worked continuously for one employer in the area for at least ten years or for more than one employer for at least 15 years

This section, almost miraculously, has produced a loophole on which the destiny of about 12 000 blacks in the Peninsula now hangs by a tenuous thread

In an attempt to stop more blacks from qualifying as legal residents under this clause, the Department of Co-operation and Development proclaimed a regulation whereby contract workers were required to return to their "homeland" once a year to renew their employment contracts

But in three separate rulings the Supreme Court has rejected the Government's argument that by returning to the homelands these workers have broken their contracts and that they thus do not qualify as having worked or lived "continuously" in the area

The court has found, instead, that the annual enforced migrations to the homelands do not constitute an acceptable break in employment or residence

So far hundreds of blacks have applied for Section 10(1)(b) status on the strength of these judgments There are thought to be 12 000 who technically could do so But the Western Cape Administration Board is refusing to grant them this status until appeals lodged against the Supreme Court judgments have been heard

Harassment

Section 10(1)(c) legality is accorded to the wives, unmarried daughters and sons under the age of 18 of those who qualify under sub-sections (a) and (b)

And Section 10(1)(d) accords temporary legality to certain contract workers who obtain permission from the manager of a labour bureau to reside in the area for a set period

For the 'illegals" — the Government puts their number at some 42 000, but some estimates put the total at well over 80 000 — it is an offence to be in the Cape Town area for longer than 72 hours

But the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act is not the only measure used to deny blacks "legality in Cape Town Another is the Government's coloured labour preference policy, whereby an employer is prohibited from giving a job to a black — and thus qualifying him for "legal" status — if the Government believes there are coloured people who can fill the post

Each year hundreds of applications from Cape Town businessmen wanting to employ blacks are turned down And many employers simply ignore the regulation In 1981, for instance, 727 Western Cape employers who gave jobs to blacks without permission paid fines totalling R126 685

Even if a black pe a job legally, the (has yet another la mine his "legality" I sounding title of the tion of Persons to t Regulation Act of 19 being used with inc quency to deport b the Western Cape

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ARGUS 19/5/83 (200)

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Each year hundreds of applications from Cape Town businessmen wanting to employ blacks are turned down And many employers simply ignore the regulation In 1981, for instance, 727 Western Cape employers who gave jobs to blacks without permission paid fines totalling R126 685

Even if a black person can get a job legally, the Government has yet another law to determine his "legality". It has the resounding title of the Administration of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act of 1972, and it is being used with increasing frequency to deport blacks from the Western Cape

In effect, this Act allows for the deportation of "foreigners And since a whole compendium of other laws make all blacks citizens of one or another 'homeland", all blacks are legally "foreigners" Technically they can be deported under any one of the myriad sections of the Act

But those "deported' — bus loads of them leave every week — often return to Cape Town within days, the fines, costs and inconvenience being the preferred the alternatives to the hardships in the homelands

Cape Times 21/5/83

Ciskei worker plan 'barbaric'

(200)

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

LOCAL trade unions have reacted with outrage to a statement by the Ciskei Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, that a form of disciplinary training based on military lines could be introduced for migrant workers who break their contracts

Chief Maqoma told the Ciskei Parliament last week that the Ciskei Government wanted to discipline migrant workers who broke their contracts without valid reasons He said labour was Ciskei's "black gold" and a main contributor to Ciskei's national income

Sometimes contract workers did not fulfil their part of the bargain and either absconded or were lazy, he said

He had discussed the plan with Lieutenent-General Charles Sebe, Ciskei's head of State security, he said

The head of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Roos, said relations between management and contract workers were good and he was not aware of wholesale breaking of contracts However, there were "no doubt good grounds for Chief Maqoma making such a statement"

Mr Roos said the disciplinary training would be a good thing if it would improve the efficiency of workers

The general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, said the statement referring to black gold could have been made by a slave trader He called the proposal "barbaric"

The General Workers' Union said in a statement that the proposal would not help solve South Africa's industrial relations problems and that such repressive measures gave the lie to all the government's talk of reform

"It highlights the way the bantustans are used by the South African Government to control the increasing strength of workers," he said

Appeal against worker's right to residence

RDM 21/5/83 300

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein reserved judgment yesterday on an appeal against the judgment giving a contract worker the right to remain in the Germiston area

The lower court judgment attracted much attention when it held that Mr Mahlolo Tom Rikhoto, despite being a contract worker, had satisfied the requirement of continuity in work for at least 10 years to qualify to stay in the prescribed area of Germiston

In the Witwatersrand Local Supreme Court on September 22, 1981, Mr Justice B O'Donovan declared that Mr Rikhoto was entitled, in terms of Section (10)(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, to remain in the prescribed area

Yesterday's appeal was brought by the East Rand Administration Board and the Municipal Labour Officer, Germiston

The appeal was heard by Mr Justice Wessels, Mr Justice Miller, Mr Justice Botha, Mr Justice Van Heerden, and Mr Justice Grosskopf (acting Judge of Appeal)

For Erab and the labour officer, submissions were made by Mr R Kruger, SC, and Mr D E de Flamingh

Erab submitted it was irrelevant that the employer — an engineering works — and Mr Rikhoto had a common and continuous intention that Mr Rikhoto would remain in service There had to be a lawful service contract

The lower court was said to be incorrect in saying Mr Rikhoto renewed his contract during his leave, the renewal was a formality, and the requirement of uninterrupted work for 10 years had been fulfilled

In the circumstances it was clear that Mr Rikhoto had to leave the particular area within 72 hours of the signing off of his book and cancellation of his contract, otherwise he would be arrested and repatriated Thereafter he had to conclude a new contract

It was submitted that the time that Mr Rikhoto was removed from the area could in no way be regarded as a holiday as he was compelled to leave the area unless he got the necessary permission from the commissioner

Mr A Chaskalson, SC, with Mr K S Tip, for Mr Rikhoto, submitted that Act 67 of 1964 and Regulation 74 of 1968 did not, in specific terms, prohibit any black employees from obtaining a qualification under Section 10(1)(b) of the Urban Areas Act — Sapa.

Judgment was reserved — Sapa

SA pass laws 'make mockery of homeland independence'

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — South African courts are obliged to apply South African law and convict independent black state citizens guilty of pass law offences even though this violated international law, Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand law faculty said yesterday

He was commenting on the implications of a Supreme Court review case in which the convictions of four men — for failing to be in possession of their reference books — were upheld because the court was uncertain about the accused s citizenship

Prof Dugard said citizens of the independent homelands suffered "all the disadvantages of being foreigners and all the disadvantages of being black"

South African law defined blacks in broad terms as any person who in appearance was obviously a member of an aboriginal race or tribe in Africa, he said

However a conflict arose with a principle of international law which stated that aliens should not be discriminated against on grounds of race and Ciskeians and Transkeians were aliens

Prof Dugard said South African courts were despite this principal of international law, obliged to prosecute pass law offenders and accused charged under Section 10 — which makes it an offence to be in an urban area for more than 72 hours — even if they were citizens of independent black states

"It makes a mockery of independence — they are not treated as fully independent states," he said

Big jump in pass law convictions

200 ARGUS 25/5/83

Political Staff

PASS law convictions have increased by a massive 31 percent in spite of Government protestations of improving the lot of blacks and the declaration of war on the "dompass" by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

Replying in written replies to questions asked in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman, Dr Koornhof said influx control convictions in the major centres had increased from 75 176 in 1981 to 98 508 last year

DECREASES

The highest number were in Johannesburg where convictions increased from 20 265 to 29 940 with the figure for the West Rand reaching 17 086 and the East Rand 26 966

The number of convictions decreased in two areas

In the Cape Peninsula the figure was down from 10 178 to 9 393 and in Durban there was a decrease of almost 50 percent to 259

Port Elizabeth had the least number of convictions — 272 (up from the 42 of 1981)

25/5/83

Repatriation of citizens of independent Black states Hansard

~~101 206~~ 200 Q Col. 1373

*5 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

(1) Whether the Republic has entered into bilateral agreements with the independent Black states in regard to the repatriation of citizens of such states, if so, what procedures are prescribed in such agreements,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

(1) No

(2) In terms of customary international law and usage states may repatriate or deport aliens Conversely, states are obliged to accept their nationals on repatriation or deportation and are thus under a duty towards other states to receive their nationals back in their territories It is also an accepted rule of customary international law that states are not under an obligation to grant aliens unconditional and unlimited rights of residence

The hon member will however recall that the hon the Minister indicated earlier during the session in reply to a question by the hon member for Sea Point, that an understanding had been reached between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Transkei in terms of which a special employment programme has been launched in Transkei with a view to creating approximately 4 000 new job opportunities While this programme is mainly aimed at unemployed persons within Transkei it also provides for the employment of persons who are presently in the Western Cape and who do not have employment opportunities and/or housing

I may add that at the time of their independence agreements were concluded with the Governments of Transkei Bophuthatswana Venda and Ciskei relating to the development of certain areas and the undertaking of settlement projects in these countries

These agreements *inter alia* provide for the settlement of citizens of the TBVC countries from the Republic of South Africa in the respective states

*6 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE—Defence—[Withdrawn]

Fuel alcohol

*7 Mr G C DU PLESSIS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

(1) Whether alcohol is being added to petrol and marketed as fuel, if so, (a) since what date has (i) alcohol been thus added and (ii) this fuel been marketed, (b) in what areas is it being marketed and (c)(i) by whom is the alcohol added and (ii) what is the maximum quantity added,

(2) whether the areas in which such fuel is marketed were recently extended if so, to what areas

The Argus Tuesday May 31 1983

Ruling affects thousands

ARGUS 31/5/83 (200)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The way has been opened for tens of thousands of blacks, regarded until now as migrant workers, to live permanently with their families in South Africa's cities.

This follows a watershed decision yesterday in which the Appeal Court ruled that a Germiston engineering firm worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, could live in an urban area

The decision, a unanimous finding by Mr Justice van Heerden and four other Appeal Court judges, will apply throughout the country and could affect tens of thousands of black workers and their families

OBLIGED

Mr Rikhoto, working for the same employer for 10 years, has been obliged by a 1968 regulation to return to the black rural areas each year to renew his contract

Officials felt because workers were obliged to leave their employers to renew their contracts each year, they had not worked continuously for one employer and were not exempted under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act

The Act allows any migrant, who has worked continuously for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years, to obtain city rights

HOLIDAY

In the 1981 Rand Supreme Court hearing Mr Rikhoto's employer said he regarded Mr Rikhoto's forced return to the rural areas each year as an annual holiday because he regarded him as a permanent employee

Rejecting with costs an appeal by the East Rand Administration Board against the Rand Supreme Court's ruling, the Appeal Court found that Mr Rikhoto had indeed worked for a single employer for 10 years

FAMILIES

The court noted that it was the intention of Mr Rikhoto and his employers that he remain in his employers' service

Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said today the ruling would give black workers the right to have their families with them

"It required the courts to make this decision, which in a normal, democratic country is taken for granted"

"In 1947 the Fagan Commission recommended that five years in the cities should be considered as a qualification for permanence This was rejected when the National Party came to power

SHORTAGE

"With the shortage of accommodation — about 35 000 families are on the waiting-list in Johannesburg — the judgment is going to be difficult to implement"

Mrs Suzman said she hoped a remark by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that he might circumvent the Rikhoto ruling, would not be translated into action

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment

Appeal Court 'yes' to right of family life in cities

Major ruling on migrant workers

RDM 31/5/83 (200)

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

IN A judgment which could herald the biggest change in the pass laws for more than a decade, the Appeal Court has opened the way for tens of thousands of black migrant workers to live permanently in the cities with their families.

The landmark judgment strikes a blow at a cornerstone of Government influx control policies — a 1968 regulation which makes it impossible for all but a handful of migrants to live permanently in the cities, no matter how long they have worked in them.

If the Government abides by the judgment, tens of thousands of workers would qualify for a city life with their families, civil rights groups say

The court yesterday ruled that a Germiston engineering worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, was entitled to city rights under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act

It rejected with costs an appeal by the East Rand Administration Board against a September 1981 Rand Supreme Court judgment upholding Mr Rikhoto's right to live in the cities

This means that the precedent set by the Rand Supreme Court judgment now applies throughout the country

The court held that Mr Rikhoto earned city rights by working for one employer for more than 10 years — even though he had been forced by the 1968 rule to return to the black rural areas each year to renew his contract

Section 10 (1) (b) allows any migrant who has worked "continuously" for one employer for 10 years or for several for 15 to obtain city rights

But since 1968 officials have insisted that, because migrants must leave their employers to renew their contracts each year, they can never work for one employer "continuously" for more than a year and cannot claim these rights

Many migrant workers who have lived and worked in the cities for more than a decade have been affected by this rule

Lawyers said yesterday that the judgment now opened the way for them to claim rights and live permanently with their families in the cities

The key issue now is whether the Government will abide by the judgment and order administration boards to enforce it The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, could not be contacted yesterday

At a National Party congress last year, Dr Koornhof threatened to introduce legislation to override the Rikhoto judgment

But observers pointed out yesterday that the Appeal Court's ruling is consistent with the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee, appointed by Dr Koornhof to examine influx control legislation

Indeed, the committee recommended that migrants qualify for permanent city rights after only five years in the cities

Sapa reports that the judgment was a unanimous finding by the five judges Mr Justice van Heerden delivered the judgment and four other Appeal Court judges concurred

In the Rand Supreme Court hearing, Mr Rikhoto's employer had testified that he regarded Mr Rikhoto's forced return to the rural areas each year as an annual holiday and that he had regarded him as a permanent employee

The Appeal Court found that Mr Rikhoto had indeed worked for a single employer for a period of 10 years

During this period, it found, he was never unemployed

The ERAB had contended that Mr Rikhoto only worked for a number of interrupted periods of a year each for the company

But the Appeal Court noted that the lower court had emphasised that although Mr Rikhoto had rendered his service in terms of several separate contracts, it was the mutual and continuous intention of Mr Rikhoto and the company that he remain in the company's service, also during his leave periods

Suzman hails judgment — Page 4

Ruling favours contract workers

CAPE TIMES 31/5/83 (200)

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

IN A MAJOR test case paving the way for thousands of contract workers to live in the cities with their families, the Bloemfontein Appeal Court yesterday granted permanent city residence rights to a contract worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, who had worked for one employer for longer than 10 years.

The denial of these rights to contract workers has been one of the cornerstones of the system of influx control since 1968, when a government regulation made it virtually impossible for contract workers to gain the right to live permanently in the cities

Lawyers, trade unionists and civil-rights groups yesterday welcomed the decision They agreed that it established the rights of all contract workers in a similar position as Mr Rikhoto to live in the cities with their families, choose where they want to work, change jobs freely and move from city to city

The court held that Mr Rikhoto qualified for permanent residence rights in the urban areas even though as a contract worker he had been employed on yearly contracts

It decided unanimously to reject with costs an appeal by the East Rand Administration Board against a judgment in the Rand Supreme Court in September, 1981, granting Mr Rikhoto the right to live in the cities

In terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, contract workers are entitled to permanent residence in the cities — Section 10 (1) (b) rights — if they have worked for one employer continuously for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years

The 1968 regulation, which requires contract workers to return to the

To page 4

CAPE TIMES 31/5/83 (200) (206) 339

From page 1

homelands and sign yearly contracts, has been used by the authorities to argue that contract workers could not work "continuously" for one employer for longer than a year

Thousands involved

There are unofficially about 12 000 contract workers in Cape Town — which has a relatively small contract-worker population — and tens of thousands more throughout the country who could qualify on the same basis as Mr Rikhoto

Both the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, who have large contract-worker memberships, warned that there would be an angry response from workers if the government tried to nullify the ruling by changing the legislation

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, who was not available for comment yesterday, threatened at the Cape Nationalist congress in East London in October last year to introduce legislation overriding the decision

And in its present form, the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill will take these rights away

There is also concern that the various administration boards, including the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB), could simply refuse to apply the ruling

There have been two similar cases in the Cape Supreme Court the Booi and Mthiya cases — where contract workers have won permanent city rights Each time the WCAB argued that they could not apply the rulings as they were waiting for the outcome of the Rikhoto case

The Black Sash has more than 800 applications pending, with the WCAB, while the GWU the AFCWU and several major employers have also lodged hundreds of applications

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Both the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, who have large contract-worker memberships, warned that there would be an angry response from workers if the government tried to nullify the ruling by changing the legislation

Dr Piet Koornhof Minister of Co-operation and Development, who was not available for comment yesterday, threatened at the Cape Nationalist congress in East London in October last year to introduce legislation overriding the decision

And in its present form, the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill will take these rights away

There is also concern that the various administration boards, including the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB), could simply refuse to apply the ruling

There have been two similar cases in the Cape Supreme Court — the Booi and Mthiya cases — where contract workers have won permanent city rights Each time the WCAB argued that they could not apply the rulings as they were waiting for the outcome of the Rikhoto case

The Black Sash has more than 800 applications pending, with the WCAB, while the GWU, the AFCWU and several major employers have also lodged hundreds of applications

	1979	1980	1981	1982
UCT	9	15	8	18
WITS	7	9	10	15
Post-graduate Diplomas				
US	—	3	—	—
Diplomas				
Vona du Toit College for Occupational Therapy (TPA)*	19	20	15	2

*As from 1982 the course is being offered by the University of Pretoria

(2) According to a manpower survey conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council, the number of vacancies in the public and private sectors during 1979 totalled 18% A more recent figure cannot be furnished The results of a survey undertaken by the Directorate of Macro Education Policy of the Department of National Education should be available during the latter half of 1983

(3) It is the responsibility of employer authorities to recruit students

(4) No Bursaries are made available by the Commission for Administration, provincial administrations and universities

(a) The number of bursaries made available, is as follows

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Commission for Administration	5	7	9	16
Transvaal Provincial Administration	33	36	60	60
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	8	8	10	10
Natal Provincial Administration	2	2	4	4
Cape Provincial Administration ...	22	26	24	25
Universities				
UOFS	30	17	34	33
UCT	9	5	8	3
US	25	16	37	27
WITS	3	5	4	3
UP*	—	—	—	15

*As from 1982 only

(b) The number of applications received for these bursaries is as follows

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Commission for Administration	23	56	45	32
Transvaal Provincial Administration	56	50	110	105
Cape Provincial Administration (new applications only)	22	19	21	19

The annual number of applications received by the Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State is estimated at 30 The Natal Provincial Administration and the Universities of the Orange Free State Stellenbosch, Cape Town and the Witwatersrand are not in a position to furnish the information The University of Pretoria which is offering the course as from 1982 received 15 applications

(5) Bursaries are made available by the Commission for Administration in accordance with the needs of the Departments of National Education and Health and Welfare The Transvaal Provincial Administration does not experience a need for more bursaries as the number of students in training is sufficient to provide for the need The Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State is considering reducing the number of bursaries as the supply exceeds the demand The Cape and Natal Provincial Administrations award bursaries in accordance with the availability of funds The number of bursaries allocated by the universities concerned, is revised annually and awarded according to merit

Juvenile rape

813. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice

What are the latest available figures in respect of juvenile rape in (a) the Western Cape and (b) each province of the Republic with regard to the (i) number of (aa) cases heard (bb) persons found guilty (cc) persons acquitted and (dd) second offenders and (ii)(aa) sentence in each case of those found guilty and (bb) first and subsequent sentences in the case of second offenders?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available The collecting thereof will be a time consuming task requiring additional staff

Hansard

South African/foreign workers

Col. 1426 – 1432

842 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1982 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act,

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana,

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a)

South African Black Workers	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	323 994	95 024	419 018
Mining and quarrying	166 441	3 626	170 067
Manufacturing	505 739	108 149	613 888
Construction	308 973	5 179	314 152
Wholesale and retail trade	236 017	73 502	309 519
Government services	337 629	47 385	385 014
Domestic services	85 934	342 095	428 029
Other	147 960	50 212	198 172
Total	2 112 687	725 172	2 837 859

(b)

Foreign Black Workers	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	147 971	22 225	170 196
Mining and quarrying	668 003	3 378	470 381
Manufacturing	149 044	25 155	174 199
Construction	124 887	1 753	126 640
Wholesale and retail trade	78 241	25 499	103 740
Government services	119 257	19 151	138 408
Domestic services	34 867	154 570	189 437
Other	62 796	30 156	92 952
Total	1 185 066	280 887	1 465 953

(2) (a)

Transkei	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	52 445	6 468	589 913
Mining and quarrying	176 949	257	177 206
Manufacturing	59 883	6 655	66 538
Construction	61 639	968	62 607
Wholesale and retail trade	22 984	5 919	28 903
Government services	53 404	5 844	59 248
Domestic services	4 515	45 442	49 957
Other	19 290	4 476	23 766
Total	451 109	76 029	527 138

(b)

Bophuthatswana	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	71 360	11 554	82 914
Mining and quarrying	66 576	1 967	68 543
Manufacturing	66 607	16 360	82 967
Construction	45 454	651	46 105
Wholesale and retail trade	43 337	17 715	61 052
Government services	46 638	12 010	58 648
Domestic services	16 403	97 477	113 880
Other	30 347	22 754	53 101
Total	386 722	180 488	567 210

(3) (a) and (b)

Angola	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	45	2	47
Mining and quarrying	16	—	16
Manufacturing	14	—	14
Construction	10	—	10
Wholesale and retail trade	6	—	6
Government services	14	—	14

Domestic services	6	2	8
Other	5	—	5
Total	116	4	120

Botswana	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 188	458	1 646
Mining and quarrying	18 895	—	18 895
Manufacturing	1 369	46	1 415
Construction	864	2	866
Wholesale and retail trade	575	43	618
Government services	1 034	14	1 048
Domestic services	289	706	995
Other	715	64	779
Total	24 929	1 333	26 262

Lesotho	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 933	305	—
Mining and quarrying	119 146	8	119 154
Manufacturing	3 491	360	3 851
Construction	6 164	17	6 181
Wholesale and retail trade	1 110	178	1 288
Government services	3 799	186	3 985
Domestic services	97	1 912	2 009
Other	1 354	659	2 013
Total	137 094	3 625	140 719

Malawi	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	3 754	8	3 762
Mining and quarrying	16 968	1	16 969
Manufacturing	1 224	10	1 234
Construction	423	—	423
Wholesale and retail trade	712	3	715
Government services	582	2	584
Domestic services	2 080	641	2 721
Other	1 147	3	1 150
Total	26 890	668	27 558

Moçambique	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	4 950	27	4 977
Mining and quarrying	51 017	—	51 017
Manufacturing	801	9	810
Construction	613	—	613
Wholesale and retail trade	378	2	380
Government services	211	5	216
Domestic services	788	92	880
Other	429	1	430
Total	59 187	136	59 323

Zimbabwe	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 359	1	1 360
Mining and quarrying	603	—	603
Manufacturing	421	6	427

Construction	279	1	280
Wholesale and retail trade	788	—	788
Government services	245	16	261
Domestic services	5 953	25	5 978
Other	1 631	4	1 635
Total	11 279	53	11 332

Swaziland	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	611	25	636
Mining and quarrying	10 843	—	10 843
Manufacturing	667	46	713
Construction	145	—	145
Wholesale and retail trade	152	22	174
Government services	155	22	177
Domestic services	73	577	650
Other	216	105	321
Total	10 862	797	13 659

Zambie	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	256	—	256
Mining and quarrying	42	—	42
Manufacturing	104	—	104
Construction	39	—	39
Wholesale and retail trade	65	1	66
Government services	37	—	37
Domestic services	117	2	119
Other	122	2	124
Total	782	5	787

Vehda	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	9 573	3 361	12 934
Mining and quarrying	6 631	145	6 776
Manufacturing	14 067	1 610	15 667
Construction	8 658	113	8 771
Wholesale and retail trade	8 085	1 594	9 679
Government services	12 842	1 038	13 880
Domestic services	4 521	7 645	12 166
Other	7 372	2 078	9 450
Total	71 749	17 584	89 333

Other	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	497	16	513
Mining and quarrying	317	—	317
Manufacturing	396	53	449
Construction	599	1	600
Wholesale and retail trade	49	22	71
Government services	296	14	310
Domestic services	25	49	74
Other	168	10	178
Total	2 347	165	2 512

200

Workers urged to claim rights

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Black Sash yesterday urged all contract workers who qualify for permanent city rights in terms of a landmark Appeal Court judgment last week to go immediately to their nearest labour offices to claim their rights

But because it is not yet clear whether the government will enforce the court's decision, it also urged all workers whose rights were "unlawfully refused them" to report to the Black Sash advice office

Migrants who have worked continuously for one employer in the cities for 10 years or have lived legally in them for 15 years qualify in terms of the judgment.

The Black Sash also urged the government to implement the court judgment without delay

The statement comes in the wake of Tuesday's Appeal Court decision to uphold the right of a Germiston migrant worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, to live permanently in the cities with his family

Lawyers say the judgment has opened the way for thousands of migrants who have been in cities for years without being able to claim these rights to now do so

However, the government has not yet responded to the judgment and, until it instructs administration boards to apply it, officials may resist demands by migrants for these rights

In its statement the Sash urged all migrants who have worked for one employer for 10 continuous years or who have lived lawfully in a city for 15 years to claim their rights under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act.

"If this is unlawfully refused them, they should report immediately to the Black Sash," the statement said

The statement also urged those who qualify, to claim their rights "without delay" because it fears threatened government moves to tighten influx-control in line with Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement of Black Persons bill

'No right'

"We reiterate that officials have no right to refuse to grant rights to all migrants who have worked for 10 years for one employer or have lived lawfully in a prescribed area for 15 years," the statement said

It added that the authorities had not adhered to judgments by the lower court establishing these rights and had been turning away migrants who applied for them

"Now the appeal has been upheld they have no further excuse to do so"

The statement hailed the judgment saying that it "underscores that even the ideology of apartheid must bow down to the law", adding that "rationality and compassion has triumphed in the courts and more families will now be able to be reunited"

Migrants urged to claim city rights

RDM 1/6/83 200

By STEVE FRIEDMAN

THE Black Sash yesterday urged all migrant workers who qualify for permanent city rights in terms of a landmark Appeal Court judgment on Monday to go immediately to their nearest labour offices and claim their rights

But because it is not yet clear whether the Government will enforce the court's decision, it also urged all workers whose rights were "unlawfully refused them" to report to the Black Sash advice office

Migrants who have worked continuously for one employer in the cities for 10 years or have lived legally in them for 15 years would qualify in terms of the judgment

In a strongly worded statement, it also urged the Government to implement the court judgment without delay.

The Sash statement comes in the wake of Monday's Appeal Court decision to uphold the right of a Germiston migrant worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, to live permanently in the cities with his family Lawyers say the judgment has opened the way for thousands of migrants who have been in the cities for years without being able to claim these rights to do so now

However, the Government has not yet responded to the judgment and, until it instructs administration boards to apply it, officials may resist demands by migrants for these rights

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"If this is unlawfully refused them, they should report immediately to the Black Sash," said the statement

The statement also urged those who qualify to claim their rights "without delay" because it fears threatened Government moves to tighten influx control in line with Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement of Black Persons Bill

"We reiterate that officials have no right to refuse to grant rights to all migrants who have worked 10 years for one employer or have lived lawfully in a prescribed area for 15 years," the statement said

It added that the authorities had not adhered to judgments by the lower court establishing these rights Now the appeal had been upheld "they have no further excuse to do so"

The statement hailed the judgment, saying it "underscores that even the ideology of apartheid must bow down to the law"

"The highest court in the land has spoken and its will must prevail This is law and order at work and the Government, which professes to be a champion of law and order, must let its officials know that to frustrate the court order is a punishable contempt"

The statement added that "rationality and compassion has triumphed in the courts and more families will now be able to be reunited"

Boards cagey as migrants flock to get city rights

200 RDM 2/6/83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN and SOPHIE TEMA

THE EAST Rand Administration Board yesterday acknowledged it would have to implement at least part of this week's historic Appeal Court judgment upholding the right of long-serving migrant workers to city rights

But none of the migrants who approached Administration Boards for their rights yesterday were granted them and one group was told they could not be granted their rights because an Erab computer was broken.

Meanwhile, unions have warned of possible worker unrest if the Government attempted to override the judgment and the Black Sash is considering court action if workers who qualify in terms of the judgment are not granted rights

Migrants began approaching boards yesterday to claim rights to which they were entitled after the Appeal Court upheld the right of a Germiston migrant worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, to permanent city life

This means thousands of migrants who have been in cities for a decade or more are now entitled to rights and that their families can live with them

A Johannesburg company yesterday assisted about 300 of its workers to go to the Wrab offices and claim their rights They were told by officials that the judgment was regarded as "simply an individual case" and the officials were awaiting guidelines from Pretoria which could take two weeks

At an Erab office, about 60 members of Fosatu's Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union were told that they could not be granted the rights "because the computer is broken"

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that the local Administration Board now faces about 800 applications for city rights in terms of the judgment

Wrab's chairman, Mr John Knoetze, said the judgment "has a number of implications and should be studied thoroughly to see how much of it could be carried out most effectively"

Mr F E Marx, the chairman of the East Rand Administration Board, said, however, that "somehow or other" Erab would have to implement "part of the court judgment"

He said the board was still studying it and awaiting guidelines

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said the Sash was considering taking legal action on officials who refused workers rights

A lawyer said yesterday administration boards "have no right" to await policy guidelines before implementing the judgment "It is the law and they must abide by it", he said

Meanwhile the General Workers Union has warned of worker anger should the Government override the judgment

Workers affected by Court ruling on rights

Mercury 200

2/6/83

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 5 percent of workers living on the premises of their employers, and workers living in hostels administered by the Port Natal Administration Board, could be affected by an Appeal Court decision on residence rights

This is according to Mrs Jill Nicholson, Black Sash Office supervisor

'The prescribed areas are those under the board's control — Chesterville, Lamontville, hostels and on-premises living,' Mrs Nicholson said

Migrants

'The Port Natal Administration Board is trying to implement the old ruling that if you lived in a hostel and you lost your job you were sent back to the area where you came from But under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act, if you lost your job you had the right to stay and look for work in an urban area,' she said

Black migrant workers can live in cities only if they have worked for one employer for more than 10 years or have resided in that area for more than 15 years

This was revealed in an Appeal Court judgment on Tuesday which upheld the right of a Germiston migrant worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, to live permanently in the city with his family

Mr Rikhoto had worked over a period of more than 10 years for a single employer in Germiston Although he had returned home to renew his contract each year, his employer had regarded this as part of his annual paid leave and he therefore had worked continuously for 10 years

1983

Migrants: WCAB 'waiting'

200

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

THE Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) has delayed implementing the Rikhoto Appeal Court decision until it has studied the judgment.

(The Rikhoto decision opens the way for tens of thousands of migrant workers to live with their families in the cities)

The delay was severely criticized in Cape Town yesterday and several trade unions warned of possible labour unrest if the government attempted to override the judgment

'Far-reaching'

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said last night that the matter, which had "far-reaching implications", was receiving his "urgent attention"

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein granted Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto, a Germiston contract worker, the right to permanent residence in the cities because he had worked one employer for more than 10 years

The decision has been seen as destroying one of the foundations of the government's policy of influx control

It is understood that more than 1 000 applications for permanent rights in Cape Town have been lodged with the WCAB already.

Several migrant workers who went to the WCAB offices in Langa yesterday to get their passbooks endorsed for permanent residence were turned away They said officials denied knowledge of the judgment

Mr Gert du Preez, the chief liaison officer for the WCAB, said the board still had to study the full judgment and were awaiting a directive from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

However, a spokesman for the East Rand Administration Board (ERAB), which contested the Rikhoto case, said it would have no choice but to grant permanent residence rights to those whose circumstances were similar to Mr Rikhoto

The Black Sash has made an urgent appeal to all people who have worked as contract workers for more than 10 years, or have been "legally" in the area for 15 years, to consult the Athlone Advice Office or to demand their rights at WCAB offices

There is widespread fear that the government could be contemplating an amendment to the legislation to cover the loophole which the the Rikhoto case has opened

Mrs Sheena Duncan, the national director of the Black Sash, said the WCAB should follow the example of the ERAB

Mr Ken Andrew, the PFP MP for Gardens and spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, said it was the duty of the department to issue the necessary instructions immediately as "tens of thousands" of people were affected

● Leading article, page 12

As employers press on judgment

Migrants begin to get rights

200

3/6/83 - RDM

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MIGRANT workers yesterday began receiving their city rights from the East Rand Administration Board in the wake of the historic Rikhoto judgment — and at the same time employer pressure on the authorities to implement the judgment grew.

While many migrants at Erab labour offices received rights, other boards are still not enforcing the judgment despite growing requests from employers that they do so.

The president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Rod Ironside, said yesterday industry would like the Government to implement the judgment.

And in both the Transvaal and the Western Cape, many employers, including major companies, began pressing administration boards to implement it.

In another development, Western Cape unions are planning joint action to ensure that the Government does not override the judgment and the 100 000-member Council of Unions of South Africa warned it would act if Government did this.

Groups assisting migrants to claim their rights said yesterday that many workers had succeeded in obtaining them from Erab offices.

Hundreds of wor[illegible] rived at the office to claim rights — many assisted by employers.

They were questioned on whether they had ever left their job [illegible] e asked [illegible] aimed at establishing whether they qualified for rights in terms of the judgment.

At one office, they added, workers were told that only three a day from each company could be processed.

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, yesterday welcomed Erab's decision to grant workers rights and added "It is a great pity that other boards are not acting in the same law-abiding fashion."

As the authorities ponder what action to take on the judgment, there is mounting employer concern that they implement it.

Mr Ironside said the FCI, which represents industry throughout the country, believed that "if the law and the courts mean anything, then obviously we would expect this judgment to be followed through."

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that at least 10 Cape Town firms, including SA Breweries, Murray and Roberts and Fattis and Monis, are backing applications from their migrant workers for city rights.

On the Witwatersrand, there were numerous reports yesterday of employers assisting workers to claim rights.

"A great many employers have been extremely sympathetic on this issue and are allowing workers to go to the board offices. In many cases, they are assisting them," an East Rand unionist said.

In the Western Cape, two trade unions with a substantial migrant membership, the General Workers Union and the African Food and Canning Workers Union, are planning joint action to win implementation of the decision.

And Cusa said yesterday it would be forced to act if the Government tried to override the decision. It said it would also consider legal action if administration board officials attempted to circumvent the law.

And yesterday GWU general secretary Mr David Lewis criticised the WCAB for not implementing the judgment.

"It is interesting that the WCAB, which justified its excesses at KTC squatter camp by insisting that inhumane laws should be respected, should now be unwilling to implement a decision of the country's highest court."

'Hero' Rikhoto given his rights — Page 2

NP moves to resist govt on migrants

CAPE TIMES 3/6/83 200

Political Staff

THERE are moves afoot in the National Party caucus to resist any bid by the government to circumvent the historic Appeal Court ruling on migrant workers, according to informed sources

Although strong rumours that the government has already prepared legislation which would effectively nullify the landmark judgment could not be confirmed yesterday, a small but influential group of National Party MPs who have long advocated a "normalization" of so-called illegal blacks at present in the cities are preparing to resist such attempts

All the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has been prepared to say on the judgment so far is that the government is giving its "urgent attention" to the matter and that an announcement would be made only after thorough consideration

Dilemma

However, it became clear yesterday that the government is facing a major dilemma in dealing with an Appeal Court ruling which if implemented would open the way for tens of thousands of migrant workers to live permanently in the urban areas with their families

If the government abides by the judgment, it would effectively nullify a 1968 regulation which blocks the majority of migrant workers from qualifying for permanent status in the cities regardless of how long they have lived and worked there, thus disqualifying them from the coveted Section 10 (1) (b) rights

This would be a major blow to the government's influx control policy

Advice

If, on the other hand, the government were to circumvent the Appeal Court ruling in the case Rikhoto -vs the East Rand Administration Board by amending the Black (urban areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, it would go against the advice of some of its most influential advisers

The claim of migrant workers to these rights was endorsed in the key Riekert Report in 1978 which recommended that the presence of blacks in the urban areas should be regulated by the availability of employment and housing

A government bid to circumvent the Rikhoto ruling would also fly in the face of the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee which was set-up to rescue Dr Koornhof's ill-fated "new deal" legislation for urban blacks launched in October 1980

Residence rights

The Grosskopf Committee recommended that contract workers who had worked in the city for five years should qualify for permanent residence rights

At the National Party's Cape congress in East London last year, Dr Koornhof indicated that the government was planning to amend existing legislation to circumvent the Komani and Rikhoto rulings

The matter was not raised at the NP caucus meeting on Wednesday but is likely to be discussed at next week's meeting

'Hero' Rikhoto given his rights

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

AS WORKERS streamed to the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Tom Rikhoto — who won his right to live in an urban area in an historic Appeal Court judgment — watched jubilantly as an official gave his reference book the vital stamp yesterday

Mr Rikhoto arrived at the Erab labour office with the instructing attorney for the Legal Resources Centre, Mr Charles Nupen, who worked for two years on the case

He was taken straight to the labour office's manager, Mr Scholtz Kruger, who had been anticipating his arrival

Mr Kruger personally filled out the relevant forms and stamped the reference book

As Mr Rikhoto left the Erab offices, he was hailed as a hero and surrounded by workers who shook his hand and congratulated him

"You have struck South Africa. This will be good for all of us," one worker told him as he vigorously slapped Mr Rikhoto on the back

"I am very happy I have been waiting for this moment for 13 years," Mr Rikhoto said He has worked in Germiston since 1970

He now planned to apply for a house so that he could bring his wife and four young children to live with him from the village of Ritavi in Gazankulu, he said

Migrant workers who were turned away from the Erab offices on Wednesday because "the computer had broken down" arrived early yesterday morning to join the queues of people hoping to qualify for rights

At least 300 workers turned up at Erab within the first hours after it opened yesterday and long circular queues formed in the quadrangle behind the offices

Workers said they had read about the Appeal Court's verdict and had asked their employees for time off to "try their luck"

Trucks loaded with workers from factories across the East Rand arrived throughout the morning

A trade unionist accompanied by 60 members — who had been employed by the same company for between 10 and 18 years — was ordered out of the offices

Although many workers said they had come prepared to be turned away, officials began to process applications soon after the offices opened

Workers, who were grouped according to their factories, queued before one of the five clerks who called up their names and details on computers

In an atmosphere of anxiety and excitement, workers were questioned about their employment record

With the hundreds of workers jostling for space at the labour offices yesterday, only those who had brought their reference books in person were attended to

A trade unionist said it was the first time this requirement had been made

After an hour, successful applicants began trickling out of the labour offices with their newly acquired rights

Mr John Mothiba one of the first to benefit from Mr Rikhoto's victory, qualified for Section 10 (1) (b) rights last month

"I think my problems must all be over now" he said

However several workers said they feared the Government would take action to prevent urban rights being given to the thousands of other migrant workers

A clerk said once it became known that workers were being granted urban rights, there would be a desperate rush to have reference books endorsed

City firms back migrant staff

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

AT least 10 major Cape Town firms are backing applications from their migrant workers for permanent city residence rights following the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment in Bloemfontein this week.

And the president of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI), Mr Rod Ironside, has made a plea for the government to implement the judgment

Mr Ironside said the FCI, which represents industry throughout the country, believed that "if the law and the courts mean anything, then obviously we would expect this judgment to be followed through"

The General Workers' Union (GWU), which represents thousands of contract workers in the Western Cape, has condemned the delay by the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) in implementing the decision

Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the GWU, said "It is interesting that the WCAB, which justified its excesses at KTC by insisting that inhumane laws should be respected, should now be unwilling to implement a decision of the country's highest court"

Meanwhile, hundreds of migrant workers — many, assisted by their employers — yesterday began receiving their city rights from the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) However, other Administration Boards — including the WCAB — are still not enforcing the judgment in spite of growing requests from employers to do so

Spokesmen for some of the City companies who are assisting their workers said they had already been approached by their workers last year following the earlier Rikhoto Supreme Court case and two similar judgments in the Cape Supreme Court

They had been told by the WCAB then that they were waiting on the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment

They said they were now resubmitting their applications and "chasing them up" with the WCAB Among the companies involved are Murray and Roberts, Fattis and Monis, South African Breweries and R H Morris Construction

Decision welcomed

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, yesterday welcomed Erab's decision to grant workers' rights and added "It is a great pity that other boards are not acting in the same law-abiding fashion"

An East Rand unionist said "A great many employers have been extremely sympathetic on this issue and are allowing workers to go to the board offices In many cases, they are assisting them"

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) said yesterday that it would be "forced to act" if the government tried to override the decision

'Blind' d

By GLEN GARVEN

FOR the past 15 years, Benny Levin has been giving Cape Town's more nervous drivers severe cases of the shakes

But, insists Mr Levin, it's a question of syntax rather than a problem of traffic safety Although the man behind the wheel of his company's truck isn't blind he really is a blind man That is to say he is not sightless — what he does do. is sell canvas blinds

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Arresting Brahms

BRAHMS was largely well-served at the third concert of the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra's Celebration series

David Tidboald showed his mettle as a conductor with a lovingly nurtured and often arresting performance of the 4th Symphony The concert concluded with a festive Academic Festival Overture

Sandwiched between, the Violin Concerto was less memorable Soloist Eva Graubin produced moments of sweet-toned beauty, but one gained the overall impression that the work — in terms of technique and power — lay just beyond comfortable grasp

DEON IRISH

Deat Guy

Staff Reporter

DR Guy James Al
Currie, a well-kn
City anaesthetist
member of the
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died at Groote S
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Dr Currie came to
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While there he met
married his wife
Fiona Currie

Dr Currie worked
general practition

A DELIGHTED Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto after the news of his victory in the highest court in the land.

Ecstasy of a man who made history

W/E ARGUS 4/6/83

200

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — A joyous Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto — the migrant worker who made history this week when he won permanent residence rights in the urban area where he is a contract worker — will be househunting this weekend

The Appeal Court judgment handed down in Bloemfontein in Mr Rikhoto's favour has brought him one step closer to realising his dream of 13 years a four-roomed house with electricity and running water where he and his family can live together without fear of a police pass raid

Mr Rikhoto had the precious 10 I(B) stamp entered into his passbook within three days of his court victory

Now he can begin looking for a house in Natalspruit the township outside Germiston where he works in an engineering factory, and bring his wife Rosina and their four children to live with him

When the 35-year-old migrant worker set out, in 1981, to get his permanent residence rights he did not realise that his quest would affect a wide cross section of South Africans, from the humblest labourer to nationalist Cabinet Ministers

"I just remember my boss telling me in 1970 when I started working for him that after 10 years I would be able to get permanent residence rights," Mr Rikhoto said this week during an interview at the factory where he works.

Mr Rikhoto's dogged pursuit of his case, assisted free of charge by the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, has earned him the admiration of his fellow workers

Contract workers queueing at the East Rand Administration Board hoping to get the same rights, hailed Mr Rikhoto as a hero and shook his hands on Thursday as he left the offices with his 10 I(B) stamp

WCAB is to uphold ruling on migrants

Cape Times 4/6/83

Labour Reporter

THE WESTERN Cape Administration Board (WCAB) has accepted the judgment in the Rikhoto Appeal Court case and will probably start implementing it early next week.

The decision means that about 12 000 migrant workers in the Western Cape stand to gain Section 10 (1) (b) rights granting them permanent residence in the cities, the right to bring their families to live with them and greater job mobility

After the announcement of the Rikhoto judgment this week, the WCAB was criticized for delaying its implementation It said it first had to study the judgment and wait for a directive from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

However, the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) said they had no option but to implement the decision, and began stamping workers' pass books on Thursday

Mr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer of the WCAB, said yesterday that the board accepted the Rikhoto judgment and would start implementing it "probably early next week".

Mr Du Preez said there was an "administrative" delay as the board already had almost 1 000 formal applications to process

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office which has dealt with 850 of the potential Section 10 (1) (b) cases, said the board's decision was "marvellous news".

● In a rare move, the United States State Department has publicly backed the Appeal Court's historic Rikhoto judgment and strongly implied that the US would like to see it implemented

But it added that the decision, "if allowed to stand", would mark progress towards basic civil rights for blacks

The fact that the State Department has publicly made known its stance, rather than communicating it privately, is seen as an indication of US concern on the issue

US hails Rikhoto ruling

Cape 4/6/83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

IN a rare move, the American State Department has publicly backed the Appeal Court's historic Rikhoto judgment and strongly implied that the United States would like to see the judgment implemented

It also indicated it had been watching the outcome of the Rikhoto case for the past two years

In a statement issued yesterday, the State Department noted that the judgment applied only to workers who were already living in cities

But it added that the decision "if allowed to stand" would mark progress towards basic civil rights for blacks in South Africa

Meanwhile, both the West Rand and Western Cape Administration Boards said yesterday they had agreed to implement the Rikhoto judgment

But one employer who assisted a group of workers to claim rights from the Wrab office yesterday said that, while officials processed their applications, they were told they would have to wait eight weeks for an answer

The East Rand Administration Board is already implementing the judgment and workers have received qualifications from Erab

The chairman of Wrab, Mr John Knoetze, said yesterday that "none of the workers who approach the Board for rights are being turned away"

Mr Knoetze said he had no knowledge of any workers being asked to wait eight weeks and added "There is no fixed time for processing applications"

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that the Western Cape Board announced yesterday it would begin implementing the judgment from next week.

Rikhoto decision threatened

New law on migrants mooted

w/E ARGUS 4/6/83

200

By PETER MANN
Political Staff

THE CABINET will decide this week whether to introduce legislation to nullify the historic Appeal Court judgment allowing long-serving migrant workers permanent city residence

News that the Government may act to stop black people escaping from a catch-22 situation built into the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act was confirmed by a source in the Department of Co-operation and Development

The source indicated that "unofficial" legislation aimed at upsetting the Appellate Division decision in a case brought by Germiston contract worker Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto has been drawn up

Highest level

"It is enjoying attention at the highest level The Cabinet will have to decide whether they wish to implement legislation or not," he said

That decision which, sources say, will be taken by the Cabinet this week could lead to a row within the National Party caucus

It could also lead to a wave of labour unrest in South Africa if tens of thousands of black people who now stand on the brink of gaining the most basic of human rights — to live permanently in the place in which you work — see those rights removed again at the stroke of the National Party's legislative pen

Any decision to nullify the judgment would be bitterly opposed by a small group of verligte nationalists in the party's caucus

Prevent

They are said to be determined to fight an action to prevent the legislation, but will fall back to a second position of having it apply only for a limited period of time — probably until the Government can introduce its revamped version of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill which is scheduled to happen next year

The Cabinet meeting will be held on the day before the caucus meeting this week and it could presage yet another row in the ruling party

In its decision this week the Appellate Division upheld a judgment of the Witwatersrand division of the Supreme Court which ordered the East Rand Administration Board to grant Section 10(1)(b) rights to Mr Rikhoto

In terms of the Act Mr Rikhoto would only have qualified for his Section 10 rights, which have the effect of allowing him to live permanently in the area in which he works and also allow his wife and unmarried children under the age of 18 to live with him, had he worked for one employer "continuously for at least 10 years"

However, contract workers like Mr Rikhoto have to renew their contracts annually The Government has decreed that to do so they have to return to their "homeland" to sign the contract

The Government has always argued that this means that the employment of contract workers is not "continuous" and that they therefore do not qualify for Section 10 rights no matter how long they have worked for the same employer

It is this view which has now been rejected, with costs, by the Appeal Court, the highest legal forum in the land

Suspicion that the Government is considering passing legislation to nullify this judgment is heightened by the fact that Dr Koornhof, whose Department is responsible for administering the laws, indicated last year at the National Party congress in East London that the Government was planning amending legislation to nullify the judgment of the Witwatersrand division of the Supreme Court

However, nothing was done at that time, because the Government had appealed against the decision Now that they have lost the appeal the threat of legislation has arisen again

Mr Nic Olivier, one of the PFP experts on black legislation said he hoped the Government would not "panic"

"The Government has, unfortunately, a sad record of constantly overriding court decisions I hope the Government will resist any precipitate action and will not resort to panic reactions," Mr Olivier said

Decision takes effect on Monday

HENRY LUDSKI,
Weekend Argus Reporter

The Western Cape Administration Board will implement the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment on Monday — giving thousands of Africans the right to live in the Western Cape

In the major test case in Bloemfontein the court granted permanent residence rights to a contract worker, Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto, who had worked for the same employer for more than 10 years

The judgment paves the way for contract workers in cities to have with their families with them. It has already been implemented by the East Rand Adminstration Board (ERAB), the board which contested the case, and is expected to be implemented nationally

The liaison officer of the WCAB, Mr G T du Preez, said yesterday that about 914 applications for 10(1)B rights — which qualify contract workers who have worked in a particular urban area for more than 10 years — had been received

It is believed that in the Western Cape alone more than 10 000 people could qualify

Migrant workers fear Rikhoto judgment reversal

UNIONS WARN OF BACKLASH

200

City Press 5/6/83

● Hundreds of people crammed into the Black Sash offices in Johannesburg yesterday seeking advice over the Rikhoto judgment giving section 10 1 (b) rights to migrant workers. Scores of people had to be turned away because the Sash could not cope with the stream of inquiries.

JO'BURG — Trade unions have warned the Government of "a terrible backlash" if it frustrates migrant workers' attempts to secure urban rights following this week's historic Rikhoto case ruling.

CP Reporters

The judgment by the Appeal Court has effectively opened the way for migrant workers and their families to live permanently in the urban areas

As thousands of workers are attempting to cut through the red tape to gain urban rights, fears are growing that administration boards will frustrate their efforts.

And there is increasing concern that the Government is planning new legislation to prevent migrants from obtaining urban rights.

Yesterday Mr Camay Phiroshaw, general secretary of the Council of Unions (Cusa) warned· "If the authorities continue to frustrate us, we will consider a tough line of action."

Mr Phiroshaw, also speaking on behalf of the National Mine Workers' Union, said that if new legislation was implemented to overturn the Rikhoto ruling, it "will be vigorously opposed by us".

The secretary of the Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), Mr Sam Kikine, said: "There will be a terrible worker backlash if the authorities use delaying tactics in registering migrants."

His views were echoed by Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union organiser Frank Mohlala.

"The Rikhoto ruling has raised a lot of expectations," he

To Page 2

P.T.O.

Rikhoto warning

From Page 1

said "There can be no going back, and should migrant workers be deliberately blocked from getting their rights, I foresee a terrible reaction"

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, warned. "The Government should take rumblings in the labour movement very seriously

"If the Appeal Court ruling is disregarded there could be serious consequences."

Meanwhile, the Black Sash says it is offering advice to all those who face problems in applying for their rights and will assist those seeking legal action.

One for the road

LONDON — Peter Woodend has amazed doctors by surviving the biggest drinking spree recorded by police in northern England

He was found naked and unconscious outside hospital with an alcohol count equivalent to 67 whiskies.

JUDGMENT I OLD MPHET

CP correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Veteran trade unionist Oscar Mphetha, 73, will hear on Monday whether he can go free after nearly three years in detention.

The judgment in the country's longest Terrorism Act trial, in which Mr Mphetha and 17 others are appearing, begins on Monday

They are charged with commiting or inciting others to commit terrorist activities between August 8 and August 12, 1980, in Cape Town.

The two murder counts follow the deaths of Mr George Beeton and Mr Frederik Jansen on August 11, 1980.

One of the original accused, Mr Lawrence Lerotholi, was discharged at the end of the State case because of a lack of evidence against him

Mr Mphetha, chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association and national organiser for the African Food and Canning Workers Union, was detained in the early hours of August 13, 1980

Judgment in South Afric terror trial will be deliver Town on Monday. In the d year-old Oscar Mphetha (l others, charged in conne unrest in 1980 in which M Jansen (right) and M Beeton died.

Appears

More than 100 witnesses testified during the trial which began on March 3, 1981. The record covers more than 10 000 typed pages.

During the hearings, the defence and outside organisations have made appeals for Mr Mphetha's acquittal, particularly because of his age and diabetic condition.

The trial has been characterised by numerous delays, among them lengthy trials within trials, a perjury trial in which a witness was convicted and sentenced to 15 months' jail, as well as the illness and hospitalisation of Mr Mphetha on two occasions in one week

The trial was delayed seven times for incidents unrelated to court proceedings On one occasion, one of the assessors fell in the bath and was not available for a few days

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Rastas jailed for 4 years

By TEBELLO RADEBE

JO'BURG — Rastafarians Jose Charles, 24 and Rufus Radebe 19, were yesterday sentenced to four years' jail each for singing pro-ANC songs at a pop festival.

They were found guilty in the Regional Court of contravening the Internal Security Act by sining the songs at the Kloofendaal, Roodepoort music festival organised by University of Witwatersrand students on February 12.

The magistrate, Mr A W Aucamp said he accepted the evidence of all state witnesses He said both accused were untruthful.

"Getting answers from them was like extracting wisdom teeth", he said.

Punishmen Ciskei labo

CP Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Ciskei government says it still has to decide whether to establish military-style punishment camps for migrant workers who break their contracts

While the Ciskei government maintains it must do something about workers who give

nant-Gen Sebe, he describe "nonsens

Presi Sebe sai "notoro shabby", Mazoma ment th training cussed distorted

The Argus Tuesday June 7 1983

PARLIAMENT

Rikhoto case can't be ignored

MG 45 7/6/83

Dr Piet Koornhof

THE APPEAL COURT decision in the Rikhoto case had social and economic implications which no responsible government could ignore, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said

He told the Assembly the Appeal Court had based its judgment on the court's interpretation of existing legislation and its decision contradicted the accepted interpretation of the relevant section of the Act

The accepted intention and interpretation of the legislator and those who applied the Act was that a contract worker (Section 10 (1)(d) cases) did not obtain rights of permanent residence in a white urban area

Contradicted

The court judgment contradicted this intention and interpretation

It implied that the Government was held to account in respect of people who had obtained rights and could now obtain rights in future

Dr Koornhof said the select committee on the constitution was dealing with a Bill which proposed new criteria for obtaining rights and could lead to decisions in this regard Residence and employment were among the criteria

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) urged the Minister to say whether he intended doing anything by way of legislation in Parliament to circumvent the Appeal Court decision about urban rights for contract workers

Mrs Helen Suzman

She asked Dr Koornhof during the debate whether he would abide by the court's decision on the Rikhoto case

In effect the decision would enable contract workers to acquire permanent residential rights in urban areas under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act It would also enable their families to be with them in the cities

Mrs Suzman said the Minister had stated that he would abide by the court's decision

"What I want to know is Will he instruct his officials in every one of the 14 administration board areas, clearly and unambigously, that they must indeed do so," Mrs Suzman said

Obstructive tactics had been used by officials after a previous Appeal Court judgment declaring ultra vires a regulation that had adversely affected the rights of wives and dependent children to live with husbands

Call for inquiry into Langa court

A CALL has been made for an "urgent" inquiry into the functioning of commissioner's courts — "instruments of oppression, not of justice"

The call came from Mr Ken Andrew, PFP Gardens, during the debate on the Co-operation and Development vote

Mr Andrew decried the courts as a "disgrace", and cited the Langa Commissioner's Court as an example

He said a black person could not expect a fair trial if he appeared in the Langa Court

According to figures for 1982, the court had handed out sentences of R250 000 in fines, or 684 years imprisonment, "for the crime of attempting to work and live together as a family" in the Peninsula

Each person appearing in the court was dealt within an average of five minutes and 22 seconds

This included them being called in, entering, hearing translation and leaving the court

Langa courts 'instruments of oppression'

Cape Times 7/6/83

200

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Langa Commissioner's Courts were described yesterday as disgraceful instruments of oppression where black people could not expect a fair trial

Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) called for an urgent investigation of all commissioner's courts by the Hoexter Commission, which is studying the functioning of South African courts

Mr Andrew's attack on the Langa courts, which deal with black people accused of pass law and influx control offences, came during the budget debate on the Department of Co-operation and Development.

"I believe the laws that govern the lives of blacks are unjust, but even in terms of those laws, a black person cannot expect a fair trial when he appears in the Langa Commissioner's Courts," he said

In 1982 the Langa courts had dealt with 9 393 people at an average of five minutes and 22 seconds per case In 1982-83 the Athlone Magistrate's Courts had dealt with 9 365 cases at an average of 20 minutes and five seconds per case

Urging an inquiry into commissioner's courts, he said "These courts are a disgrace They are instruments of oppression, not of justice"

"The attitude of the magistrates is unsatisfactory, often hostile and sometimes abusive

"This government makes hundreds of thousands of black people criminals every year because they seek work and wish to live together as families."

In 1981 the Langa courts had imposed sentences totalling 684 years in prison. In 1982 they had imposed fines totalling R249 662

The speech by Mr Andrew was described by the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr George Morrison, as shocking and unworthy of an MP.

Govt questions court ruling

Cape Times 7/6/83

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, hinted yesterday that the government would act soon to block migrant workers from qualifying for urban rights in line with the historic Rikhoto Appeal Court ruling

However, Dr Koornhof also indicated that — depending on numbers involved — the government might be prepared to honour the court ruling in respect of migrant workers who already qualified for urban rights in terms of Section 10(1)(b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945

'Interim steps'

Speaking during debate on his vote, Dr Koornhof said the Appeal Court judgment was in conflict with accepted interpretation of the law to date

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) warned that if Dr Koornhof came back to Parliament with legislation to circumvent the ruling his "almost non-existent credibility" would be totally destroyed

Dr Koornhof reacted angrily "That sort of remark should not be made. It is stupid. If you want to go and joke, don't be so personal"

'Clear instructions'

Mrs Suzman called on Dr Koornhof to issue clear and unambiguous instructions to Administration Board officials to obey the court's ruling

She launched a broadside attack on Dr Koornhof for his "complete bungling" of the black portfolio and called for his salary to be reduced to that of an ordinary MP

"That is all he is qualified to be," Mrs Suzman said

● The best influx control measure was development of the National States and creation of job opportunities in these territories, Dr Koornhof said last night in reply to debate on his vote

A total of 22 150 jobs had been created in the National States with an investment of R8,15 million "Show me a place in Africa or the world which can equal this"

Between April last year and March this year the Decentralization Board had approved 777 applications for decentralization concessions

The applications represented a capital investment of R1 460 million and would create 65 340 job opportunities — "an extraordinary achievement in a period of economic slump"

'Cut to the marrow'

● People could accuse him of murder but when they brought his personal credibility into doubt they cut him to the marrow, Dr Koornhof said last night in a passionate response to Mrs Suzman's attack on handling of his portfolio

"It is a terribly serious accusation when a man's personal credibility is brought into doubt, especially when he is a Cabinet minister and one dealing with such sensitive issues," he said

He had built up "a certain credibility" with black people "What has been happening here today has been most unfair I don't deserve it"

● Western Cape contract workers who went to the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) offices yesterday to get their pass books stamped were again turned away.

Last week the WCAB announced that they would be honouring the Rikhoto judgment and would begin implementing it probably early this week.

However, Mr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer for the WCAB, said there was much administrative processing to be done and that workers would not have their passes endorsed immediately

Development vote

A squatter shelter is torn down at KTC, May 1983

Homelands could 'spark' revolt

Cape Times 8/6/83

200

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Repatriation of black people to the homelands would build up an explosive situation in the rural areas, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, he pleaded strongly for more government aid to the drought-stricken homelands

When drought and poverty drove white farmers to the cities in the 1930s the government of the time "pulled out all the stops", providing jobs, schools and housing.

In contrast, blacks presently in the same position were seen as a "squatter problem" and "illegals".

"The components of persecution are well-known — dawn raids, armed police, dogs, search lights, barbed wire, tear gas, prosecution, fines and deportation."

He called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to face up to the reality that the country did not have a squatter problem, but an urbanization problem

'Black tide'

"The minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail."

Blacks were not coming to the cities to seek wealth, but for "bread to put into their children's mouths".

"It is my great fear that the spark to a revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands, and that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose."

Replying, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said the government had "gone out of its way" to assist the homelands in surviving the drought The homelands had been assisted in the creation of temporary jobs, securing water supplies and black farmers had been given access to loan funds.

Govt bid to finalize consolidation process

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Consolidatión of Ciskei would be finalized with legislation during the current parliamentary session, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Transfer of an additional 82 000ha — promised to Ciskei since February last year — would be entrenched in legislation this session

Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote, Dr Koornhof said the government was trying to finalize the consolidation process as swiftly as possible.

With the excepton of Kwazulu and Kangwane, the Cabinet had virtually reached finality on land consolidation throughout South Africa.

Rikhoto ruling: Govt marks time

CAPE TIMES 8/6/83 200

Political Staff

THE government is marking time on the historic Appeal Court judgment on migrant workers' rights, in the face of mounting international pressure

According to informed sources, the cabinet yesterday postponed a final decision on whether to pass retroactive legislation to nullify the court ruling in respect of those migrant workers who already qualify for urban rights in terms of Section 10(1)(b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

It is understood that while the cabinet is agreed that interim legislation should be introduced to nullify the ruling in terms of migrant workers who might qualify in future, there is a difference of opinion on whether steps should be retrospective

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, indicated on Monday that a decision on retroactive steps would only be taken once the numbers involved had been established

Meanwhile diplomatic sources said yesterday that the European Community was likely to deliver a strong demarche if the government overruled the Appeal Court ruling The United States is also monitoring the situation

● The New Republic Party yesterday urged the government not to circumvent the Rikhoto ruling and warned of enormous urban unrest if the ruling were not accepted

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) cautioned the government not to pander to vociferous right-wing protest about the ruling

Speaking during debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, Mr Rogers said legislation to circumvent the ruling would make a mockery of the country's proud tradition of an independent judiciary.

Cape Times 9/6/83 (200)

City contract workers turned away again

Staff Reporters

PENINSULA contract workers were again turned away by the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) yesterday when they went to claim their Section 10 (i) (b) rights in the wake of the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment.

In terms of the last week's judgment migrant workers who have worked for one employer for longer than 10 years are entitled to permanent city residence.

Last week the WCAB said they would probably start implementing the finding of the Rikhoto judgment early this week, but yesterday a spokesman said whilst formal applications would be accepted there would be "administrative delays".

He said the WCAB had received a number of inquiries from employers on the correct procedures to follow to obtain the rights for their employees.

By the start of this week over 1 000 workers in the Western Cape had applied for these rights and yesterday a further 22 workers, all members of the General Workers Union (GWU), who had letters from their employers supporting their applications, left the WCAB offices in Langa empty-handed

Workers who have been turned away say they have been told to return at the beginning of July to get their pass books stamped as their applications have to be administratively processed.

However, workers on the East Rand have had their pass books stamped since last Thursday.

A spokesman for the GWU yesterday said the workers regarded residence in towns as their right and warned that failure to implement the judgment would create resentment.

Meanwhile, the prospect of amending legislation to override the Rikhoto decision still looms and Mr Fred Ferreira, the industrial relations director of Ford S A, has warned of a "furore" in the United States if the Rikhoto decision is overridden.

Mr Ferreira told our Johannesburg correspondent that such a move would strengthen the hand of of the growing disinvestment lobby in the United States.

"The Americans are certain to view an attempt to circumvent the judgment as an attempt to muzzle the courts. They are particularly sensitive to this sort of issue as their own Supreme Court played a key role in the desegregation initiatives of the 50s and 60s.

"For this and many other reasons I believe the government would do well to implement the judgment."

Parliament and Politics

Rikhoto: PFP warns of June 16

Cape Times 9/6/83

200

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) yesterday warned the government against taking retroactive steps to circumvent the Appeal Court ruling on migrant workers' rights on the eve of the June 16 anniversary of the Soweto riots

"I say it is madness. Leave it alone June 16 is coming up soon and we don't want to enrage people"

Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) warned that if the government did not act speedily to take retroactive steps to neutralize the Appeal Court ruling on Mr Tom Rikhoto it would say farewell to the policy of apartheid which brought it to power

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, refused to be drawn further on the Rikhoto issue and said the government would take final decision only once further studies had been conducted

Interim steps

On Monday Dr Koornhof said that the government was considering interim steps to "rectify" the position for migrant workers who might qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights in the future but indicated that retroactive legislation to block those who already qualified for urban rights would depend on the numbers involved

Speaking during the closing stages of the debate on Dr Koornhof's vote yesterday Mrs Suzman said it was "bad enough" to circumvent the judgment for future people "but to attempt to do it retrospectively will be a disaster"

Dr Koornhof had said that the Appeal Court judgment was at odds with the interpretation of the law by all his officials

"But eight judges disagree with him including five Appeal Court judges," Mrs Suzman said

(200) 10/6/83

Rikhoto judgment

Hansard Q Col. 1530

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

Whether instructions concerning the implementation of the Rikhoto judgment have been issued to officials of Administration Boards, if not, why not if so what instructions?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO OPERATION

Yes To receive all applications from persons who apparently qualify in terms of the Rikhoto judgment and to process such applications in conjunction with the Reference Bureau

Rikhoto judgment

*15 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any Black persons qualifying for rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, have had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment if so how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO OPERATION

Yes 143 as at 8 June 1983

Drought may start surge to the cities

W/E ARGUS 11/6/83

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Top officials have warned that there is an imminent danger of an influx of drought-impoverished Ciskeians and Transkeians to South African cities, including Cape Town.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, and the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in his area, Mr George Reynolds, echoed the stern warning by Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, in Parliament this week.

The jurisdiction of these officials includes the drought-stricken Border areas around East London, King William's Town and Queenstown.

Accelerated

"We will have to be alert for an accelerated urbanisation so that we can be prepared," Mr Koch said.

"I am not aware of a noticeable increased migration to cities, but this is definitely a reality we will have to look at."

A place were such a process was likely to manifest itself first was Mdantsane in Ciskei, on East London's doorstep.

It was difficult to measure such a migration, particularly as those entering areas illegally would attempt to do so unnoticed.

However, Administration Board inspectors in townships would soon realise if the number of people to a housing unit was changing drastically.

There would also probably be a significant increase in the number of people prosecuted under influx laws, but the urbanisation would also be from farms within South Africa to the cities.

One way of neutralising possible large-scale urbanisation because of the drought would be to remove the motivation for moving from drought-stricken areas by providing aid to reduce the effect of the drought, said Mr Koch.

Mr Reynolds agreed that it was likely that drought-stricken people would stream to cities to find an alternative income. "This will worsen our current housing problems considerably."

Mr Moorcraft said in an interview that his warning referred not only to the Eastern Cape, but also the Western Cape, Durban and the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area.

Squatter camp

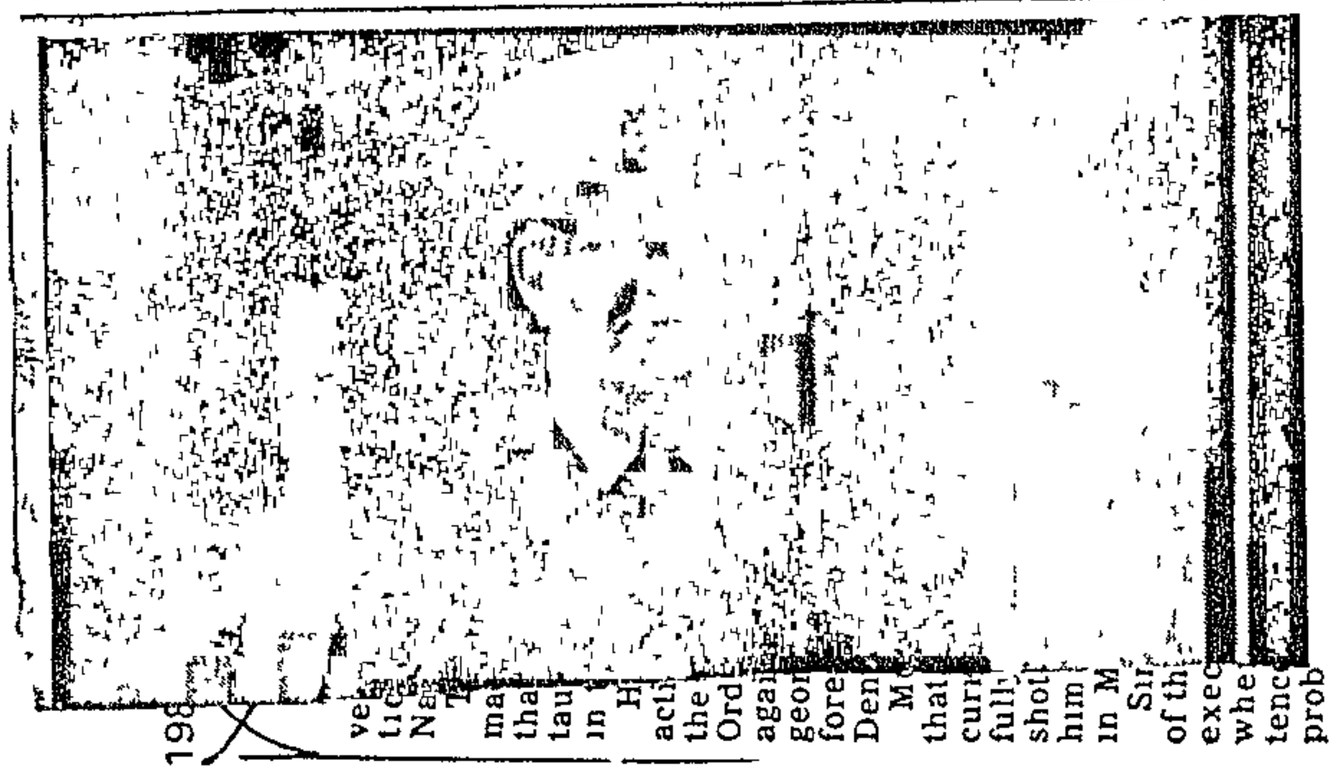
It was difficult to measure the degree of migration, but the Western Cape squatter camp populations were probably increased by the drought.

The Langa courts there were already working flat out to deal with the prosecutions for illegal entry into the area.

"One gets the feeling that squatting in Port Elizabeth has almost got out of hand. There appears to be a build-up of illegal people in cities."

Such an influx would also increase arrests for crime through desperation as unemployment was high and employers would be scared to provide work for those from other areas.

Asked to comment, Ciskeian Government officials said statistics on migration from rural areas were not available.



Feet on the bea
that's 'Tiny' Str

By BRUCE HOPWOOD
Weekend Argus Reporter

WARRANT Officer "Tiny" Strydom has been walking the streets of Cape Town since 1947.

He is an old-fashioned bobby on the beat, and even after 36 years' duty at Caledon Square, Warrant Officer Strydom still prefers a foot patrol to a police van

"All the skollies knew wh
me the 'oubaas van jare'."

It is not surprising that
pleasant situations or ever
while walking his beat. Jus
mer police boxer strikes a
darkened avenue

Drought may start surge to the cities

W/E ARGUS 11/6/83

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Top officials have warned that there is an imminent danger of an influx of drought-impoverished Ciskeians and Transkeians to South African cities, including Cape Town

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, and the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in this area, Mr George Reynolds, echoed the stern warning by Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, in Parliament this week

The jurisdiction of these officials includes the drought-stricken Border areas around East London, King William's Town and Queenstown

Accelerated

"We will have to be alert for an accelerated urbanisation so that we can be prepared," Mr Koch said

"I am not aware of a noticeable increased migration to cities, but this is definitely a reality we will have to look at"

A place were such a process was likely to manifest itself first was Mdantsane in Ciskei, on East London's doorstep

It was difficult to measure such a migration, particularly as those entering areas illegally would attempt to do so unnoticed

However, Administration Board inspectors in townships would soon realise if the number of people to a housing unit was changing drastically

There would also probably be a significant increase in the number of people prosecuted under influx laws, but the urbanisation would also be from farms within South Africa to the cities

One way of neutralising possible large-scale urbanisation because of the drought would be to remove the motivation for moving from drought-stricken areas by providing aid to reduce the effect of the drought, said Mr Koch

Mr Reynolds agreed that it was likely that drought-stricken people would stream to cities to find an alternative income. "This will worsen our current housing problems considerably"

Mr Moorcraft said in an interview that his warning referred not only to the Eastern Cape, but also the Western Cape, Durban and the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area

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"One gets the feeling that squatting in Port Elizabeth has almost got out of hand There appears to be a build-up of illegal people in cities"

Such an influx would also increase arrests for crime through desperation as unemployment was high and employers would be scared to provide work for those from other areas

Asked to comment, Ciskeian Government officials said statistics on migration from rural areas were not available

All 'mod cons' fo this bea

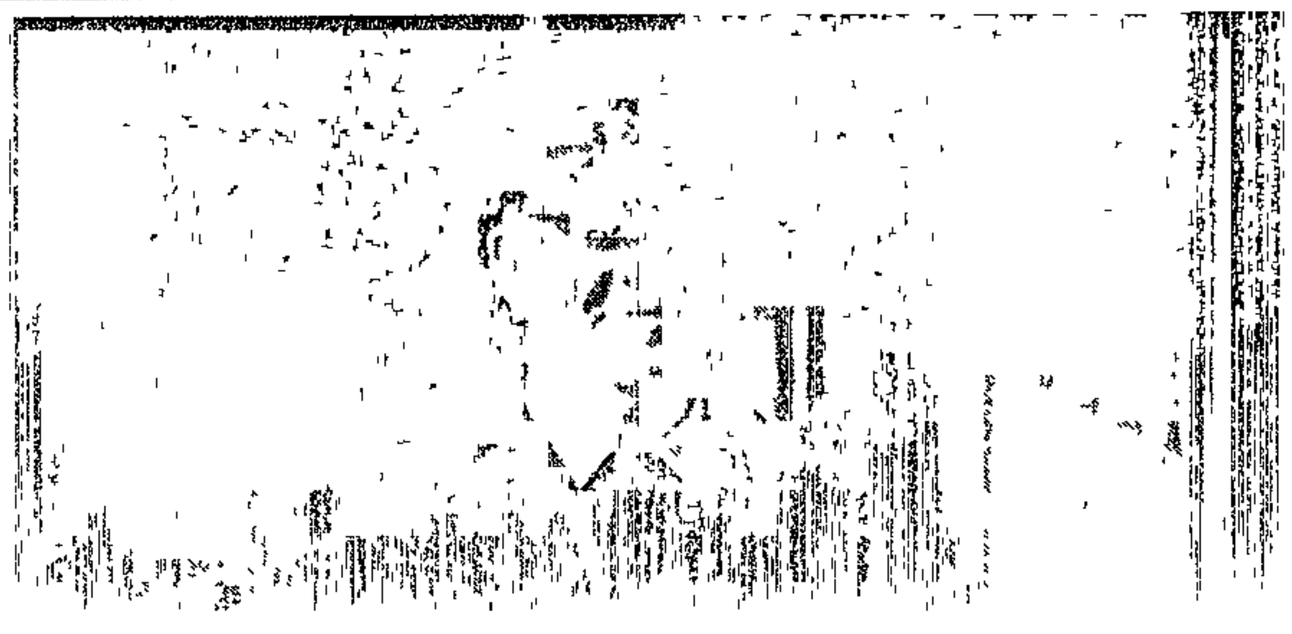
Weekend Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Ja ie, East London's N American brown be could be having a ho warming party in O ber

Construction of new R70 000 enclosure the Queens Park here is due to begin July 4 It is expected be completed wit three months

Although the R70 cash target has been after a R50 000 dona from Somerset West lionaire Laureen Wyk, donations in are still being sought

Mr Donald Card, ch man of the Save Ja Our Bear fund, among the materi needed were about 10 bricks and a partic type of piping



Feet on the beat — that's 'Tiny' Strydom

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He is an old-fashioned bobby on the beat, and even

"All the skollies knew who I was They used to me the 'oubaas van jare'," he says

It is not surprising that he can't recall any pleasant situations or ever being in fear of his while walking his beat Just over 2 m tall, this

FINANCE STOCK EXCHANGE

Tongaat chief urges rural jobs scheme

ARGUS 15/6/83

200

THE Government and private enterprise should set up a vast scheme to provide work for the rural population on projects like building roads and dams, says Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett group.

He says in the group's annual report this could prevent a large-scale drift to the towns as a result of the drought

Otherwise urban migration will increase to such an extent that the authorities could be hard pressed to deal with the resulting problems

"While winter rainfall might alleviate the critical water shortages in many parts of the country, the drought has already had a disastrous effect on the agricultural sector

"Its continuation will exacerbate the situation, which will materially affect sectors of the economy not normally affected by the weather Entire industries may be disrupted by electricity costs and water rationing

"The drought and its aftermath will accelerate the problems of unemployment and under-employment in rural subsistence economies

"There is therefore an urgent need for relief employment schemes aided by the resources of the relevant government departments and private enterprise, whereby rural rehabilitation and development can be accelerated"

TWO PROJECTS

Tongaat-Hulett, which employs more than 47 000 people, will itself go ahead with two major construction projects, a R175-million sugar mill on the Natal north coast and a R30-million brick factory near Pretoria

This is in spite of the fact that Mr Saunders foresees a fall in profits this year.

The group's pre-tax profit was R87,4-million in the year to March. Sugar accounted for 28,4 percent of this

Earnings were 116,1c a share and the total dividend is 58c a share No comparison is possible because these are the first results since the Tongaat-Hulett merger

Audrey d'Angelo

Rikhoto: 'Ploy' fear

Cape Times, 20/6/83

200 ~~207~~ ~~339~~ ~~206~~

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party and Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash yesterday voiced fears that a "ploy" was being devised by the government to undermine the Rikhoto and Komani Appeal Court judgments

They were responding to weekend reports in Nasionale Pers newspapers that "legislation to give effect to the Rikhoto judgment" would be introduced before the present parliamentary session ends on June 30

There was no need to introduce legislation to give effect to the judgment, the women said

Both the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and his deputy, Dr George de V Morrison, declined to comment on the reports

Administration Board inspectors carry away the frame of a squatter shelter during a raid on the camp yesterday. The shelters were put on a bonfire and burnt, but after the inspectors had left, the squatters retrieved some of the branches from the fire.

Cape Times 21/6/83 (200) ~~207~~ ~~204~~ ~~206~~ ~~357~~ ~~252~~

Study slates pass law courts

Labour Reporter

THE pass laws and the procedures applied in the commissioner's courts "undermine the general standards of criminal justice", an in-depth study published by the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies has found

The study follows a recent row which arose after Mr Ken Andrew, PFP MP for Gardens, had told Parliament that the Langa Commissioner's Courts were "disgraceful instruments of oppression where black people could not expect a fair trial".

Conducted at the Johannesburg Commissioner's Courts by a researcher at the centre, Mr Ramarumo Monoma, the study reported a number of "disturbing" facts

During the period in which Mr Monoma observed the Commissioner's Courts, only five of 2 380 accused — 0,21 percent — had legal representation.

"From my observations I am satisfied that where the accused is represented, the standard of justice is substantially higher," he said.

Other observations by Mr Monoma of where he believed the standards of justice at the Commissioner's Courts did not meet those set by the Supreme Court and Magistrates Courts included that·

- State witnesses or arresting officers did not appear to attend the proceedings.
- It was not explained to most accused that they could be released on bail. Bail was also fixed at such a high level that most could not afford it.
- Where the accused was sentenced on two counts, the court did not order that the sentences run concurrently The fact that the accused might have spent some time in jail as an awaiting-trial prisoner was also not taken into account for sentencing.
- The accused were often not strictly and accurately informed of the charges against them and certain major elements of the crime were never mentioned or proved

In one case, a woman who told the court she was coloured pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to produce her reference book on demand — an offence which applies only to blacks. She was convicted on the strength of her plea.

- Most commissioners did not question the accused sufficiently
- Neither the commissioner nor the prosecutor addressed the accused as Mr, Mrs or Miss. Sometimes only first names were used and sometimes only the case number.

Migrant labour spreads disease — MOH

Argus 21/6/83

Municipal Reporter

CAPE Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, has lashed the Government's housing and labour migratory systems saying they spread infectious diseases

His annual report, released yesterday, shows that tuberculosis, a major cause of death among blacks, is still the greatest infectious-disease problem in Cape Town

And it is likely to remain so unless the migrant labour system is scrapped and something is done about the housing crisis, the report says

SHORTAGE

The shortage of houses in the coloured and black areas, leading to "gross overcrowding in the housing estates", was the "big remaining factor" in the spreading of diseases such as TB, meningitis and influenza

"The infectious pool" was continually being renewed by the migrant labour force entering Cape Town from the homelands and without the abolition of the system it was "difficult to see how the situation could be improved"

The number of registered cases of TB increased from 2 814 in 1981 to 3 420 in 1982

Nearly half Cape Town's cases came from Langa and Guguletu residents, but many of them had been resident in the townships only for about six months and had therefore been infected outside the municipal area

DEATH RATE

The death rate due to TB remained low (148 deaths in 1982 compared to 149 in 1981), but it ranked fifth on the "killer list" for blacks and 15th on the list for coloured people

The death rate does not reflect the fate of new cases in any year but the past and present failure to prevent, treat and cure TB, the report says

Dr Coogan urges health officials to continue to campaign for the improvement of the "socio-economic status of the depressed classes of Cape Town, particularly in respect of housing and nutrition"

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday rejected the executive presidency proposed in the new Nationalist constitution

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) called for a head of State and a separate head of government instead of the powerful combination of president and prime minister the government was advocating.

He gave notice of a motion seeking to instruct the parliamentary select committee considering the Constitution Bill to alter the proposed legislation accordingly

This is the third such motion tabled by the PFP and is part of a series to highlight what they see as the main deficiencies of the Constitution Bill

Like the calls by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) for a bill of rights and by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) for the inclusion of black people in government, Mr Eglin's motion will not be debated.

It proposes that the head of government, separate from the head of State, should resign should parliament pass a motion of no confidence in the cabinet or refuse to provide money for government expenditure.

Mr Eglin said in a later statement that the PFP was seeking to remove one of the most dangerous and dictatorial features of the proposed constitution.

The executive president would have enormous power, both formal and informal, without having been popularly elected.

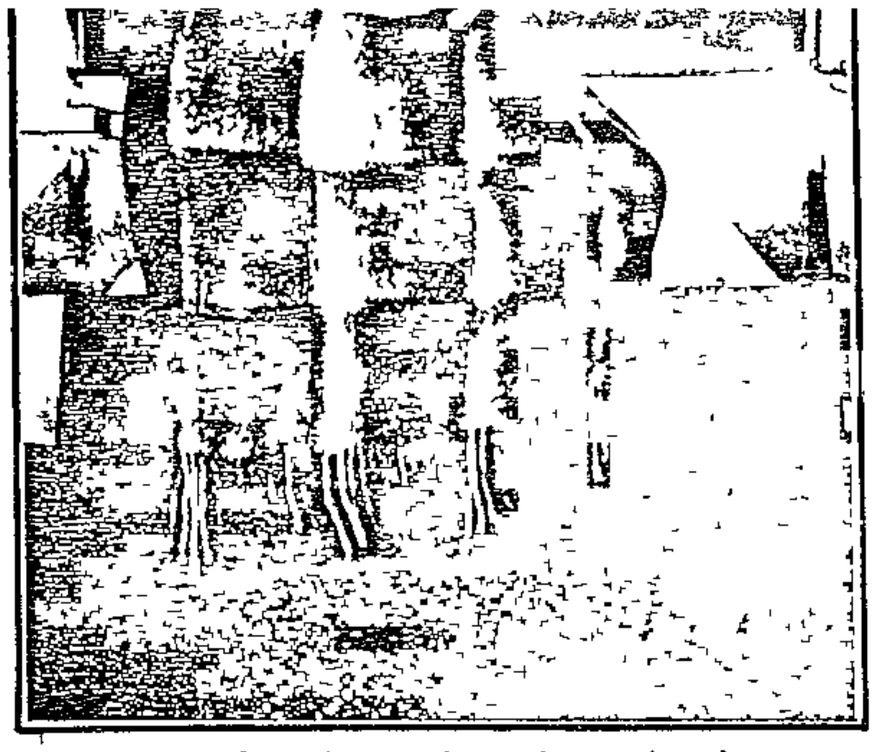
"The accountability of the executive to parliament representing the voters of South Africa is of fundamental importance.

"It should be entrenched, not taken away," Mr Eglin said

"The PFP believes that in a deeply divided country like South Africa, the head of State should be a symbol of national unity standing above the cut-and-thrust and division of party politics.

"The head of government responsible to parliament, and not the head of State, should be involved in the day-to-day politics and administration of the country."

The Constitution Bill contained the "mon-



Citizens of independent homelands can be declared 'illegally' present in South Africa in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act

Cape Times 21/6/83

Diplomats not told of 'repatriations'

200

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Department of Co-operation and Development follows diplomatic procedures in repatriating citizens of independent black States, but does not notify the diplomatic representatives of these States of the repatriations

This has emerged in the reply of the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, to questions tabled in Parliament by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town)

Dr Koornhof explained that negotiations on repatriations were conducted with the governments of the independent States with whom agreements on blacks illegally in South Africa had been reached

Diplomatic procedures were followed regarding repatriations but the States' representatives were not notified of these as the consent of the governments concerned was obtained and not that of the diplomats.

'Proper identification'

Such consent was obtained before the repatriations were undertaken and related to the proper identification of the persons concerned and whether their governments would accept them

Dr Koornhof said citizens of black States were deemed present in South Africa illegally if they did not comply with provisions of agreements between the governments of South Africa and the independent States relating to the movement of citizens across common borders.

The citizens of these States could be declared illegally present in South Africa in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act (1972)

South Africa generally provided the necessary transport and meals, and in certain cases temporary or other accommodation for those repatriated to their places of origin

Dr Koornhof said no further action was taken against the people after repatriation

The same procedure was followed for repatriations from the urban and rural areas

Duncan Village meeting

Political Staff

DUNCAN Village community councillors will meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in the City on Friday for talks which could lead to a major government policy change on the future of East London's dormitory township.

Reliable sources yesterday indicated that the government might be prepared to abandon relocation of sections of the township, from which people have been moved to Mdantsane, Ciskei, since 1964

Dr Koornhof has said he will make a final pronouncement on the township's future after meeting the councillors

Political Staff

THE chief Opposition spokesman on energy, Mr John Malcomess (PFP PE Central) is to intensify his probe into the take-over by the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) of an ailing group of companies supplying it with strategic equipment.

Last week the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, confirmed that the AEC had bought financial and management control of the group for R4-million.

Half the purchase price was paid to the seller, who was using it to finance the group, while the balance of R2-million was being held in trust.

Mr Du Plessis said the AEC's aim in buying control of the group was to ensure "the timely manufacture of certain high-precision and critical equipment for the AEC and its subsidiaries".

Mr Malcomess, however, has expressed concern at the take-over and has submitted a series of further questions to Mr Du Plessis.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Malcomess criticized the decision to buy a group in financial difficulty and then give the selling owner the option to repurchase the group within five years

Commercial

"Once again the government has become involved in a commercial enterprise

"Here we have a case of a concern in financial difficulty

"The government buys it for R4-millon of taxpayers' money and then gives the seller the option to repurchase

"If the business was insolvent why not appoint judicial managers?" asked Mr Malcomess

Call for action on food costs

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Spiralling food prices were placing an unbearable burden on consumers and the government must act urgently to cheapen basic commodities, PFP consumer spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz said yesterday.

He was reacting to the big milk-price increase and other price rises this

(200) Hansard 22/6/83

Rikhoto case

Q.101. 1636

27 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many contract workers in each Administration Board area will be entitled

to qualify for rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, in view of the decision by the Appeal Court in the Rikhoto case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development) (reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

The figures have been obtained from the administration boards and it is emphasized that the figures represent estimated numbers since the actual total number can only be determined on a basis of examination of each individual case This task, considering the fact that there are approximately 800 000 contract workers employed and the time involved cannot be undertaken at this juncture

The figures in respect of each administration board are as follows —

West Rand	—	42 330
East Rand	—	15 600
Port Natal	—	29 761
Central Transvaal	—	12 482
Western Cape	—	12 000
Drakensberg	—	9 089
Southern O F S	—	7 657
Orange Vaal	—	4 800
Eastern Transvaal	—	1 141
Western Transvaal	—	3 044
Highveld	—	2 510
Northern Cape	—	1 735
Eastern Cape	—	1 176
Northern Transvaal	—	477
		143 802

This is the number that could optimally qualify If in terms of the Appeal Court s decision and the relevant Act the conditions under which a contract worker can qualify be applied, the actual number would be very considerably less

t attacks -baked' bill

..MBLY. — The Progressive Federal called for the Promotion of Local ..irs Bill to be referred to a select e its second reading

ing debate on the bill, Mr Ray Swart this should be done because of lack between the government and other he bill was introduced

.. criticism of the proposed legisla- .. sources, including the coloured

confirm our view that this bill was ..h haste and is half-baked

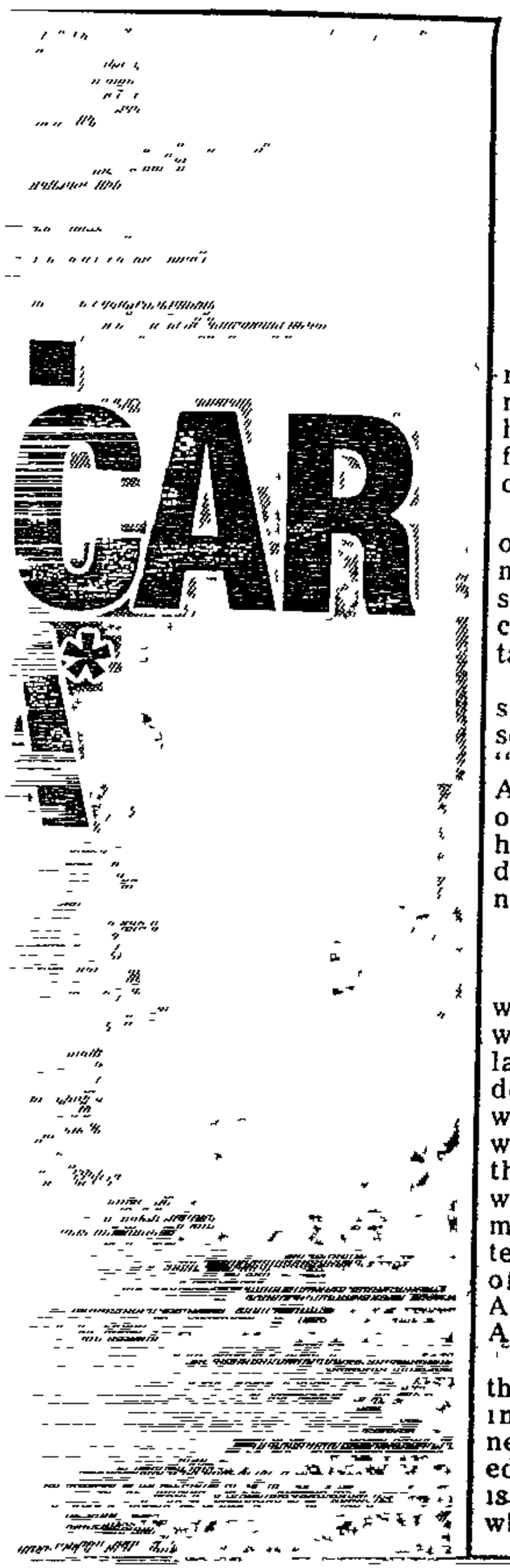
(of Constitutional Development and is Heunis) is now trying to recover ..ing amendments.

is legislation be pushed through in manner?

..ides for the pattern of procedure for .. of second and third tier govern- .. consultation has taken place move to downgrade provincial gov-

come for the minister to come clean on his intentions with provincial

..ve the blacks out of local govern-



The Rikhoto judgment, if implemented, would make tens of thousands of migrant workers eligible for permanent urban rights.

Cape Times 22/6/83

Rikhoto: Signs of Cabinet deadlock

(200) ~~(201) (339) (340) (206)~~

Political Staff

THERE are growing signs of a serious deadlock in the Cabinet over how to respond to the historic Rikhoto Appeal Court ruling on the rights of black migrant workers to live in the urban areas.

At the third Cabinet meeting since the landmark judgment was delivered, the government failed to reach finality on the matter yesterday

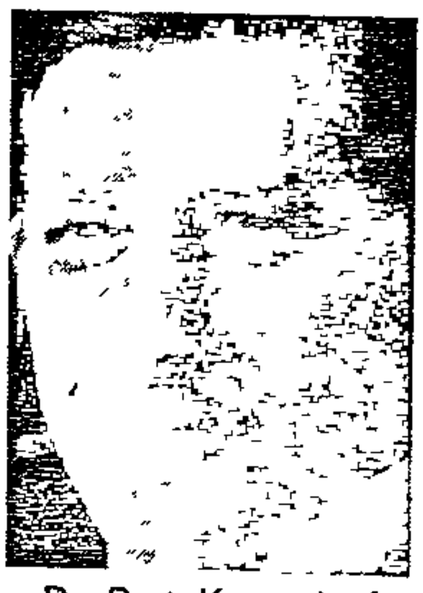
The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that a decision had not yet been taken

It was also learnt from senior government sources yesterday that a "summit" of senior Administration Board officials, which was to have been held in Roodepoort this week, may no longer be held.

Section 10

It is also unclear whether the government will proceed with legislation this session to deal with the judgment which, if implemented, would make tens of thousands of migrant workers eligible for permanent urban rights in terms of Section 10(1)(b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, of 1945

Recent speculation in the government-supporting Nasionale Pers newspapers has indicated that the government is preparing legislation which would carry out



Dr Piet Koornhof

the Rikhoto judgment in terms of migrant workers who presently qualified for urban rights, but would amend the law to prevent their wives and families from living with them in the cities.

However, sources said yesterday that the lack of consensus in the government over the Rikhoto ruling could mean that any legislative steps would be delayed until the short August session of Parliament on the Constitution Bill

The sources said that the division in the National Party over how to respond to the Rikhoto judgment was along Cape-Transvaal lines rather than traditional verligte-verkrampte divisions

In this instance it was the "verligte" Cape ministers such as Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, and a vociferous group of Cape Nationalist MPs who were insisting that there should be no softening of influx control through acceptance of the judgment

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, is believed to be one of the most outspoken Nationalists in favour of overruling the judgment.

Compromising

However, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is believed to be in favour of a more compromising approach which would avoid any impression that the government was blatantly circumventing a major Appeal Court ruling

Elements in the government in favour of a hard-line approach have been seeking grossly inflated estimates of the projected black influx to the cities if the ruling were allowed to stand

144 000 workers qualify

Cape Times 23/6/83

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Nearly 144 000 black contract workers in South Africa could be entitled to qualify for Section 10 rights following the Appeal Court decision in the recent Rikhoto case, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday

He was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton)

Black people qualify for rights under Section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — entitling them to live permanently in an urban area — if they have worked continuously for the same employer for 10 or more years.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday 143 802 black contract workers "could optimally qualify" for Section 10 rights

"If, in terms of the the Appeal Court's decision and the relevant Act, the conditions under which a contract worker can qualify were to be applied, the actual number would be very considerably less"

The break-down of the figures he was giving had been obtained from the administration boards and it had to be emphasized that they represented estimated numbers only.

This was because the actual total number could only be determined on a basis of examination of each individual case

"This task, considering the fact that there are approximately 800 000 contract workers employed and the time involved, cannot be undertaken at this juncture," he said

The minister supplied the following figures for contract workers who could qualify in respect of each administration board

West Rand — 42 330, East Rand — 15 600, Port Natal — 29 761, Central Transvaal — 12 482, Western Cape — 12 000, Drakensberg — 9 089, Southern Orange Free State — 7 657, Orange Vaal — 4 800, Eastern Transvaal — 1 141, Western Transvaal — 3 044, Highveld — 2 510, Northern Cape — 1 735, Eastern Cape — 1 176, and Northern Transvaal — 477. — Sapa

Govt 'respects' Rikhoto ruling

Cape Times 23/6/83

200

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, met administration board chairmen yesterday afternoon to discuss the issue of contract labourers' rights to apply for permanent residence in South Africa.

But at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday morning he stressed that squatting would not be permitted

This follows a decision by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to grant permanent residence rights to Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, who had worked for one employer for longer than 10 years

In a statement Dr Koornhof said the government would respect the judgment and would not introduce legislation that would nullify it

"Every case will be judged on merit and strictly tested against the guidelines outlined by the Appeal Court decision"

The government would introduce amending legislation during this session to clarify the situation regarding the wives and children of the contract workers concerned

The conditions would entail the assurance of some form of residence or site for a proposed home

Dr Koornhof said that in order to clarify misunderstanding, confusion and speculation which had arisen as a result of the Rikhoto judgment it was necessary to spell out clearly how the judgment affected the legal position of migrant workers and their dependants

"I must emphasize that the government is obviously bound by the judgment and that it accepts responsibility for all its implications

"I must however also stress the fact that as the responsible minister it is my duty to avoid, at all costs, that unrealistic expectations of instant accommodation in urban areas are not created in the minds of migrant workers and their families who are affected by the judgment

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that now that the rights of affected migrant workers have been clearly established they have basically acquired the right to apply to rent or buy the right of occupation of a home by what is commonly known as the home ownership scheme or by purchasing 99-year leasehold rights

"But they have not, in terms of the judgment, aquired legal rights to demand a house in black urban residential areas

"It is common cause that many of the dependants of migrant workers who qualify to live in urban townships in terms of the Rikhoto judgment are already present in urban townships

"Such persons must come forward and identify themselves to the township administration in order that it may be explained to them what these legal rights are and what steps can be taken to help them

"It must be clearly understood that squatting will not be permitted under any circumstances"

Dr Koornhof appealed to employers affected by the judgment to clarify their position with the authorities — Sapa

Rikhoto ruling: Govt responds with reserve

CAPE TIMES 23/6/83 (200)

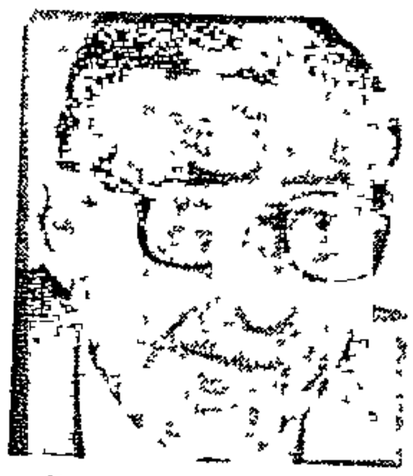
Political Correspondent

THE government has accepted the Appeal Court decision giving permanent urban area rights to some black contract workers, but is determined to limit this to as few workers and their families as possible

This emerged at a press conference addressed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

The government has rejected Nationalist press speculation that a "black stream" of possibly 1,5-million people would qualify to live in urban areas in terms of the Rikhoto Appeal Court decision

This gave permanent residential rights in urban areas to contract



Dr Piet Koornhof

workers who had worked for the same employer for 10 years or had worked in urban areas for a number of employers for 15 years

The government had previously said contract workers could not qualify for urban area rights because a series of one-year contracts did not constitute continuous employment.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that the government accepted the Rikhoto judgment and would not introduce legislation to overrule it

He said the terms of the Appellate decision would be applied strictly and warned contract workers and their families not to have "unrealistic expectations"

He also announced that amending legislation would make permission for families to join a contract worker in an urban area firmly conditional on his having approved housing

Dr Koornhof stressed that contract workers

To page 2

Carfinder

- Caravan sales boom — in today's Carfinder.
- Tomorrow Funfinder will appear with the Cape Times

Your home

A SPECIAL 20-page supplement on how to improve your home will appear with the Cape Times tomorrow

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE 21 TODAY

Ex-lover holds teenager

GROSS BIEBERAU, West Germany. — Police stormed a school classroom here yesterday, freeing a 16-year-old girl held hostage by her armed ex-boyfriend, police said

A police spokesman said they decided to end the eight-hour siege when they realized the girl was threatening to commit suicide

The spokesman said police established a telephone link with the 20-year-old boyfriend Klaus Dingeldein, and heard him call to the girl, "Why don't you slit your wrists then?"

Once she was free, police found the girl, Katrin Raasch, had suffered a minor cut on her right wrist.

The youth stormed into the Albert Einstein comprehensive school shortly before 9am and ordered the other 26 children and their teacher out of the room, barricaded the door, asking to be left alone with the girl

Armed police officers surrounded the school in Gross Bieberau about 20km south-east of Darmstadt and cordoned off the area, a police spokesman said

In a note to police, the youth said he wanted to be left alone with the girl until 8pm, when he would give himself up

He said he had attached to his foot a detonator linked to explosives in a case and warned that if police attempted to storm the classroom he would blow up th added he did not he lived or died.

Dingeldein was custody unhurt af room was stormed,

Mr Peter Berne president of Da later the gunma powed by police opening the class allow his ex-girlfr ceive treatment.

Dingeldein made to resist arrest

INSIDE

Cape Times 23/6/83

From page 1

who qualified and wished to bring their wives and childen to an urban area would have to have a site permit to build a private house, to occupy or have permission to occupy a council house or to live in a leasehold house

"Squatting will not be tolerated under any circumstances"

Dr Koornhof said May 29, 1983 — the date of the Rikhoto appeal judgment — would be a "cutoff date" in the new legislation for applying the housing condition to families wishing to join contract workers given permanent residential rights by the judgement

He estimated that up to 144 000 contract workers — 12 000 of them in the Cape Peninsula — could be affected, but believed the number who would actually be given permanent rights would be considerably less

He hinted that the final number could be as low as 5 000, but said he did not want to speculate on the figure

The provisions seem designed to put pressure on employers to provide housing for their workers They will also encourage contract workers to apply to live in new black areas such as Khayelitsha, outside Cape Town

The Deputy Minister of Development, Dr George Morrison, told the press conference that people who thought the government would create housing for newly-qualified contract workers were wrong

"We have a backlog of 260 000 houses already it would be most unfair to expect us to make provision for these people who now qualify," he said

● **Govt 'respects' Rikhoto ruling, page 4**

Cape Times 23/6/83 (200) ~~204~~ ~~206~~ ~~207~~

Govt's Rikhoto stand welcomed

Political Correspondent

THE PFP spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), yesterday welcomed the government's intention to accept the Appellate decision giving thousands of black contract workers permanent rights in urban areas

She said, however, that these people faced the "Catch 22" situation of having to find almost non-existent accommodation before they could bring their families to live with them

Mrs Suzman said now that the government had stated its intention not to circumvent the Rikhoto judgment, it should see that all contract workers who qualified were given permanent residential rights

"I hope no instructions will be given to administration board officials to obstruct contract workers from qualifying in terms of the law"

She questioned Dr Koornhof's intention of reducing "considerably" the potential number of 144 000 contract workers who could qualify The law and the Rikhoto judgment were both very specific

If a contract worker now qualified in terms of his period of employment, he had to be given permanent rights unless he lived or was employed outside the urban area concerned, or had been sentenced to a fine of more than R500 or imprisonment for more than six months

Mrs Suzman also hoped Dr Koornhof intended to allow the families of newly-qualified contract workers to remain with them in urban areas even though these wives and children may have been in the areas "illegally" before the judgment.

Suzman sees 'Catch 22' for contract workers' families

ARGUS 23/6/83 (200)

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

ABOUT 12 000 blacks in the Western Cape will qualify for permanent residence in terms of the Appeal Court's recent Rhikoto ruling

In the country as a whole about 143 000 would qualify

These figures have been given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, in answer to questions from Mrs Helen Suzman MP

Yesterday, Dr Koornhof announced that the Government would implement the court ruling which gave permanent residential rights to blacks contract workers who had worked for the same employer for 10 years or different ones in the same area for 15 years

The official attitude previously was that contract workers did not qualify because they broke their service annually to return to their homeland area

While the Government will not try to circumvent the ruling it will take steps to control the unrestricted flow of the families of these contract workers to the urban areas

Housing

Rights will be given to wives and children only if they have housing

As there is a backlog of 260 000 houses for blacks, few families of contract workers will be allowed to join them

In making the announcement, Dr Koornhof said it was common cause that many of the dependants of migrant workers were already present in urban townships

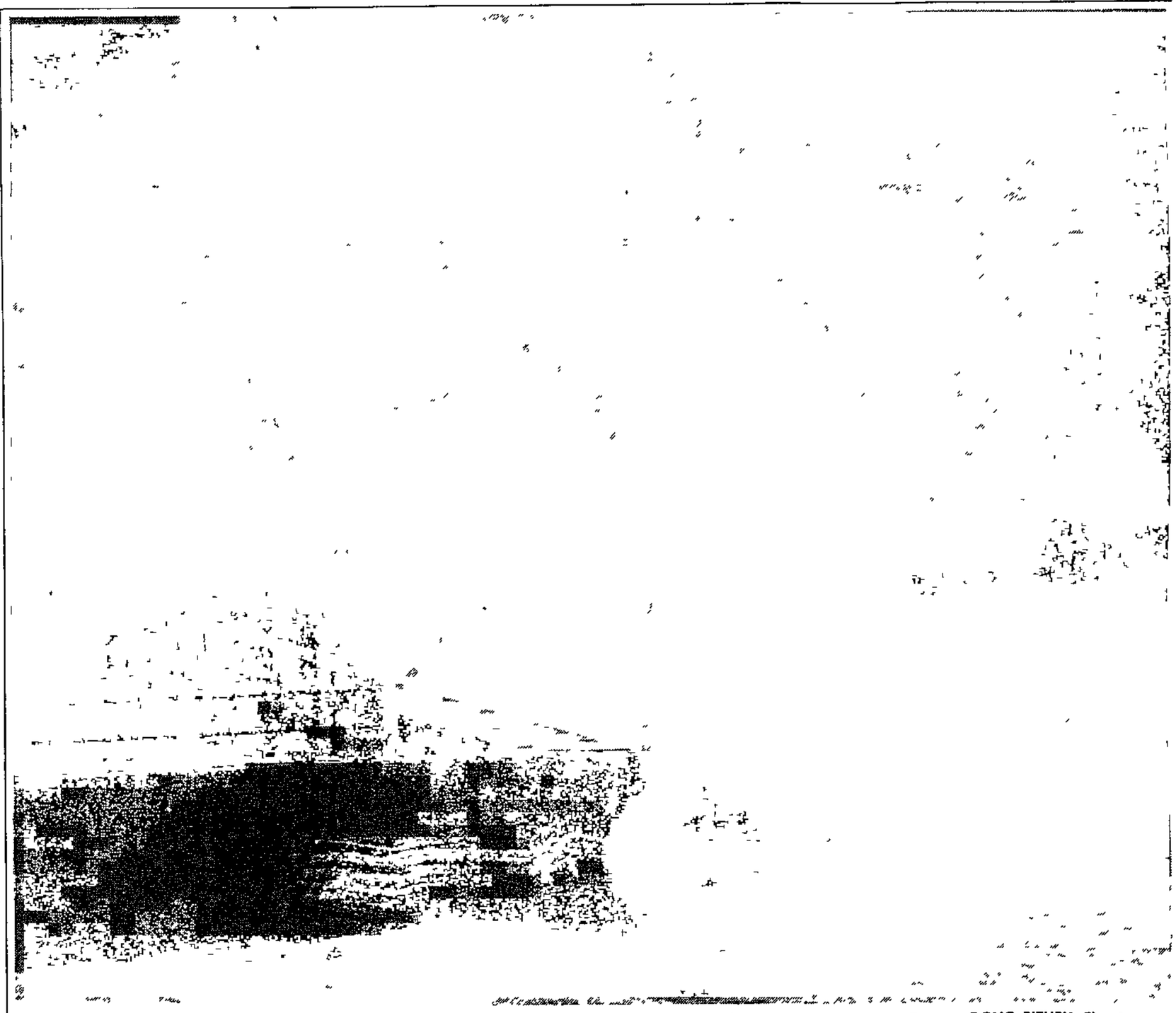
Rights explained

He called on them to approach the township administrations so that their legal rights and steps to help them could be explained to them

It appears that they will be "legalised", but Dr Koornhof has also warned that squatting will not be permitted in any circumstances

While welcoming the Government's decision, Mrs Suzman said today there was a "Catch 22" situation because people would have to find almost non-existent accommodation before they could bring their families to live with them

The Government had decided not to scrap permanent residence legislation because these provisions would have fallen away for all practical purposes by the end of 1983



Picture DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

AN EXPLOSION of spray booms over the sea wall at the Sea Point Pavilion as a gale gusting up to 50 knots continues to churn up the sea in the aftermath of yesterday's storms.

(200) Rikhoto judgment 1689

Hansard 24/6/83

1010 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many Black persons qualifying for rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945 have had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment in each Administration Board area

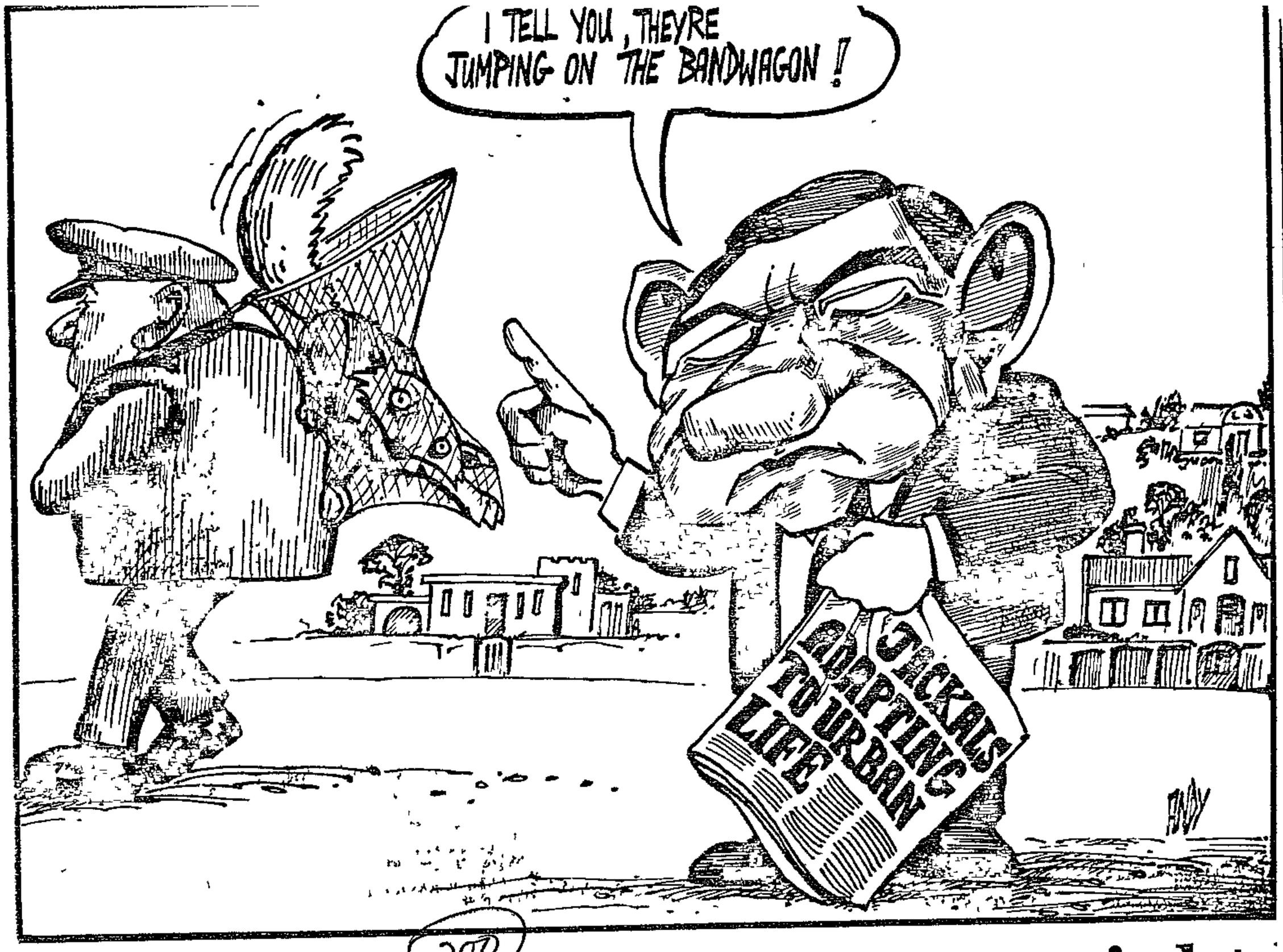
(2) in respect of what date are these figures given?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) The number of persons qualifying for rights under section 10(1)(b) of Act 25 of 1945 as a result of the Rikhoto judgement and who have had their reference books endorsed is as follows —

East Rand Administration Board	143
Other Administration Boards	0
	143

(2) As at 13 June 1983



Dr K removes a right, hands out a privilege . . .

RDM 24/6/83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

WHAT does this week's Government reaction to the Rikhoto judgment mean?

A final judgment will have to await the Bill Dr Piet Koornhof proposes to introduce But even now certain pointers have emerged

The pass laws prevent many blacks from working in the cities unless they come in as migrants, on a one-year contract, which ties them to a particular employer and without their families

If migrants lose their jobs, as many have done during the recession, they must return to the "homelands" where their chances of finding work are slim They also may not change jobs

So the worker is largely dependant on a single employer for, if he is fired, he loses not only his job but his right to stay on in the cities

However, Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act allows these migrants to become permanent city residents if they have worked for one employer for 10 years

This right was taken away in 1968 but restored by the judgment

Dr Koornhof says the Government will now implement Rikhoto, which means up to 140 000 workers are again eligible for city rights.

They will now be able to change jobs and stay in the cities if they are fired They will also be able to take a job in another city

But it is by no means clear that all 140 000 who qualify will be granted rights by Administration Boards

Dr Koornhof said this week that, if the Government's interpretation of the judgment held sway, as little as 5 000 workers might qualify.

This appears to indicate that the Boards will take a very strict view of the judgment and only grant rights to workers whose work histories exactly match that of Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, whose application for city rights led to the judgment.

Even with the strictest possible interpretation of the judgment, 5 000 is far too low an estimate of how many workers will qualify

But civil rights groups fear the statement means officials may make it difficult for workers to qualify and have warned that if this happens they will take further legal action to enforce the judgment

There is one other key right which migrants who qualify in terms of Rikhoto would enjoy to live with their families in the cities

The right of families of workers with city rights to live with them was also nullified by regulation but restored by another key judgment in the Komani case

Now Dr Koornhof intends to remove this right at least as far as ex-migrants are concerned

He says he will introduce a Bill preventing wives and children joining migrants who qualify unless the household head has "approved accommodation

If he goes ahead, he will be introducing one of the key provisions of his Orderly Movement of Black Persons Bill, which has been widely condemned, and will prevent all but a few families from coming to the cities

The key issue is that housing must be "approved" The Government controls the allocation of houses in townships and, as recent shack demolitions showed, city blacks may not build their own houses without official permission

Blacks who want to live outside migrants' barracks must have one of four documents A 99-year lease on a house a site permit" allowing them to build on township land a permit allowing them to rent a house or a lodger's permit" allowing them to live in someone else's rented house

If Dr Koornhof's law is passed, these documents will be issued solely at the discretion of officials

By refusing a permit, they can ensure that ex-migrants' families never join them

It is extremely unlikely that many migrants would obtain permits The Government has virtually frozen the building of houses in townships and the waiting list in Soweto alone runs into tens of thousands

So the only way ex-migrants will get approved housing is by buying a house on the 99-year lease system

Few will be able to afford this, and they will be dependant on employers to build homes for them

So the Bill would place new pressure on employers to build houses for workers

But Dr Koornhof says townships like Soweto will not get more land and new townships being built by the Government are outside the 'prescribed areas" where workers have to live to retain city rights

So even an employer intitiative would become hamstrung by a shortage of land

The Bill would have one other effect At present the blacks city rights are controlled by Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act

These are guaranteed rights obtained by fulfilling criteria largely outside officials' control being born in an area and so on

The Orderly Movement Bill would scrap these rights, and blacks would only qualify if they had 'approved accommodation ' which officials have total control over

The effect is to remove a right and replace it with a privilege, which is solely at the discretion of officialdom

It is this which Dr Koornhof proposes to do to migrants and their families

So some migrants will enjoy greater security but few will enjoy a family life

CAPE TIMES 24/6/83

Housing challenge for employers

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

A MAJOR challenge to employers to provide greater housing assistance for their workers has emerged in the wake of the historic Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment.

This follows the statement on Wednesday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that the government would implement the decision, but would legislate to prevent their families living with them unless they had "approved accommodation"

The Urban Foundation, the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and the Assocation of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) all felt this emphasised the need for the private sector to continue their efforts to overcome the housing shortage

However, in the Western Cape private sector bodies with housing funds are facing a dilemma over providing accommodation in Khayelitsha, the only area set aside for new black housing

It is understood some organizations, including church bodies, who wish to help beat the housing backlog, do not wish to be party to the planned massive relocation of people from Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa to Khayelitsha, viewed in an extremely negative light in the black community

Rikhoto Ruling

Mr Jan Steyn, the executive director of the Urban Foundation, said it was clear that the government's decision to link the settlement of dependents to the availability of suitable accommodation "poses a special challenge to the private sector to actively expand its role in the provision and financing of housing"

Mr Rod Ironside, the president of the FCI said employers should take an increasingly active stand in giving real housing assistance to their employees

And Dr John Burns, the executive director of the Manpower and Management Foundation, said every effort should be made to make more land available for leasehold development where housing shortages existed

However, Professor David Dewar, the head of UCT's department of Urban and Regional Planning, warned that the government had the prime responsibility to provide low-cost housing This did not mean that efforts by the private sector should be discouraged

Professor Dewar described the Western Cape as a "Catch 22" situation There was a desperate housing shortage, but any group providing housing there would face a "severe credibility problem" in the black community

Meanwhile Dr Koornhof's statement has been welcomed by the Urban Foundation and employer bodies, but civil rights groups and trade unions say they are waiting to see the envisaged legislation

Dr Piet Koornhof

UF urges govt not to block families

Cape Times 29/10/83

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — In a rare public statement, 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 UF welcomed Dr Piet Koornhof's statement that the government would implement the Rikhoto judgment.

But it said new legislation linking the right of families to come to the cities to possessing "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 UF said

"After all, workers affected by the Rikhoto judgment have shown by length of service that they are a stable and loyal component of the free market system"

1 years She is one of the many Springs pensioners who are to be evicted from
...n-rand parking garage and shopping complex in the city centre

'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 Koornhof's 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 accomodation" 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 affected 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

CAPE TIMES 25/6/83

(200) ~~(201) (206) (334)~~

In the House

Silence on bonds till decision

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government said yesterday that it would refuse to make any further statements on the future of defence bonus bonds until it had decided on its course of action

This was stated in Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Eli Louw, in reply to questions from Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition spokesman on finance

Mr Louw said churches and other parties had at various times made representations to the government for the abolition of the scheme

He disclosed that the gross investment in defence bonus bonds on May 31, 1983, was R877 009 360, of which R539 643 505 was still outstanding

Last week the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, put the future of the bonus bond scheme into question when he said the government was not committed to it and would drop it if alternative financing for State activities could be found

This followed the disclosure that the money invested in defence bonus bonds was not used exclusively for defence

Both Mr Schwarz and Mr Philip Myburgh, chief opposition spokesman on defence, attempted to extract further information from Mr Louw but he refused, saying nothing more would be said until a decision was made on whether or not to abolish the scheme

New opposition look at Rikhoto

Political Staff

THE official opposition was yesterday reviewing its qualified support for the government decision on the Rikhoto Appeal Court ruling in spite of a United States endorsement of the government's response

The Reagan administration has come out in support of the government's decision to honour the historic judgment granting legal permanency to certain migrant workers while at the same time severely limiting urban rights to their wives and families by amending the law

But there were growing fears in political circles yesterday that an unduly strict interpretation of the judgment by the government and bureaucratic obstruction by administration board officials, who will have to implement the government decision, could severely frustrate the effect of the judgment

Migrant labour

Mr Nic Olivier, head of the PFP's research department and an acknowledged expert on laws affecting blacks, said closer study of the implications of the government decision had revealed administrative procedures which could be used to frustrate the granting of legal permanency rights to workers who were still in the process of qualifying

He said that in terms of government proclamations and Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 almost total discretion was given to labour bureaux to attest employer contracts entered into by migrant workers

"One can only hope that the tremendous administrative powers at the disposal of the labour bureaux will not be used to frustrate the Rikhoto judgment in this way," Mr Olivier said

Slabbert in renewed call for TV debate

Political Staff

A TELEVISION programme on constitutional change featuring the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the leaders of the three main white opposition parties should not be seen as a substitute for a live TV debate on the issue, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday

Dr Slabbert was reacting to an announcement by the SABC that "Verslag" on Monday night would examine the constitutional question

The programme will feature interviews with Mr Heunis, Dr Slabbert, Dr Andries Treurnicht (CP), Mr Vause Raw (NRP), the Rev Allan Hendrikse, and the executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi It has apparently been compiled from separate interviews with participants and is not the live debate Dr Slabbert has repeatedly called for

Dr Slabbert said yesterday the format would obviously exclude the cut and thrust of a live debate and renewed his call for one

Black women still battle to join husbands in cities

(200) S. Express 26/6/83

By ARLENE GETZ

MANY BLACK women are still finding it difficult to obtain offical permission to live with their husbands in urban areas — despite the historic 1980 Komani judgment in which the Appellate Division ruled that they had the right to do so

And women who hoped they would qualify in the future had their hopes dashed this week when the Government warned it would prevent the families of men affected by the Rikhoto decision from living in the cities if they did not have suitable accommodation

According to Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan, many women are still forced to obtain a letter from a lawyer before they are finally granted their rights in terms of Section 10(1)(c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945

This Act — the cornerstone of the Government's influx control edifice — strictly governs the moves of every black South African who goes to a 'white' urban area

In terms of Section 10(1) of the Act, blacks may not remain in an urban area longer than 72 hours without proof that they have either 'legally' lived there since birth, 'legally' worked for more than 15 years, or worked continuously for one employer for 10 years

It was in terms of the second clause of this Act that contract worker Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto was last month granted the right to stay on the East Rand in another historic ruling by the Appellate Division

The wives, unmarried daughters or sons under the age of 18 who live with a man who qualifies for Section 10 rights are also allowed to live with them in the cities

However, until the Komani decision of August, 1980 — it followed an appeal by Mr Veli Willie Komani against a Supreme Court dismissal that his wife was legally entitled to live with him in Cape Town — these dependants only receive the rights if they had their own lodger's permit from the township superintendent

In terms of the Appeal Court ruling, separate permits for families are not necessary

"But some administration boards are still being obstructive about implementing the decision," Mrs Duncan said in an interview

Although the situation had improved since Mr Justice Richard Goldstone criticised the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) for refusing to obey the law, the Black Sash was still helping "a steady trickle" of women

"We find we are seeing a weekly average of five women who are still being refused the necessary endorsement in their reference books," said Mrs Duncan

In some instances officials demanded birth certificates, affidavits and school records before they would endorse women's passes to allow them to stay with their husbands

None of these documents was necessary in the case of wives and unmarried daughters whose husband or father had a right to be in the city, but, said Mrs Duncan, the officials still demanded them

A lawyer for the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre, which assists many who fall foul of the influx control laws, confirmed difficulties still existed

However, Wrab chairman Mr John Knoetze this week denied board officials were trying to hinder the application of the Komani ruling

"The Komani and Rikhoto judgements are law, and they are respected and carried out"

Black states: R2 000m plan

Cape Times 27/6/83

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Koornhof launches new plan to curb black urban influx

Star 27/6/83

The Government is launching a R2 000 million programme to curb black migration to urban areas, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night

The Minister said the money would come from 777 local and foreign private companies and would be used to create job opportunities in the homelands

Speaking on SABC-TV, Dr Koornhof said the Government was trying to create more jobs in the homelands by discouraging mechanisation in favour of manual labour

In Cape town today the Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the plan had only limited possibilities She described Dr Koornhof's remarks on not separating black families as hypocritical

"If Dr Koornhof was sincere in his desire not to separate families, his first step should be a massive housing building programme and the provision of serviced land on which workers could provide their own housing in the urban areas

"His alternative to plough money into the homelands has, I believe, only very limited possibilities There is just no way that the proverty-stricken homelands, national states or bantustans, call them what you may, can compete with the established industrial areas"

Dr Koornhof said during the programme that the scheme to create jobs in the national states to curb the flow of people to the four highly concentrated urban centres in South Africa "is becoming a very big success story"

The Government had also earmarked R142 million in the current book year for the establishment and development of towns in the national states

Apart from its drought aid scheme, which provides 20 000 jobs in the national states, Dr Koornhof said, the Government had agreed with Transkei on a scheme for job creation and resettlement of illegal workers

In terms of the agreement the Government had pledged to create 4 000 new jobs in the homeland for every 1 000 illegal Transkeians resettled

Accommodation for the 4 000 workers would also be provided, Dr Koornhof added

● Mr Harry Oppenheimer told the Financial Mail Investment Conference in Johannesburg in November 1982

"To what extent, if we free our minds of political preconceptions, is a general policy of decentralisation of industry really a top priority in South Africa?

AUTHORITY

"I am afraid that there are many people in positions of influence and authority who press for the dispersal of industry because it appeals to them as a Verwoerdian plan for slowing up or even bringing to an end developments in the major centres with the object of transferring economic growth to the borders of the homelands

"On what serious economic and social investigation has the high priority accorded to this policy been based? By world standards even Johannesburg is not a major metropolis, and Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban are, in world terms, no more than medium-sized towns.

'LUXURIES'

"What imperative is there to stop or even slow down significant developments in these areas — particularly in a time of recession when such luxuries are difficult to afford

"The top priority for economic growth and social improvement surely lies in and around our existing metropolitan areas"

Rikhoto finding: Chamber warns on possible labour wrangles

ARGUS 30/6/83

THE lack of homes for families of black workers who now qualify for permanent residence in the Western Cape may cause problems in the field of labour relations, the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce warns

In the current issue of its newsletter it advises city firms to check the position of employees who might be affected by the Rikhoto case, which gives the right of permanent residence to workers who have had the same employer for 10 years or more

Firms should help such employees to apply for permanent residence and look into the possibility of finding accommodation for families

But the newsletter also suggests they should "advise such employees not to bring their families to town until such accommodation is available"

An estimated 12 000 workers in the Western Cape now qualify for permanent residence, according to a statement made in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof

The chamber of commerce newsletter says that Assocom's policy is that influx control should be phased out

The only criteria for permanent residence should be employment and housing

"The problems of finding accommodation for the families of the employees concerned will be a major issue in many cases

"If this is not available the disappointment caused might give rise to problems in the labour relations field"

Crude steel output rises

BRUSSELS — Crude steel output in the United States, Argentina and Brazil has risen since April last year, against trends in most other countries

US production rose 7,3 percent to 6,8-million tons, the International Iron and Steel Institute says Brazil's was up 18,9 percent to 1,2-million tons and Argentina's 22,8 percent to 253 000 tons

By contrast, the European Community's steel output fell 14,8 percent to 9-million tons, while Japan's dropped 9,3 percent to 8-million tons — Sapa-Reuter

ARGUS 29/6/83 (200) ~~(201)~~ ~~(206)~~ ~~(339)~~ ~~(240)~~

Many apply for residence

Staff Reporter

MORE than 1 000 people have applied for permanent residential rights in the Western Cape since the announcement last week by the Government that it would follow the Rikhoto judgment

During the two weeks after the Appeal Court judgment the Western Cape Administration Board had only 239 applicants

The trickle of applicants to the board's labour offices during the doubtful period has been attributed to the fact it was widely speculated in trade union and civil rights circles that the Government would introduce legislation to neutralise the judgment

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, however, announced last week that the judgment, which gives permanent residential rights to contract workers who have worked for the same employer for 10 years or for a different one in the same area for 15 years, would be implemented.

The liaison officer of the Administration Board, Mr G T du Preez, said to date about 2 500 applications for 10 (1) b rights had been received

About 1 000 were received before the judgment, 250 in the two weeks after the judgment and 1 250 since the Government made the announcement last week

Opposition to Clause 4

Political Staff

ANY attempt by the Government to circumvent the Appeal Court's ruling in the Rikhoto case would be opposed, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said today

Reacting to the Laws on Co-Operation and Development Amendment Bill, Mrs Suzman said the PFP would oppose Clause 4

This is the section that puts an accommodation requirement into law forcing contract workers to provide suitable accommodation if they want their families to get permanent city dweller rights

"It is an attempt to circumvent the Rikhoto ruling and therefore we will oppose it," she said today"

"There is no reason why those people who are newly qualified should be put in a different position from the others who qualified under the old sections"

The Rikhoto case: Koornhof answers Mail's 10 questions

200 RDM 1/7/83

MAIL If a maximum of 143 000 migrant workers stand to benefit from the Appeal Court judgment on Mr Tom Rikhoto, how does the Government propose to limit the number to as few as 5 000 people (a figure you stated as a minimum that could benefit)?

Dr KOORNHOF "It is not possible to arrive at a figure, really, and we will implement it in a strict but very fair way; and we will keep statistics and inform you as to how many qualify"

MAIL What criteria will be used by the administration boards for the granting of Section 10 (1) (b) rights?

Dr KOORNHOF "The criteria set out in the Appeal Court judgement"

MAIL Does the Government intend the judgment to apply to those people who had completed 15 years' continuous legal residence by May 29, 1983?

Dr KOORNHOF "The judgement in the Rikhoto case dealt with a person who had worked for one employer for a period of 10 years That is the criterion which was applied in the Rikhoto case, but we have stated, because of the Act, that a person who has worked for 15 years will also qualify"

Dr Koornhof pointed out that the Government's legal advisers had said it would be better to have the "cut-off date" set at the time the amending legislation introduced in the Assembly this week, becomes law and not the date of the Rikhoto judgment as announced by him at a Press conference last week. The Government had accepted this advice)

MAIL If the number of people who qualify in terms of the judgment is kept well below the potential 143 000 — and even as low as 5 000 – how do you respond to the proposition that the Government would then be in contempt of the Appeal Court ruling?

Dr KOORNHOF "It is absolute sheer nonsense. We have accepted the Appeal Court judgment and it will be implemented in the way that I have indicated"

PIET KOORNHOF ... application strict but fair

MAIL Will families of contract workers (who will now qualify for Section 10 (1) (b) rights) who were in the urban areas illegally (as the dependants of Section 10 (1) (d) men) be allowed to remain legally in the urban areas?

Dr KOORNHOF "Obviously, the Department cannot administratively legalise the presence of a person whose presence is, in terms of the Act illegal those that have been legally here we will not tamper with"

When asked yesterday if families of men who now qualified for Section 10 (1) (b) rights, who were in the urban areas at present, could become illegal in terms of the amendment, Dr Koornhof said "Not as far as I can see, because the amendment is not retrospective"

(When asked what would become of families of Section 10 (1) (b) men who were living in "unapproved" housing at the moment after the proposed amendment became law, Dr Koornhof said the administration boards would "give them the opportunity to acquire housing in terms of 10 (1) (c)" But he said he doubted that there would be many such cases

(The sole issue involved with Section 10 (1) (c) was to create a situation in which families could live together in an orderly fashion he said)

MAIL How many migrant workers who will now qualify for Section 10 (1) (b) rights previously had their families with them in the cities?

Dr KOORNHOF We do not know"

MAIL Under what circumstances (other than being in possession of approved housing as defined by you) will the families of legal contract workers be allowed to come to the cities?

Dr KOORNHOF "The wife and the children of a person who qualifies in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Act will be allowed to join him in a prescribed area if a home in such area has been acquired by him for that purpose"

MAIL Will contract workers who are in the process of completing their 10 years with one employer (or 15 years continuous legal residence in the urban area) still be able to qualify for Section 10 (1) (b) rights in the future, in terms of the Government's acceptance of the Rikhoto judgment?

Dr KOORNHOF "Yes It is neither retrospective nor blocking in the future"

MAIL Are you, in the interests of clarity and in the public interest, prepared to publish the amending legislation in the Government Gazette for general information?

Dr KOORNHOF "It has already been published"

MAIL In the four types of approved housing that you listed (at a Press conference last week), one was a lodger's permit. But in a radio interview, Mr John Knoetze of Wrab omitted the lodger's permit category Will the Government recognise a lodger's permit as approved accommodation?

Dr KOORNHOF "The Act is absolutely very clear on this point of what is considered to be approved housing there need be no misunderstanding on that It must be approved family housing, otherwise it is going to lead to complete disorder"

In terms of the "laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill," published this week, the "approved" accommodation for the new Section 10 (1) (b) men and their families will be

- (a) — In any building erected on any site in respect of which a right of leasehold for residential purposes has been granted or disposed of to that black in terms of Section 6a,
- Or (b) — In any dwelling erected, for the purposes of occupation by himself and his dependants, by that black on any residential site allocated to that black for such purposes of occupation in terms of the provisions of this Act or any regulation, or in any dwelling on any such site let to that black for such purposes in terms of such provisions,
- Or (c) — In any dwelling allocated or let as a whole to that black for the purposes of occupation by himself and his dependants in terms of such provisions,
- Or (d) — In any married quarters referred to in Section 9 (2) (f) made available by his employer to that black for the purposes of occupation by himself and his dependants

Parliament and Politics Parliament and Politics

Cape Times 1/6/83 (200) ~~201~~ ~~208~~ ~~339~~ ~~340~~

Koornhof answers questions on Rikhoto

1/7/83

Political Staff

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday answered 10 questions on the Rikhoto case put to him in writing by our political staff on Thursday last week.

Dr Koornhof was speaking at a press conference in Cape Town Here are the questions and the verbal replies given yesterday.

(1) If a maximum of 143 000 migrant workers stand to benefit from the Appeal Court judgment on Mr Tom Rikhoto, how does the government propose to limit the number to as few as 5 000 people (a figure you stated as a minimum that could benefit)?

Dr Koornhof: "It is not possible to arrive at a figure really and we will implement it in a strict but very fair way and we will keep statistics and inform you as to how many qualify."

(2) What criteria will be used by the administration boards for the granting of Section 10(1)(b) rights?

Dr Koornhof: "The criteria set out in the appeal court judgment."

(3) Does the government intend the judgment to apply to those people who had completed 15 years' continuous legal residence by May 29, 1983?

Dr Koornhof: "The judgment in the Rikhoto case dealt with a person who had worked for one employer for a period of 10 years. That is the criteria which was applied in the Rikhoto case, but we have stated, because of the Act, that a person who has worked for 15 years will also qualify."

(Dr Koornhof pointed out that the government's legal advisers had said it would be better to have the "cut-off date" set at the time the amending legislation introduced in the Assembly this week becomes law, and not the date of the Rikhoto judgment as announced by him at a press conference last week. The government had accepted this advice.)

(4) If the number of people who qualify in terms of the judgment is kept well below the potential 143 000 — and even as low as 5 000 — how do you respond to the proposition that the government would then be in contempt of the Appeal Court ruling?

Dr Koornhof: "It is absolute sheer nonsense. We have accepted the Appeal Court judgment and it will be implemented in the way that I have indicated."

(5) Will families of contract workers (who will now qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights) who were in the urban areas illegally (as the dependants of Section 10(1)(d) men) be allowed to remain legally in the urban areas?

Dr Koornhof: "Obviously the department cannot administratively legalize the presence of a person whose presence is, in terms of the Act, illegal . . those that have been legally here, we will not tamper with."

Asked yesterday if families of men who now qualified for Section 10(1)(b) rights who were in the urban areas at present could become illegal in terms of the amendment, Dr Koornhof said: "Not as far as I can see because the amendment is not retrospective."

Migrant Labour

When asked what would become of families of Section 10(1)(b) men who were living in "unapproved" housing at the moment after the proposed amendment became law, Dr Koornhof said the Administration Boards would "give them the opportunity to acquire housing in terms of 10(1)(c)", but he said he doubted that there would be many such cases.

The sole issue involved with Section 10(1)(c) was to create a situation in which families could live together "in an orderly fashion", he said.

(6) How many migrant workers who will now qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights previously had their families with them in the cities?

Dr Koornhof: "We do not know"

(7) Under what circumstances (other than being in possession of approved housing as defined by you) will the families of legal contract workers be allowed to come to the cities?

Dr Koornhof: "The wife and the children of a person who qualifies in terms of Section 10(1)(b) of the Act will be allowed to join him in a prescribed area if a home in such area has been acquired by him for that purpose."

(8) Will contract workers who are in the process of completing their 10 years with one employer (or 15 years' continuous legal residence in the urban area) still be able to qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights in the future in terms of the government's acceptance of the Rikhoto judgment?

Dr Koornhof: "Yes It is neither retrospective nor blocking in the future."

(9) Are you, in the interests of clarity and in the public interest, prepared to publish the amending legislation in the Government Gazette for general information?

Dr Koornhof: "It has already been published."

(10) In the four types of approved housing that you listed (at a press conference last week) one was a lodger's permit. But in a radio interview, Mr John Knoetze of the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) omitted the lodger's permit category. Will the government recognize a lodger's permit as approved accommodation?

Dr Koornhof: "The Act is absolutely very clear on this point of what is considered to be approved housing, there need be no misunderstanding on that

"It must be approved family housing, otherwise it is going to lead to complete disorder"

In terms of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill published this week, the "approved" accommodation for the new Section 10(1)(b) men and their families will be:

(a) In any building erected on any site in respect of which a right of leasehold for residential purposes has been granted or disposed of to that black in terms of Section 6a or:

(b) In any dwelling erected for the purposes of occupation by himself and his dependants by that black on any residential site allocated to that black for such purposes of occupation in terms of the provisions of this Act or any regulation, or in any dwelling on any such site let to that black for such purposes in terms of such provisions or:

(c) In any dwelling allocated or let as a whole to that black for the purposes of occupation by himself and his dependants in terms of such provisions or:

(d) In any married quarters referred to in Section 9(2)(f) made available by his employer to that black for the purposes of occupation by himself and his dependants.

1/7/83

Parliament and Politics

CAPE Times 1/7/83 58 41 103 200 207

Matanzima: Development 'no alternative'

Political Staff

CURRENT efforts to step up the economic development of the independent homelands should not be seen as an alternative to the employment of many blacks in South Africa, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday at the City launching of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Consultations in the manpower field would have to include pressing issues such as a loosening rather than a tightening of influx control measures.

Addressing the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other top government officials at the ceremony at the Civic Centre, Chief Matanzima warned that econonomic progress could easily be undone if reform in South Africa "neglects to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of all its people, including those blacks who are permanently resident in the urban areas . "

● Signing of the articles of agreement of the Development Bank of Southern Africa was a logical and essential step at this stage of the evolution of development co-operation in Southern Africa, Mr Botha said

Describing the signing as "an historic occasion", Mr Botha said it represented the culmination of an intensive process of planning and negotiation which started at the time of the Carlton Conference in November 1979, when the idea of establishing a development bank was first broached at government level by himself and others.

"It also represents the start of a new phase in co-operation on economic development between Southern African States.

He said that in preparing the ground for the Development Bank much was learned from the experience with development banks elsewhere in the world

"However, in several respects the uniqueness of Southern Africa had to be taken specifically into account, and this meant that models developed elsewhere could not simply be taken over without substantial adjustments.

"In particular, the close historical, geographic and functional interdependence between the States which are to participate in the development of Southern Africa, had to be reflected in the structure and procedures designed for this institution."

The bank will be a multilateral institution with the Republics of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei as original members

Other independent States in Southern Africa might also become members, while the self-governing non-independent national States would participate as constituent parts of the South African Republic, according to a press statement issued at the signing ceremony by the participating heads of government of the bank's articles of agreement.

The bank would support economic development mainly by granting loans and providing technical assistance and training

● The bank was a challenge and a promising experiment towards furthering the economic development of Southern Africa, said the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who was unanimously elected president of the council of governors of the bank.

Speaking at the press conferenc signing ce said he had dence in achieving it moting heal developmen Africa.

Mr Horw Developm would open September

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1/7/83

Parliament and Politics

Development 'no alternative' to jobs in SA

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Speaking at the press conference after the signing ceremony, he said he had every confidence in the bank achieving its goal of promoting healthy economic development in Southern Africa.

Mr Horwood said the Development Bank would open formally on September 1 this year.

● The President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday criticized the decision not to establish the headquarters of the Development Bank of Southern Africa in one of the four independent black States

He said that by basing the bank in Johannesburg, a "golden" opportunity to promote it as a truly multilateral confederal institution to the rest of the world "sadly" had been sacrificed to convential interests

Speaking at the official establishment of the bank, Chief Sebe said Ciskei had hoped that the inauguration of the bank would have made a significant impact on the international political arena

It was also hoped that it would have been seen by the world as an "unqualified and geniune" commitment of the South African Government to a constructive programme of development in all the developing States in the region

While the bank might still fulfil this purpose and achieve these objectives, a golden opportunity had been lost through not siting its headquarters in an independent State. — Political Staff and Sapa

Officials 'violate influx control law'

1/7/83 RDM 200

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THIS week's ruling by the Natal Supreme Court on a law which enables officials to deport city blacks to prison farms, and strip them of their rights in cities, is the fifth court ruling in three years to find against Government influx control rules

Three of these rulings have occurred this year

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said yesterday this meant that "officials have obviously been allowed to get away with implementing influx control in violation of the law for a long time because the people affected have not had the legal help to challenge them in court"

And Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the courts were "taking a new interest in monitoring the bureaucracy which controls the lives of millions of city blacks"

Other judgments overturning Government influx control practice this year have been.

- The Appeal Court's landmark 1980 Komani decision, upholding the rights of the families of blacks with city rights to live with them
- The Appeal Court's 1983 confirmation of a 1982 Rand Supreme Court judgment in the Rikhoto case, establishing the right of long-service migrant workers to claim city rights
- The Cape Supreme Court's 1982 Booi decision, which established the same principle
- The same court's Mthiya decision which established the right of such a migrant to city rights even though he had enjoyed three periods of long leave

Mrs Duncan said yesterday groups such as the Black Sash had questioned the legality of the regulations in these cases for nearly two decades

"But neither we nor the people affected by them had the resources to challenge these rules in the courts with the emergence of bodies like the Legal Resources Centre, this has now become possible.

"What has become clear is that officials have operated outside the law and got away with it because they were not challenged in court," she said.

Mrs Duncan said there had been "positive" court judgments on influx control in the past — such as a ruling by the courts that blacks did not have to show their passes on demand.

"But it requires constant monitoring to enforce these and only the help of a concerned legal profession can make this possible."

Prof Dugard said that, while it may be "premature", "there does seem to be a trend towards the courts handing down decisions which improve the rights of urban blacks"

MIGRANTS FM 1/7/83

The paternity issue

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) recent demand for paternity leave for migrant mineworkers raised management eyebrows However, it is a demand that could become a common item on the agenda at future negotiations — and not just in the mining industry

Says the NUM's Cyril Ramaphosa "Most Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) unions, particularly those with a high migrant membership, are in favour of paternity leave and intend taking it up as an issue.

"NUM members have indicated clearly that they require this kind of leave because one of the major problems for black miners is absence from the family White workers live with their families on the mines but black miners may be away from their families for up to two years

"A mineworker may not have a chance to be with his wife or new baby, and obviously it is important for every parent to spend time with his family particularly at the birth of a new family member

"We have demanded seven days as a separate type of paid leave which is expected to occur every two to three years until the

continued on P51

miner has established a family At present our members generally have only three weeks of paid annual leave

"Most mines, but not all, have facilities for visiting wives but they are highly inadequate and wives are only permitted to stay for a short period For example, a mine which employs 14 000 workers will usually provide facilities for about 20 visiting wives"

Ramaphosa believes that the matter will be finalised within the next three weeks However, Chamber of Mines Industrial Relations Adviser Johan Liebenberg says that "the industry doesn't have an official view yet It is a novel idea but we have not yet had an opportunity to discuss it fully We know of no one else granting this kind of leave at present'

The General Workers Union's Dave Lewis is right behind NUM Lewis says "In the context of our membership, who are mostly contract workers, it is an excellent idea People are deprived of the right to live with their families so it is up to employers to redress this as much as possible A request for time off to be with his family is more than a legitimate demand, but also entirely legitimate is a demand for a worker's family to live with him"

According to the Metal and Allied Workers Union's Moses Mayiso, "We have never discussed paternity leave with our members, but will be doing so in the future We support the NUM's stand and believe that it is an entirely justifiable demand"

ly 1 1983

Financial Mail

200

RBANISATION

The real challenge

case anyone thought government had abandoned its sire to regulate our lives from the cradle to the grave, a oser look at its reaction to the Rikhoto judgment should rve as a corrective

For a start, the muddled pronouncements of Minister of -operation and Development Piet Koornhof are anything t an acceptance of the Appeal Court's finding that long-rm migrants qualify for urban rights To make these ghts contingent on "approved accommodation," which is rgely within Pretoria's patronage, as he has now done, is say there will be as much or little urbanisation as the ational Party deems fit This is a radical distortion of free arket principles as they apply to labour

All Koornhof said was, in effect "We will obey the law as stands, but make a new one that suits us better"

The depredations of the pass laws continue unabated r example a hearing in the Langa Commissioner's urts lasts, on average, three minutes However, probably nscious that world opinion will not stand for a lock-out licy in perpetuity, government is again beating the de-ntralisation drum. Jobs are to be created in the home-nds to stem black migration

Speaking on SABC-TV last Sunday, Koornhof blandly nounced that a "R2 000m programme" was to be unched for this purpose This is an amazing figure The inister said that 777 private companies would be involved but which ones, and how, was not specified Does anyone ally know who all these companies are and how they are raise R2 billion — and at what rates of interest?

Government might just as well pass a law making it compulsory to attend rugby matches and then impose a gate tax for development purposes It makes as much economic sense Frankly, the Minister appears to be trying to bluff everyone with numbers

Businessmen make decisions on whether, and where, to decentralise on rational grounds Obviously, if you pay them enough to relocate in QwaQwa, or wherever, they will do so But wouldn't it be simpler — and less inflationary — to accept that by world standards SA's cities are small, and should be allowed to grow through natural urbanisation?

If it's a question of available land, why doesn't Pretoria expropriate unproductive farms near urban centres for black townships? If Koornhof can happily talk of the availability of R2 000m, finance can hardly be a constraint. Housing could be provided to suit the occupants' pockets The private sector would want to be involved and would be reasonably assured of a fair return on its capital

Black urbanisation is likely to be a major labour challenge facing SA for the foreseeable future A tolerance of it, along the lines sketched above, should help it come about without unnecessary disruptions, it would help ensure stability.

So too would employer interest in the housing needs of black workers who gain urban rights In terms of the law, they will have rendered long service to their companies The "perk" of housing assistance for black employees is likely to become an increasingly important issue in collective bargaining

CAPE TIMES 2/7/83

Officials 'ignore court judgments'

Education Reporter

BLACK people in South Africa were increasingly being governed by the decisions of Administration Board officials who ignored the judgments of the courts and were allowed enormous control over people's lives, Mrs Mary Burton, Western Cape chairman of the Black Sash said in Cape Town yesterday

Delivering a paper at the National Union of Students of South Africa (Nusas) July Festival being held in the City, Mrs Burton said the government's homelands policy, with its related control mechanisms, had made it almost impossible for black people to live within the law in urban areas

Numerous control mechanisms were being implemented to render black people a captive labour force dependent on the white South African economy, she said

Stripping them of their South African citizenship and nationality had meant they were without rights in the country of their birth.

The government was seeking to control the "homeland" and "national State" black people by strengthening the position of their urban counterparts

Urban blacks would become an elite with the privilege to participate in the country's economy as local labour preference policies were more and more firmly entrenched

"Self-recruitment", whereby people went to urban areas to seek work for themselves, was being phased out as people were forced to apply for work through formal agencies with "disastrous" effects on their ability to find work

The housing supply was another mechanism for control which was being manipulated, said Mrs Burton

The anouncement that the government had approved a self-help housing scheme in the Western Cape had been welcomed by the Black Sash until it was realized that the scheme was to be in Khayelitsha.

It was essential for the success of any such scheme that there be security of tenure and the knowledge that eventual ownership was possible

Neither of these conditions were met in the Khayelitsha scheme which also had "none of the basic support systems" for a successful self-help housing scheme, she said.

WCAB is to appeal against Mthiya ruling

CAPE TIMES 5/7/83

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

ANOTHER important case testing the rights of thousands of long-serving migrant workers to permanent city residence is looming following the decision of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) to appeal against the Mthiya case ruling in the Cape Supreme Court

In April, Mr Justice Pat Tebbutt granted Section 10 (1) (b) rights, or permanent city residence, to a City contract worker, Mr Mdandweni Mthiya, who had worked for one employer "continously" for 10 years even though he had three long absences from work.

Same basis

He won the case on the same basis as Mr Tom Rikhoto, the Germiston former contract worker, who was granted permanent residence rights by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein a few weeks later

However, unlike Mr Mthiya, Mr Rikhoto had only taken the mandatory three weeks' annual leave between contracts

Mr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer of the WCAB said yesterday that the WCAB had decided to lodge an appeal against the decision It is understood that their application will be heard in the next few weeks

If the application to appeal succeeds, it could become an important test case

The WCAB is applying the Rikhoto ruling strictly and numerous applications are being rejected because, according to Mr Du Preez, they "do no meet the criteria as laid down by Rikhoto'

The applications of workers such as Mr Mthiya, who have had breaks from work, are not being accepted

The WCAB has so far endorsed the pass books of 25 long-serving contract workers with Section 10 (1) (b) stamps following the Rikhoto judgment, but the applications of another 55 have been rejected

Mr Du Preez said the WCAB had received 2 672 formal applications for Section 10 (1) (b) rights in the wake of the Rikhoto judgment

TV2

6 32· Umakho (Cuore Di Mama)
7 00 Izindaba/Iindaba (News)
7 10 Jikelele (Magazine Programme) Including — Ubutyebi Obufumaneka Elwandle (Cashing in on the Ocean)
9 00 Iindaba/Izindaba (News)
9.27 Imozulu/Isibiketzelo Sezulu (Weather)
9 29 Ezenkolo (Epilogue)

Last night's TV

TV1

THE only entertainment of the evening was the well-acted Bret Maverick — a Western's western

To the hero's dismay a wanted outlaw (who turns out to be much maligned) lands up at the ranch, wounded and helpless With the law close on his heels, Bret and friends do the right thing and help him escape

Verslag pulled no punches in "Terror The Church in the Community" with horrifying pictures of terror victims and starving children in South Africa and other African countries

The threat of communism and the ANC was rammed home again Not surprisingly, black and white church leaders said violence was not the answer to the country's problems A pity SA-TV could not have given us something new to chew over

JANE ARBOUS

TV2

AN interesting discussion between a medical sister and a witchdoctor on the tricky subject of people suffering from mental disturbances was perhaps the most appealing item screened in Jikelele for a long time

The discussion centred around schizophrenics, who according to strongly held African beliefs are the victims of the evil work of sorcery

The condition is better known as 'amafufunyana" The only way it can be cured, according to superstitious people, is through a concoction of wild herbs and the magic of the witchdoctor's bones

However, Sister Mabanga gave viewers her account of the causes of mental disturbances and how they may be cured with the help of psychiatrists and psychologists

Although Mrs Majola was in her full regalia, I did not find her too convincing as a genuine "raqeba"

JOE GUWA

OVERCROWDING — it has distorted the whole family pattern in the black community

SA facing a 'national disaster' over migrants

(200) Star 7/7/83

By Jean Hey

For most people in South Africa, daily family life — parents living with their children — is a dream.

According to the latest issue of "Work in Progress — (No 27), a magazine which researches contemporary issues in Southern Africa, the migrant labour system is destroying the nuclear family

- One-parent families are rife
- Urban illegitimacy is estimated at 60 percent
- Tens of thousands of married men live in hostels as "single" men
- Marriage no longer attracts many black women

The article "On the Family" includes contributions from Black Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan and a post-graduate student of development studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Miss Joanne Yawitch

Miss Yawitch states that customary law — which demands that men take all the major decisions in the family — has caused extreme hardship in rural areas because most men are migrant workers away from home for 11 months of the year.

Rural doctors, she says, quote cases of children dying because their mothers are too scared to allow them to be admitted to hospital without permission from their husbands More and more women are now choosing to stay single

In urban areas marriage seems to be losing its popularity as well.

Wives complain they have to hand over most of their salaries to their men. Overcrowding, crime, poverty and increasing unemployment impose further strains on the individual

"It is often the family that bears the burden of oppression and frustration," says Miss Yawitch

In her contribution, Mrs Duncan says there is no advantage in the state of matrimony for blacks "It merely creates new anxieties

"Men and women who will never be able to live together see no point in the marriage bond They form casual relationships and the 60 percent illegitimacy rate in Soweto is one indication of this "

She also claims overcrowding has seriously distorted the pattern of family life in the black community

"The Government's manipulation of the supply of housing has always been designed to control the presence of black people in urban areas. Between 1968 and 1978 an embargo on the building of family housing was enforced During those years the waiting list in all areas grew to unmanageable proportions."There are now an estimated 39 000 qualified black families waiting for houses in Soweto alone, and a conservatively estimated national shortage of 140 000 family units in urban areas outside the bantustans

"Houses designed for a nuclear family unit are now bursting at the seams with three or four generations vying with one another for space Privacy rarely exists and the consequent distortions in family relationships lead to brother turning against brother in their attempts to obtain the tenancy of the family home on the death of the parents "

The housing shortage has led to children and old people being abandoned Mrs Duncan concludes "We have a national disaster on our hands "

Die trekarbeider: sy koms na die stad, sy woonsituasie en die toekoms van die trekarbeiderstelsel

200

C.F. Swart
Vervoerekonomiese Navorsingsentrum, Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, Pretoria

S.A. Journal of Sociology
1983 14 (3)

The migrant labourer his arrival in the city, his housing situation and the future of the migratory labour system The origin of the migratory labour system in South Africa is intimately linked with the urbanization process — a process set in motion by the discovery of gold and diamonds in the previous century and expanded by industrialization during the present one

Migrant labourers live mostly in compounds, singly, this being the reason for the delay — by at least three decades — of large-scale urbanization It was only with the coming of the women to the city that urbanization acquired a new dimension

Improved housing for the migrant labourer in White areas fits into the broader structure of housing schemes for low-income groups, and this is where the private sector in particular will have to lend the government its support

The future of the migratory labour system should be seen within the framework of an urbanization strategy Such a strategy will have to provide for a more equal distribution of people over the given area to facilitate mutual co operation between regions Development will have to occur in a regional context, thereby relieving the pressure on metropolitan areas

The chief instruments for the manipulation of urbanization are work, housing, and devolution of decision-making and implementation — especially as regards social responsibility — to the regional and local level, since people tend to settle in areas where job opportunities and social amenities exist, and where the decisions are made

S Afr J Sociol 1983, 14(3) 89–95

Die ontstaan van die trekarbeiderstelsel in Suid Afrika hang nou saam met die proses van verstedeliking wat deur die ontdekking van goud en diamante in die vorige eeu aan die gang gesit is en deur industrialisasie gedurende hierdie eeu uitgebou is

Trekarbeiders is hoofsaaklik in kampongs as enkelinge gehuisves daarom dat dit grootskeepse verstedeliking met ten minste drie dekades vertraag het Eers met die koms van die vrou na die stad sou verstedeliking 'n nuwe dimensie kry

Beter woongeriewe vir die trekarbeider in Blanke gebiede pas in by die breë struktuur van behuisingsvoorsiening aan die lae inkomstegroepe In hierdie verband sal die Staat veral deur die privaatsektor bygestaan moet word

Die toekoms van die trekarbeiderstelsel moet binne die raamwerk van 'n verstedelikingstrategie gesien word So 'n strategie sal voorsiening moet maak dat mense meer eweredig oor die gebied versprei moet word sodat onderlinge samewerking tussen streke kan plaasvind Ontwikkeling sal in streeksverband moet plaasvind waardeur druk op metropolitaanse gebiede verlig sal word

Die belangrikste instrumente wat gebruik kan word om die verstedelikingsproses te manipuleer, is werk, behuising en devolusie van besluitneming en uitvoering, veral ten opsigte van sosiale verantwoordelikheid na streek en plaaslike vlak omdat mense geneig is om te vestig waar daar vir hulle werk- en maatskaplike bestaansmoontlikhede is en waar besluite geneem word

S Afr Tydskr Sosiol 1983, 14(3) 89–95

Hierdie artikel is 'n effens verwerkte weergawe van 'n referaat wat op 21 Januarie 1983 tydens die Sestiende Jaarlikse Kongres van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologievereniging in Potchefstroom gelewer is

C.F. Swart
Vervoerekonomiese Navorsingsentrum, Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, Posbus 392, Pretoria 0001, Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Ontvang Januarie 1983

1. Inleiding

Hierdie artikel is gebaseer op 'n reeks navorsingsverslae oor Swart behuising wat oor die afgelope aantal jare deur die Instituut vir Stedelike Studies aan die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit gepubliseer is.

Deel I Gesinsbehuising in Soweto (Swart, 1979)
Deel II Gesinsbehuising in verskillende woonomgewings (Swart, 1981)
Deel III Behuising vir enkellopendes (Swart, 1983)

Deel I van die studie het, soos die titel aandui, slegs betrekking gehad op gesinsbehuising in Soweto

Deel II, naamlik gesinsbehuising in verskillende woonomgewings, het betrekking gehad op die woonsituasie tesame met die voorkeure en aspirasies van Swartes in die volgende gebiede

(a) Soweto as voorbeeld van Swartes wat binne metropolitaanse verband in 'n Swartstad woon;
(b) Mabopane en Ga-Rankuwa as voorbeeld van Swartes wat in 'n Swartstad in 'n onafhanklike Swartstaat aangrensend tot 'n metropolitaanse gebied woon,
(c) Madadeni en Osizweni as voorbeeld van Swartes wat in 'n Swartstad in 'n nasionale staat aangrensend tot 'n groeipool woon; en
(d) Makwarela en Shayandima as verteenwoordigend van Swartes wat binne die hartland van 'n onafhanklike Swartstaat woon

Deel III handel oor behuising vir enkellopende persone, veral trekarbeiders, wat in hostelle woonagtig is en wat in die woongebiede van Soweto en Alexandra aangetref word

Soos in deel I vermeld is, het die hele aangeleentheid van Swartbehuising besonder dringend geword. Die noodsaaklikheid vir 'n indringende studie oor hierdie aangeleentheid spruit uit die snelle aanwas van die Swartbevolking, hul vinnige verstedelikingsproses in sowel die Republiek van Suid-Afrika as in die Swartstate. Hul relatief lae ekonomiese peil gee daartoe aanleiding dat verskillende alternatiewe ondersoek sal moet word ten einde in die behuisingstekort te voorsien

1 1 Probleemstelling van die ondersoek

In deel I is die probleemstelling soos volg uiteengesit:

> ' 'n Snelle program van stedelike ontwikkeling word tans in die Swartstate en Swartgebiede binne Blank Suid-Afrika gevolg. Ten opsigte van die plattelandse Swarte wat verstedelik en die Swartman in Blanke stedelike gebiede wat na verwagting hierdie nuwe stedelike gebiede gaan bewoon se behuisings-

behoeftes, voorkeure en bewoningservaring bestaan daar relatief min kennis Gevolglik word ten opsigte van behuisingsaspekte soos digthede, tipe woning, plasing, grootte, interne samestelling en uitleg grootliks teruggeval op Blankgeorienteerde norme. Hierdie benadering wat nie die verbruiker, in hierdie geval die Swartman, se behoeftes in ag neem nie, kan verskeie nadelige gevolge hê, soos blyk uit ervaring opgedoen in ander lande van die wêreld, o.a met stedelike hernuwingsprogramme

Andersyds is die behoeftes, bedenkings, ervaring en norme van die Swartman wat reeds lank in Blanke stedelike gebiede bly van rigtinggewende belang, veral omdat dit bepaalde tendense mag aandui en besondere probleemterreine mag blootlê Dit is verder van belang om ag te slaan op veranderende behoeftes wat verband hou met toenemende verstedelking en verwestering en/of modernisering' (Swart, 1981 23)

Hoewel enkellopendes se menings en behuisingsbehoeftes en -prioriteite as 'n aparte deel hanteer word, maak dit tog 'n integrale deel uit van die studie oor Swartbehuising Vir die teoretiese aanloop tot die studie word na deel I verwys

1 2 Doelstellings van die ondersoek en agtergrond oor die trekarbeiderstelsel

(a) Doelstellings

Tesame met die ondersoek wat spesifiek oor gesinsbehuising gehandel het, was dit die doelstellings van hierdie besondere studie om 'n beeld op te bou van die wooner-varing en woonbehoeftes en om die woonvoorkeure van Swartes vas te stel wat as enkellopendes, hoofsaaklik trekarbeiders, in hostelle binne metropolitaanse verband aan die Witwatersrand aangetref word. Die studie het beoog om aan die hand van die standpunte en houdings van die verbruiker — in hierdie geval hostelbewoners — vas te stel wat hulle besondere behoeftes ten opsigte van behuising is Aan die hand van die resultate sal die betrokke instansies, soos beleidmakers, riglyne verkry van wat die aspirasies en behoeftes van Swartmense op hierdie terrein is

(b) Agtergrond oor die ontstaan van die trekarbeiderstelsel

'n Volledige beeld van die trekarbeiderstelsel kan nie verkry word sonder om dit binne die raamwerk van Swart verstedelking te sien nie

Smit en Booysen toon aan dat vir geslagte lank instromingsbeheer toegepas is om die beweging van Swartes uit die periferie of randgebiede (by name die Swartstate) na die stedelike of kerngebiede te verhoed Eers in die afgelope paar dekades is 'n meer positiewe benadering gevolg deur meer werkgeleenthede in die Swartstate te skep en verstedelking dáár aktief te stimuleer Genoemde outeurs gaan dan verder en sê dat die voorafgaande botsende kragte binne die kern-periferiesisteem hoofsaaklik twee dimensies vertoon:

> 'In die eerste plaas is 'n *Westerse ekonomiese stelsel* ingevoer in 'n gebied met 'n *tradisionele bestaansekonomiese stelsel.* Tweedens oefen die Blanke magsgroep, wat die kerngebied beheer, ook 'n groot mate van beheer uit oor die passiewe Swart groep in die periferie of randgebiede' (1983 8)

Wanneer Swart verstedelking bestudeer word, moet die soeklig dus noodwendig op drie basiese prosesse val, naamlik die ekonomiese oorweginge in belang van die kerngebiede wat as magnete dien, tweedens dié faktore binne die periferie wat stootkrag aan die plattelands-stedelike migrasieproses verleen en derdens, die politieke besluitnemingsprosesse wat hierdie interaksie reguleer en beheer (Smit & Booysen, 1983:9),

Binne hierdie prosesvormende interaksiesisteem het 'n Swart sosiale sisteem in onewewig ontwikkel wat al die grade van tradisionele trekarbeiders tot permanente stedelinge vertoon, of anders gestel, dit het daartoe gelei dat trekarbeider en 'stedeling' en kampong en Swart woonbuurt tans langs mekaar aangetref word, aldus Smit en Booysen (1983:9).

Die ontdekking van diamante in 1871 by Kimberley en goud in 1886 op die Witwatersrand het tot 'n toestroming van Blank sowel as Swart vanuit die landelike gebiede gelei Die aard van die vestiging word treffend deur Lewis beskryf wanneer hy sê 'One must never lose sight of the fact that the first conception of the Johannesburg settlement was that of a temporary mining camp' (1967:1).

Die ontdekking van goud en diamante het 'n hele omwenteling in die subkontinent gebring, want nie alleen het duisende oorsese immigrante na die mynbou-aktiwiteite gestroom nie, maar het ook Swartes van oral uit Suid-Afrika en sy buurlande daarheen gelok So was daar in 1899 reeds 111 697 Swartes op die goudmyne werksaam. Owerheidsinstansies in Transvaal en die Kaap was nie opgewasse teen hierdie geweldige instroming van Swart arbeid nie, daarom is huisvesting feitlik geheel en al aan die mynhuise oorgelaat wat met die kampongstelsel 'n oplossing vir die behuisingsvraagstuk gesien het

Smit en Booysen (1983 14 – 15) meld dat die kampongstelsel twee belangrike veranderinge in die arbeidsvoorsiening en verstedelikingsproses gebring het Eerstens het dit aanleiding gegee tot 'n stelsel van trekarbeid en tweedens het dit grootskeepse blywende verstedelking ten minste drie dekades vertraag omdat slegs manlike Swartes in hierdie stelsel geakkommodeer is en omdat feitlik die helfte van die Swartes wat byvoorbeeld vir die goudmyne gewerf is, uit Mosambiek afkomstig is, wat dit haas onmoontlik gemaak het om hulle enigsins blywend te vestig 'Die ontdekking van minerale het dus aanvanklik nie juis 'n *verstedelikingsproses aan die gang gesit nie,* eerder het dit tot 'n proses gelei waardeur duisende Swartes in regstreekse aanraking met 'n Westerse stedelike milieu gekom en daardeur 'n *stedelike akklimatiseringsproses* deurgemaak het. Eers na Uniewording en industrialisasie sou die werklike vestiging volg' aldus Smit en Booysen (1983.15).

'n Verdere dimensie word deur Smit en Booysen (1983 15) aan die ontstaan van die trekarbeiderstelsel gegee wanneer hulle konstateer dat, hoewel die trekkrag van die mynbou-kerngebiede alleen nie voldoende arbeid kon verseker nie en dit deur 'n werwingstelsel geaktiveer moes word, die periferie met sy aanbod van 'n toe nog grotendeels passiewe arbeidsbron begin reageer het op die ekonomiese woeling in die kern en self 'n stootkrag, ekonomies sowel as sosiaal van aard, begin uitoefen het Hierdie aanvanklike stootkrag van 'n primitiewe agrariese periferie was ook nie die gevolg van bevolkingsdruk, ontoereikende hulpbronne of die afwesigheid van ander werkgeleenthede nie, maar meer die sielkundige uitwerking van ekonomiese en maatskaplike faktore op die Swart bevolking

Uit 'n sosiale oogpunt het baie Swartes werk op die myne gesien as 'n kans om weg te kom uit hul tradisionele kommunale stelsel, terwyl terugkerende werkers weer gou besef het dat daar na hulle opgesien word 'n Arbeidstermyn in

die myne is beskou as 'n vorm van inisiasie tot manlikheid (Smit & Booysen, 1983 15)

Die Anglo-Boereoorlog het die mynbou-aktiwiteite tot 'n stilstand gebring en teen Julie 1903 was slegs 55 507 Swartes weer in hierdie aktiwiteite betrokke Hierdie toedrag van sake het bewys gelewer dat Swart trekarbeiders nog nie blywend verstedelik was nie Omdat die goudmyne na genoemde oorlog nie voldoende arbeid kon kry uit die oord van die Swartes nie, is Sjinese as arbeiders ingevoer Politieke woelinge in Engeland het egter tot gevolg gehad dat alle Sjinese teen Desember 1909 gerepatrieer is wat tot gevolg gehad het dat die aantal Swartes weer tot 154 071 gestyg het (Swart, 1979 38)

Met Uniewording en die jare kort daarna was daar soveel probleme dat daar nie aan 'n eenvormige, doelgerigte Swart beleid aandag gegee kon word nie.

> 'Dit was asof die beleidmakers doelbewus die versnelde verstedelikingsaksie van die Swart bevolking ná die Anglo-Boereoorlog geignoreer het en die trekarbeiderstelsel na die myne en die gepaardgaande tydelikheid van hierdie arbeiders as sinoniem met die totale verstedelikingsproses binne Suid-Afrika beskou het. Dat hulle hierin 'n fundamentele fout begaan het, blyk daaruit dat byvoorbeeld twintig jaar later maar net 'n halwe persent (1518) van die Swart goudmynwerkers saam met hul gesinne aan die Witwatersrand gevestig was Maar daar was duisende ander Swartes wat ná die Anglo-Boereoorlog weens ekonomiese dwang saam met hul gesinne na die stede begin stroom het. Daar het hulle hul aanvanklik in agterplase en op onbeheerde wyse op enige oop perseel in en om "Blanke" stedelike nedersettings gevestig' (Smit & Booysen, 1983:16)

Die koms van die vrou na die stad was dus die begin van die werklik blywende verstedelikingsaksie van die Swart bevolking Waar die getalle voorheen vanuit die periferie gegroei het, het daar nou 'n nuwe dimensie gekom, naamlik natuurlike aanwas wat in stedelike gebiede gebore is en hulle as vaste inwoners van dié gebied beskou het.

Die uitbreek van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het 'n ommeswaai in die lewe van die Swartman in Suid-Afrika veroorsaak deurdat die industriee wat op die oorlogspoging gerig was, 'n groot vraag na arbeid laat ontstaan het, met die gevolglike instroming van nog meer Swartes na hierdie gebiede. Teen 1946 was daar ongeveer 395 000 Swartes net in Soweto woonagtig met 'n behuisingstekort van ongeveer 40 000 (Swart, 1981 40)

Dit was onder hierdie omstandighede wat die Nasionale Party in 1948 die bewind oorgeneem het en met die Groepsgebiedewet (Wet No. 41 van 1950) vier basiese beginsels met betrekking tot stedelike Swartes vasgelê het Die kern van hierdie wetgewing het op strenger instromingsbeheer, krotbuurt-opruiming en woonbuurtskeiding betrekking gehad Verder is bepaal dat woning-en dienstevoorsiening nie net die verantwoordelikheid van die Staat en plaaslike besture moes wees nie, maar ook dié van die werkgewer

Smit en Booysen (1983·25) wys daarop dat die ekonomiese oplewing in die vroee sestigerjare die hernieude instroming van Swartes uit die tuislande of periferie na die stedelike kerngebiede tot gevolg gehad het. In teenstelling met die negatiewe beleid van voorheen, om deur instromingsbeheer die verstedelikingsproses teen te werk, is ontwikkeling aan die grense en in die tuislande aangepak en is met 'n daadkragtige dorpstigtingsaksie in die tuislande begin

Tuislandverstedelking sou egter 'n nuwe dimensie op die verstedelking van Swartes plaas As dit in ag geneem word dat in 1960 nog net drie 'dorpe' in die tuislande was en dat die 'stedelike' Swart tuislandbevolking net 33 486 getel het, word bogenoemde stelling beter geïllustreer (Smit & Booysen, 1983 25)

Drie belangrike gebeurtenisse gedurende die sewentigerjare het die situasie van die Swarte baie nou geraak, tewete

(i) die instelling van die Wet op Bantoesake Administrasierade van 1971,
(ii) die onluste van Junie 1976, en
(iii) die instelling van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade van 1977

Die groeiende getal Swartes in stedelike gebiede het dit vir sommige plaaslike besture van kleiner stedelike gebiede feitlik onmoontlik gemaak om doeltreffende beheer uit te oefen. Ten einde 'n meer eenvormige en doeltreffende administrasie te bewerkstellig is aanvanklik 22 administrasierade in die lewe geroep Die feit dat sekere administrasierade relatief min Swart arbeiders gehanteer het en dat die grense tussen sommige raadsgebiede onrealisties getrek was, het daartoe gelei dat die administrasierade van 1 April 1979 af tot 14 verminder is Hierdeur is die mobiliteit van die Swart werkers tussen stedelike gebiede ook verder verhoog, aangesien groter administrasieraadsgebiede groter beweeglikheid toegelaat het.

Die administrasierade het 'n groot bydrae tot tuislandverstedelking gelewer, veral nadat bogenoemde Rade die voorsiening van huisvesting in tuislanddorpe op hulle geneem het Aan die einde van 1975 was tien administrasierade reeds besig met die bou van 106 220 huise en die verskaffing van 10 600 koshuisbeddens in tuislande (Smit & Booysen, 1983:29 – 30)

Die onluste van 1976 het talryke gevolge gehad waarvan die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade seker die belangrikste was Die behoefte om die stedelike Swart bevolking groter seggenskap in die bestuur van hulle eie sake te gee, is hierdeur verder gevoer Die uiteindelike doelwit is om elke gemeenskapsraad tot 'n volwaardige stadsraad te laat ontwikkel (Swart, 1979 48)

(c) Omvang van die trekarbeiderstelsel

Aan die hand van 'n mededeling deur 'n amptenaar van die Wesrandse Administrasieraad, woon 96% van alle trekarbeiders in die WRA-gebied in hostelle Voorts word enkele voorbeelde van die omvang van trekarbeiders in drie metropolitaanse gebiede gegee

Graaff en Maree (1977·20) gee die volgende syfers vir sover dit Kaapstad betref (syfers soos op 31 Desember 1974):

— Totale getal Swartes binne gesinsverband wettig in gebied	114 651
— Totale aantal mans in enkelkwartiere	48 842

Nattrass (1977:15) toon in die volgende uiteensetting aan wat die omvang van trekarbeiders uit die landelike gebiede van KwaZulu is

— Totale getal manlikes (1970)	317 000
— Totale getal vroulikes (1970)	53 000

'n Derde voorbeeld is dié van trekarbeiders (mynwerkers uitgesluit) binne die Wesrandse Administrasiegebied soos op 30 Junie 1981

— Trekarbeiders uit Botswana, Lesotho en Swaziland.	
Mans	22 943
Vrouens	3635
Totaal	26 588

— Trekarbeiders uit Swart nasionale state en onafhanklike Swartstate:

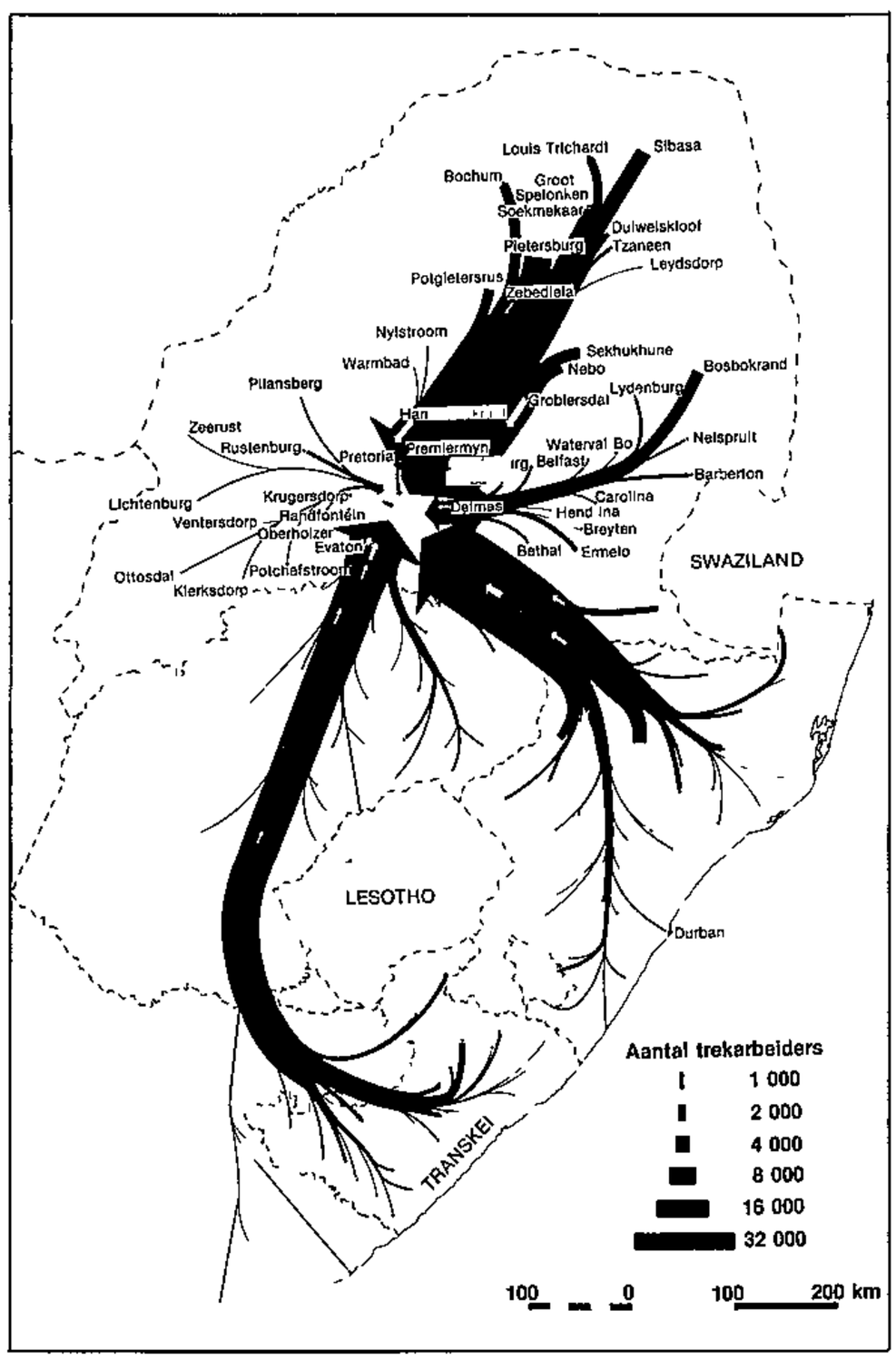
Mans	132 549
Vrouens	36 882
Totaal	169 431

Trekarbeiders na die Oos-Rand word in Figuur 1 aangedui.

'n Tendens wat waarskynlik in die meeste metropolitaanse gebiede aangetref word, is die geweldige toename oor tyd wat in die stroom trekarbeiders na hierdie gebiede plaasgevind het. Soos in die geval van KwaZulu toon Nattrass aan dat die stroom uit die plattelandse gebiede tussen 1936 en 1970 met 300% toegeneem het.

'n Verdere aspek wat deur Nattrass genoem word, is dat die stroom trekarbeiders in die afgelope twee dekades sterk toegeneem het. Waar die groei tussen 1936 en 1970 3,3% per jaar was, het dit tussen 1960 en 1970 tot 'n gemiddelde van 8,2% per jaar toegeneem.

Die geskiedenis van die trekarbeiderstelsel is goed gedokumenteer deur Wilson (1972) maar daar word met Schlemmer en Moller (1977:vii) saamgestem wanneer hulle die volgende opmerking maak: 'Very little research, however, has been directed to the problems, aspirations and conflicts specifically related to migrant work, among migrants themselves.' Met die probleemstelling, soos gestel in paragraaf 1.1 van hierdie artikel as uitgangspunt, was dit die doelstellings met hierdie studie om van die kant van die verbruiker, in hierdie geval die trekarbeider self, te verneem wat sy probleme, aspirasies en konflikte met sy woonomgewing spesifiek is



Figuur 1 Die brongebiede van trekarbeiders na die Oos-Rand is oor die hele Suid-Afrika versprei en dit het die etniese samestelling van die stedelike Swartes in die 'Blanke' gebied net verder gekompliseer 'n Stelsel van arbeidersonering het hierdie patroon in sekere gevalle aansienlik beinvloed Bron Smit & Booysen, (1983 78)

2. Die woonsituasie van die trekarbeider

Voordat daar tot die bespreking van die woonsituasie van trekarbeiders oorgegaan word, is dit nodig om enkele opmerkings te maak wat as agtergrondinligting kan dien

2 1 Agtergrondinligting

(a) Huwelikstaat

Die grootste groep, naamlik 48,2% was nooit getroud, 33,7% getroud, 11,1% geskei en 7,0% wewenaar/weduwee.

(b) Verblyfplek van eggenoot/note

Van die getroudes het 76,1% se eggenoot/note in 'n Swart nasionale staat gewoon, 11,9% in 'n kamer in 'n Blanke stad of voorstad, terwyl 10,4% in 'n kamer of ander hostel in 'n Swartdorp woonagtig was

(c) Inkomste

Die gemiddelde inkomste van die groep was R142,40 per maand.

(d) Leefstyl en kontak met Swartstaat

Ongeveer 85% het nog familie in die Swartstaat, 76% het ten minste een heen en weer per jaar kontak met hierdie state, terwyl ongeveer 58% aantoon dat hulle werklike tuiste die Swart nasionale staat is

Hierdie groep huldig in 'n groot mate nog 'n tradisionele leefwyse wat reeds tekens van 'n moderne leefstyl openbaar Daar kan dus verwag word dat hul bepaalde leefstyl 'n invloed op voorkeure en aspirasies op die terrein van behuising sal hê.

2 2 Aard van die behuisingsopset

Die grootste persentasie (45,5) woon in vertrekke met 3 – 6 beddens en ongeveer 24% in lokale met meer as 14 beddens Die meervoudige slaaplokaal is dus eerder die reel as die uitsondering Trouens, slegs 5,5% woon in enkelkamers Verder het ongeveer 94% 'n kombuis tot hulle beskikking, 82% 'n badkamer en slegs 8% 'n sit/eetkamer Hulle betaal gemiddeld R7,32 per maand vir hulle akkommodasie

2 3 Beoordeling van die woonopset

Dit is insiggewend dat 43% van die respondente geen positiewe aspek kon noem toe die woonopset beoordeel moes word nie Dit dui op sigself dat hostelbewoning veel te wense oorlaat Die grootste klagte wat hulle het, is oorbewoning (29%) en 'n gebrek aan privaatheid (15%) Ongeveer ewe groot groepe (11%) kla oor vertrekke wat te klein is, mure en vertrekke wat vuil is en 'n gebrek aan warm water. Bakleiery, lawaai en diefstal is verdere betekenisvolle klagtes wat ontvang is

Negatiewe aspekte met betrekking tot die woonomgewing dui veral op die afwesigheid van straatligte (10,5%) en onveiligheid wat deur tsotsi's uit die omliggende woonbuurtes veroorsaak word (25%)

2 4 Houdings ten opsigte van meervoudige slaapvertrekke

Enkelkamers word baie hoog aangeslaan, maar 'n ewe groot

persentasie het egter geen besware teen meervoudige slaaplokale nie, waarskynlik om ekonomiese redes Bogenoemde bevinding dui daarop dat hostelgeriewe meer gedifferensieerd moet wees, met 'n groter persentasie as die huidige situasie waar enkelkamers voorsien moet word. Hul houdings teenoor meervoudige slaapvertrekke word waarskynlik deur hul houdings teenoor privaatheid beinvloed, hoewel finansiele implikasies ook hierby betrokke is

2 5 Redes waarom hulle nie in gesinsverband woon nie

Hoewel die grootste persentasie respondente aandui dat hulle nie binne gesinsverband woon nie omdat hulle nie toegelaat word om dit te doen nie, is daar tog 'n beduidende groep wat nie wil hê dat hulle familie in Soweto of Alexandra moet kom bly nie Hierdie groep het nog sterk verbintenis met die nasionale staat

2 6 Geriewe vir besoekers

Hostelbewoners wil graag geriewe vir besoekers hê en verder moet die besoek van 'n redelike lang duur wees

2 7 Bestuur en administrasie

Hoewel respondente baie probleme met die bestuur en administrasie van die woongebied het, voel hulle tog dat die Blanke 'n belangrike rol te speel het in die bestuur.

2 8 Voorstelle hoe behuising vir enkellopendes kan verbeter

Oor die algemeen bepleit hostelbewoners beter geriewe soos badkamers, lopende water, warmwaterstelsels, elektriese stowe en plafonne. In kort gaan dit om die algemene gerief van die inwoners.

2 9 Wat hulle wil betaal vir geriewe

Die algemene gevolgtrekking waartoe gekom word is dat Swartes hoe eise aan hul woonsituasie stel sonder om 'n teenprestasie in die vorm van huur te lewer. Subsidies is heelwaarskynlik vir hierdie toedrag van sake verantwoordelik. Indien toekomstige voorsiening geslaagd moet wees, sal 'n groter realisme deur die betrokke owerhede bewerkstellig moet word

3. Interpretasie van die bevindinge en evaluasie van die trekarbeiderstelsel

Met bogenoemde as die belangrikste bevindinge, kan nou oorgegaan word tot 'n vertolking van die inligting ten einde tot 'n oplossing vir die probleemareas te kom

In die bespreking van die feite het dit duidelik geblyk dat die terrein van hostelbewoning talryke fasette het wat lewensomstandighede en lewenskwaliteit nadelig beinvloed Dit het ook verder geblyk dat verskillende mense verskillende voorkeure het Indien hieruit 'n afleiding gemaak kan word, is dit dat hostelbewoning nie baie populêr is nie, maar dat sekere mense dit om ekonomiese redes verkies. Daar sal gepoog moet word om oor 'n wye spektrum behuising aan enkellopendes te voorsien, wat nie noodwendig hostelle hoef te wees nie So kan daar aan woonstelbewoning gedink word of selfs van hostelbewoning in 'n meer moderne sin waar elke persoon sy eie slaapkamer het. Hierdie aspek het deurgaans op velerlei wyses na vore getree.

Verder sal behuising vir enkellopendes meer en beter fasiliteite moet hê sodat dit in alle opsigte in die behoeftes van die mense kan voorsien. Hier word byvoorbeeld aan lopende water, warm water, binnetoilette en 'n netjiese woonomgewing gedink

Aangesien 'n betekenisvolle persentasie getroud is en graag hulle familie sal wil ontvang, moet voorsiening vir hierdie behoeftes gemaak word In elke hostelkompleks of wat die struktuur ookal mag wees, sal voorsiening gemaak moet word sodat besoekers gehuisves kan word

Bogenoemde verteenwoordig die een kant van die saak Die teenprestasie in die vorm van maandelikse huur lewer bepaalde probleme Omdat hierdie mense groot subsidies ten opsigte van behuising ontvang, sal hulle gaandeweg bewus gemaak moet word van wat ekonomiese huur impliseer.

Die voorsiening en bekostiging van behuising vir enkellopendes is nie 'n geisoleerde aangeleentheid nie Dit pas in by die bree struktuur van behuisingsvoorsiening aan die lae-inkomstegroepe Soos wat reeds by verskillende geleenthede deur verskeie persone bepleit is, kan die Staat op hierdie terrein nie alleen die saak hanteer nie Stygende kostes in die bouproses en stygende verwagtinge van die kant van die verbruiker van hierdie strukture maak dit uiters noodsaaklik dat die Staat hulp ontvang veral uit die privaatsektor Werkgewers sal in die toekoms 'n groter bydrae moet maak in die voorsiening van behuising vir hul werknemers, spesifiek ook behuising vir enkellopendes.

Wanneer daar tot 'n evaluasie van die trekarbeiderstelsel gekom word, is dit duidelik dat sekere probleemareas wel bestaan soos oorbewoning, gebrek aan fasiliteite en gebrek aan geriewe vir besoekers

Die bevindinge van hierdie ondersoek toon egter dat daar 'n sterk verbintenis tussen die trekarbeider en die Swart nasionale staat van herkoms bestaan Hierdie bevinding word gerugsteun deur navorsing wat deur Schlemmer en Moller (1977:vii) onderneem is, waarvolgens bevind is dat 70,9% van die respondente nie hulle gesinne permanent na die stad wil bring nie Die redes wat in laasgenoemde studie aangevoer word waarom hulle nie hul gesinne na die stad wil bring nie, stem ook grootliks ooreen met hierdie studie. Ook in dieselfde konteks kom Erasmus (1979:29) tot die volgende gevolgtrekking:

> 'Die meerderheid van die vroue spreek hul uit teen die afskaffing van die trekarbeiderstelsel Of hulle ten volle bewus is van teoretiese alternatiewe vir die stelsel, val te betwyfel Moontlik sien sommige vroue wat hulle ten gunste van die stelsel uitspreek, die afskaffing daarvan as sinoniem met die afskaffing van relatief goedbesoldigde werkgeleenthede vir hulle mans in die Republiek. Dit is duidelik dat die vroue van trekarbeiders nie hul mans sonder meer na laasgenoemde se werkplekke wil vergesel nie. Hierdie alternatief bied dus blykbaar nie so 'n eenvoudige oplossing vir die probleem as wat soms aangevoer word nie '

Van die kant van die trekarbeider self, bevind Erasmus (1977 33) in 'n ander studie dat die stelsel deur hulle gesteun word Hieroor merk hy die volgende op:

> 'Of hy aan die trekarbeiderstelsel glo as alternatief vir ander reelings om arbeidsaanbod en -vraag te versoen, is nie op die oomblik duidelik nie Moontlik steun hy die stelsel omdat hy dit sien as die enigste reeling waardeur hy loonarbeid kan verrig.'

Uit die aanhalings wat uit verskeie studies gemaak is, blyk dit duidelik dat die trekarbeiderstelsel 'n massiewe en goedgevestigde verskynsel in Suid-Afrika is. Hieroor merk

Schlemmer en Moller byvoorbeeld die volgende op

> 'It's eradication will require not only huge expenditure on urban housing, services and amenities, a considerable expansion of group areas for Africans in the urban areas but also a reorientation of political policy While the aim of a full civic incorporation of South Africa's urban labour force is obviously desirable, structural changes to the system in the immediate future are rather more likely to take the form of continued efforts to decentralise industrial development so as to take work opportunity closer to the areas of labour supply' (1977·28).

4. Die toekoms van die trekarbeiderstelsel binne 'n breë verstedelikingstrategie

In die inleidende paragrawe van hierdie artikel is die ontstaan van die trekarbeiderstelsel verbind met die bree proses van verstedelking soos hy in Suid-Afrika gestalte gevind het. Wanneer daar nou oor die toekoms van die trekarbeiderstelsel besin word, kan dit ewe-eens nie van 'n omvattende verstedelikingstrategie ontkoppel word nie. Trouens, die toekoms van die trekarbeiderstelsel word intens deur so 'n strategie tot in sy diepste wese beinvloed.

4 1 Die formulering van 'n verstedelikingstrategie

In die opstel van 'n verstedelikingstrategie sal bepaalde doelstellings geformuleer moet word wat, onder andere, die volgende elemente sal bevat·

(i) Om 'n stedelike struktuur in Suid-Afrika te vestig wat die doeltreffende benutting van hulpbronne en die ontwikkeling van die groei-potensiaal moontlik sal maak Dit sal verseker dat welvaart meer eweredig versprei word en dat gebalanseerde ontwikkeling tussen landelike en stedelike gebiede verseker word

(ii) Oormatige konsentrasie van mense van alle volksgroepe in veral die metropolitaanse gebiede sal hierdeur voorkom kan word.

(iii) Ontwikkelingstreke en onderlinge samewerking kan hierdeur bevorder word deurdat dienste en werkgeleenthede in streekverband tot optimum ontwikkel kan word

(iv) 'n Vierde element sou daarop neerkom dat vroegtydig voorsiening gemaak kan word vir 'n doeltreffende stedelike grondbeleid wat die seleksie, voorsiening en bekomming van grond vir stedelike ontwikkeling sal insluit

(v) 'n Vyfde element wat in die doelstellings van 'n verstedelikingstrategie vervat kan word, is om te sorg dat die lewenskwaliteit van alle mense daardeur verseker en verhoog kan word

4.2 Instrumente ter bereiking van die doelwitte

Die belangrikste instrumente wat gebruik kan word om die verstedelikingsproses te manipuleer is *werk, behuising* en *devolusie* van besluitneming en uitvoering veral ten opsigte van sosiale verantwoordelikheid na streek- en plaaslike vlak omdat mense geneig is om te vestig waar daar vir hulle werk- en maatskaplike bestaansmoontlikhede is en waar besluitneming gelee is

Die verstedelikingstrategie en veral bogenoemde drie instrumente behoort egter binne die raamwerk van bestaande maatskaplike, ekonomiese, fisies-ruimtelike en staatkundige beleid en programme nagestreef te word Daar bestaan dus nie regverdiging vir 'n afsonderlike verstedelikingstrategie nie, maar dit is egter belangrik dat vanuit die verstedelikingsproblematiek die volgende noodsaaklike perspektiewe gestel moet word, te wete

— streekekonomiese ontwikkeling
— behuisingsvoorsiening
— dorps- en stedelike ontwikkeling
— devolusie van gesag
— 'n bevolkingsprogram
— 'n landelike ontwikkelingsbeleid
— 'n nasionale gemeenskapsontwikkelingstrategie

Binne die bestek van hierdie artikel kan bogenoemde perspektiewe nie indringend bespreek word nie. (Vir 'n volledige uiteensetting hiervan word na die hersiene uitgawe van C F. Swart en A M Lamont se boek *Die stad· sosiologie, beplanning en ontwikkeling* wat later vanjaar gepubliseer sal word, verwys) Die verwesenlking daarvan sal egter daartoe aanleiding gee dat die trekarbeiderstelsel ingrypend gewysig sal word. Werkplek en woonplek sal nader aan mekaar wees sodat dit grootliks deur pendelary vervang sal kan word. Bevolkingsdruk in die vier groot metropolitaanse gebiede sal ook hierdeur verlig kan word. Daar word dus ernstig verskil van 'n persoon soos mnr Harry Oppenheimer wat sê dat ons metropole nog baie klein is en maklik toekomstige verstedelking kan akkommodeer. Die gans wat die goue eiers lê het 'n inherente selfgenererende krag wat sy eie toekoms sal verseker, terwyl 'n strategie wat voorsiening maak dat *werk, woonplek* en *devolusie van gesag* ook na elke onafhanklike en selfregerende nasionale staat gebring word, die enigste oplossing bied om hierdie sub-kontinent binne 'n konfederale verband van 'n menswaardige bestaan te verseker

Summary

The problem statement of the paper is based on the assumption that Blacks residing in White areas have so far not had a say in the planning of their own housing Hence the tendency was to lean heavily on White-orientated norms when it comes to factors such as density, type of dwelling, situation, size, internal composition and lay-out

The *origin* of the migratory labour system is seen within the framework of Black urbanization. Here reference is made to three basic processes· firstly, the economic considerations of the focal areas which act as magnets, secondly, the factors outside the periphery which lend impetus to the rural-urban migration process; and, thirdly, the political decision-making processes which regulate and control such interaction

Within this process-forming system of interaction, a Black social system has developed in an imbalance manifesting every gradation from traditional migrant labourers to permanent city dwellers

The compound system under which accommodation for migrant labourers was provided retarded large-scale permanent urbanization by at least three decades, because it catered for male Blacks only

A few statistics to illustrate the scope of the migratory labour system are given in Table S1.

Between 1936 and 1970 the number of migrant labourers from the rural areas of KwaZulu increased by 300%

The *accommodation situation* of the migrant labourer can be outlined as follows. These labourers plead for improved facilities such as bathrooms, running water, hot water systems, electric stoves, and ceilings They are also very keen to have visitors' facilities, including overnight accommoda-

Table S1 Scope of the migratory labour system

Place	Year	Males	Females
Cape Town	1974	48 842	–
From KwaZulu	1970	317 000	53 000
West Rand Administration Board area	1981	22 943	3 635
National and Independent States	1981	132 549	36 882

tion However, the migrant labourers do not fully realize the financial implications of these facilities since the counterperformance that would be required from them in the form of increased rental would be disproportionate

The provision of housing to migrant labourers fits into the broad structure of housing for low-income groups. It is also obvious that the state cannot handle this matter on its own Escalating building costs and rising expectations on the part of consumers of these structures make it imperative that the state receive assistance, particularly from the private sector.

As far as the *future* of the migratory labour system is concerned, the paper makes it clear that this cannot be dissociated from a comprehensive urbanization strategy

In drawing up an urbanization strategy definite objectives will have to be formulated, containing, among others, the following elements:

(i) The establishment of an urban structure in South Africa with a view to effective utilization of resources and development of the growth potential. This will ensure a more even distribution of wealth as well as balanced development of rural and urban areas.
(ii) This will prevent over-concentration of people of all population groups, especially in metropolitan areas
(iii) It will promote development regions and foster interregional co-operation by providing the maximum number of services and job opportunities in a regional context
(iv) A fourth element would be that timeous provision be made for an effective urban basic policy which would include the selection, provision and acquisition of land for urban development
(v) A fifth element which may be incorporated into the objectives of an urbanization strategy is to see that the quality of life of all people is guaranteed and enhanced.

The chief instruments for the manipulation of urbanization are· *work, housing,* and *devolution* of decision-making as well as implementation — especially as regards social responsibility — to the regional and local level, since people tend to settle in areas where job opportunities and social amenities exist, and where the decisions are made

However, the urbanization strategy — and especially the above three instruments — ought to be pursued within the framework of existing social, economic, physical-spatial and political policy and programmes There is therefore no justification for a separate urbanization strategy but it is important to look at the following essential perspectives from the vantage point of the urbanization problems

— regional economic development
— provision of housing
— town and urban development
— devolution of authority
— a population programme
— a rural development policy
— a national community development strategy

The realization of the above perspectives will mean drastic amendment of the migratory labour system The distance between place of work and place of domicile will be reduced, so that migratory labour will largely be replaced by commuting workers This will alleviate population pressure in the four large metropolitan areas The existing metropolitan areas — the goose that lays the golden eggs — possess an inherent self-generating power which will guarantee their future, while a strategy which will bring *work, place of residence* and *devolution of authority* to each independent and self-governing national state affords the sole solution to ensure a decent existence for this subcontinent, within a confederal context

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Lewensgehalte — 'n moontlike volkekundige benadering

P.J. Jonas
Departement Volkekunde, Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, Pretoria

Quality of life — a possible anthropological approach Evaluation of quality of life in terms of the satisfaction derived from culture as man's device for the fulfilment of his needs and expectations is a valid field of study for anthropology This perspective implies a comprehensive approach in which all aspects of culture are relevant as constituents of quality of life Its significance for anthropology lies in its focus on the universal disparity between cultural purpose and achievement, leading either to unresolved dissatisfaction or to culture change or to the application of a bridging mechanism

The fact that evaluation of quality of life implies a value judgement raises the problem of cultural relativity, which becomes immediately relevant when findings on quality of life serve as guidelines for change A possible solution may be found in universal values, about which common agreement has, however, not yet been reached

There is need for greater clarity about the concept life, especially in cross-cultural research This is well illustrated by fact that three Xhosa terms can be used for 'life', viz *impilo* (physical life), *intlalo* (social well being) and *ubomi* (religious life), each of which is relevant for quality of life

The study of quality of life may benefit considerably from an anthropological contribution, while anthropology itself may gain in the process
S Afr J Sociol 1983, 14(3) 96–99

Evaluering van lewensgehalte volgens die bevrediging wat die mens verkry deur sy kultuur as die instrument waardeur hy vir sy behoeftes en verwagtinge voorsien, is 'n geldige studieveld vir die volkekunde Hierdie uitgangspunt impliseer 'n omvattende benadering waarin alle aspekte van kultuur belangrik is as faktore wat bydra tot lewensgehalte Die betekenis daarvan vir die volkekunde is gelee in die beklemtoning van die universele verskil tussen dit wat in 'n kultuur beoog word en wat bereik word Hierdie verskil kan aanleiding gee tot blywende ontevredenheid of tot kultuurverandering of tot die aanwending van 'n oorbruggingsmeganisme

Die feit dat die evaluering van lewensgehalte 'n waardeoordeel behels bring die probleem van die relatiwiteit van kultuur na vore, wat veral belangrik is wanneer bevindinge oor lewensgehalte as riglyne vir verandering dien 'n Oplossing kan moontlik gelee wees in universele waardes, waaroor eenstemmigheid egter nog nie bereik is nie

Daar is behoefte aan groter duidelikheid oor die begrip lewe, veral in kruiskulturele navorsing, soos byvoorbeeld blyk uit die feit dat drie Xhosa-terme vir 'lewe' gebruik kan word, naamlik *impilo* (fisiese lewe), *intlalo* (maatskaplike welsyn) en *ubomi* (religieuse lewe) Elk hiervan is belangrik vir lewensgehalte

Navorsing oor lewensgehalte kan beslis baat by 'n volkekundige bydrae, terwyl dit ook vir die volkekunde self voordeel kan inhou
S-Afri Tydskr Sosiol 1983, 14(3) 96–99

Referaat gelewer tydens konferensie van Suid-Afrikaanse antropoloë, Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, 9–11 September 1982

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Ontvang Februarie 1983

Hoewel omvangryke navorsing en teoretiese besinning reeds 'n geruime tyd deur sosioloe gedoen is oor lewensgehalte (quality of life) het hierdie studieveld nie 'n sterk ontwikkelde teoretiese grondslag nie (Human, 1981 4) Daarbenewens is die begrip self nie duidelik omskryf nie en is dit nie duidelik wat dit presies behels nie (Ackoff, 1976 292; Gerson, 1976.794, Sinha, 1980:168) Volgens Smedley is dit maklik om lewensgehalte intuitief te verstaan maar feitlik onmoontlik om dit teoreties te omskryf (Smedley, 1979a 204) In bree trekke verwys dit egter na die min of meer 'goeie' of 'bevredigende' aard van mense se lewe (Ackoff, 1976 292; Szalai, 1980 8) Veel van die navorsing oor lewensgehalte handel dan ook oor die individu se eie evaluering van sy algemene lewensituasie (Human, 1981:10) ofskoon evaluering van bepaalde fasette, byvoorbeeld behuising (vgl. Smedley, 1979b) of inkomste (vgl Keenan, 1981) ook gedoen word volgens objektiewe maatstawwe

In hierdie bondige uiteensetting kom enkele vrae na vore wat vir 'n volkekundige benadering tot lewensgehalte belangrik is Die vraag oor die individu se tevredenheid of ontevredenheid met die 'lewe' wat in lewensgehaltestudies deur sosioloe ondersoek word, is immers 'n gemeenskaplike belangstellingsveld van die sosiologie en die volkekunde en vorm 'n geldige onderwerp vir volkekundige navorsing en besinning Volgens Bidney is daar byvoorbeeld in alle kulture 'n mate van spanning tussen die begeertes en neigings van die individu en die erkende algemeen aanvaarde gedragsnorme (Bidney, 1953 452–453), terwyl Pauw wil aanvaar dat daar geen volk is waarvan elke lid volkome tevrede is met sy kultuur nie (Pauw, 1981 32) Namate mense bewus word van ander kulture en hul eie krities daarmee vergelyk, word die moontlikheid van spanning tussen die individu en sy kultuur groter en kan ontevredenheid ontstaan Vanselfsprekend sal daar ook 'n noue verband wees tussen die verwagtinge of die aspirasies van mense en hul ontevredenheid of tevredenheid met die lewe.

'n Volkekundige benadering tot lewensgehalte sou dus die verband tussen kultuur en lewensgehalte beklemtoon Die mens word immers deur sy kultuur in staat gestel om te oorleef deurdat hy sy behoeftes deur middel van sy kultuur bevredig. Uit hierdie oogpunt sal mense se tevredenheid met die lewe saamhang met die mate waarin hul kultuur voorsiening maak vir vervulling van hul behoeftes en verwagtinge. Dit beteken dan dat alle aspekte van kultuur, byvoorbeeld verwantskap, religie, politiek, ekonomie, ens. direk of indirek hierdie doel dien en

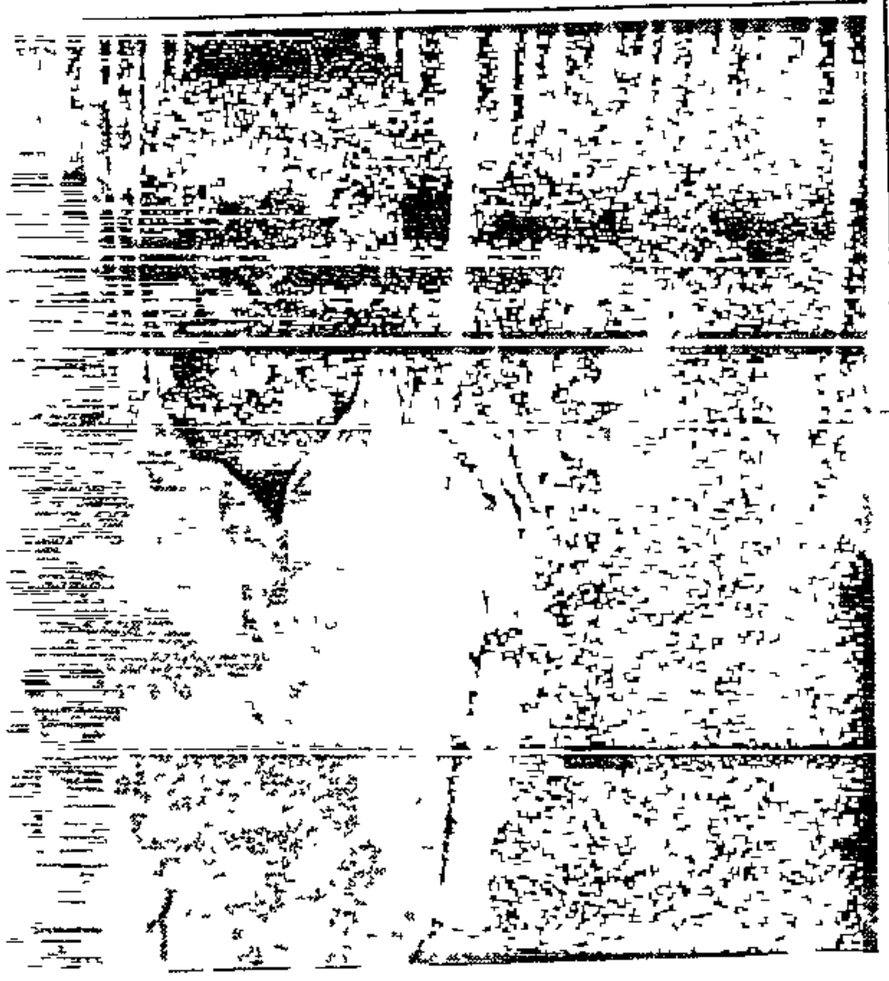
for signing Naas

s of the South African government"

"Mr Botha does not represent the South African Government He came to the United States to compete as an individual athlete, the same as thousands of South African citizens who live and work in the United States"

In a letter to one of the groups, the Washington Office on Africa, Mr Landry said that Botha "is no different from South African golfers such as Gary Player or South African tennis players such as Johan Kriek and Kevin Curren, who have competed for many years in the U S"

He also pointed out that scores of black South Africans, such as the track star Sydney Maree and the soccer star Jomo Sono of the New York Cósmos, had enjoyed success as students and athletes in the U S in the past 20 years



onto Mexican attorney Victor Luna as his new wife Sally Hay, right, in Taylor's ...re in New York after a performance by ..., twice married to Miss Taylor, was mar- Hay on July 2.

714 verses to go

raise funds for a group which promises "more exciting music" at its autumn arts festival

Concert-goers were sponsored by the hour to listen to the monotony

Wearing a 19th century frock coat with a buttonhole carnation, Mr Fish said "I'm finding it impossible to learn by heart I still keep having to look at the music all the time"

Supporters cheered quietly as he clocked the 100th repeat

"Originally, I thought I could play the whole work myself, but I chickened out Dawn is a good musician and I hope this doesn't put her off her studies," he said — Sapa-AP

Arms of SA labour 'tied' — Relly

ARGUS 13/7/83

Staff Reporter

FREE market forces could not be expected to work effectively if labour had its arms tied behind its back, according to the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly.

In his annual statement Mr Relly said it would be "self-destructive" to throw open South African industry to international competition while the productivity of our own labour force continued to be impaired by a wide range of restrictions and a failure to provide adequate support and incentive

"The South African economy is at a stage of evolution where the growth of black earnings is not only not at the expense of white, but where there can be little real growth in white earnings without further material gains in black

"The essential point is that the rates at which both move up is partly a function of productivity — in other words the wise and proper development of our human resources'

Deleterious

Mr Relly said formal restrictions on the mobility of black labour were deleterious to productivity

So too were the informal restrictions on the mobility of Indian and coloured workers where lack of housing made it impossible for them to offer their skills in the best market

"Thus the Group Areas Act becomes, in effect a form of influx control further restricting labour mobility, individual advancement and economic growth"

Shrank

The Government had taken some steps towards allowing black people to compete in industrial society, but it shrank from allowing them to enjoy the fruits of their labour and improve their life-styles

"Increasing opportunity for personal industrial success must be accompanied by demonstrable social success within the totality of South African society, unencumbered by the restrictions of the Group Areas Act and the inhibiting psychology which flows from it"

"If we can get on with this task, difficult and complex though it is, I see no reason why South Africa should not be capable of competing effectively with international industry both at home and abroad," Mr Relly said

'Avoid strife'— warning by NGK

Religion Reporter

THE Ned Geref Kerk leadership has deplored "the sin of fraternal strife bitterness and possible schism" among Afrikaners

The NGK executive committee referred specifically to the Government's constitutional proposals as the subject of Afrikaner division

The church whose propagation of the apartheid doctrine resulted in its suspension from the World Alliance of Reformed Churches last year has not referred to divisions in other population groups

ACT

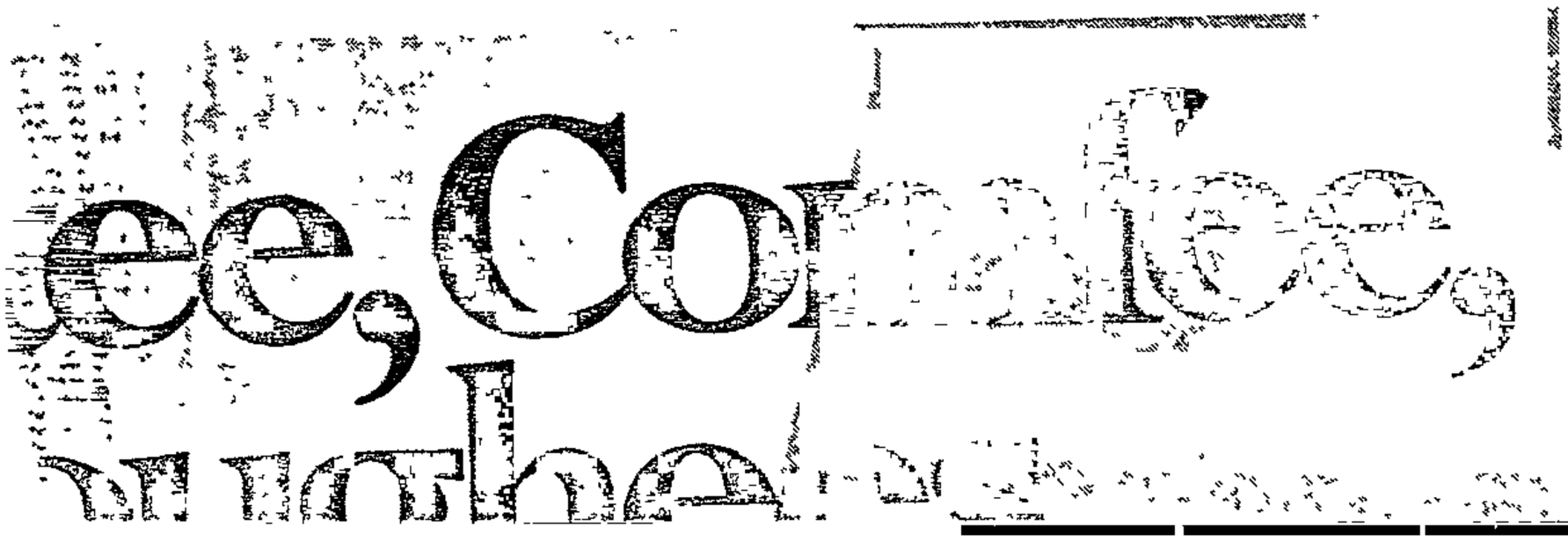
But it has called on its members to act against divisions within Afrikanerdom

Die Kerkbode official organ of the NGK, today carried a front page report headed Vermy Broedertwis en Bitterheid (Avoid Fraternal Strife and Bitterness), containing the text of a statement by the NGK national executive

"The executive committee of the General Moderamen notes with concern the serious problems and divisions in the ranks of the Afrikaner people about the Government's Constitution Bill

CAMPS

'Although the church may not be directly involved in the conflict, which is taking place at the political level it is



CAPE TIMES 20/7/83

191 get Rikhoto rights

Labour Reporter

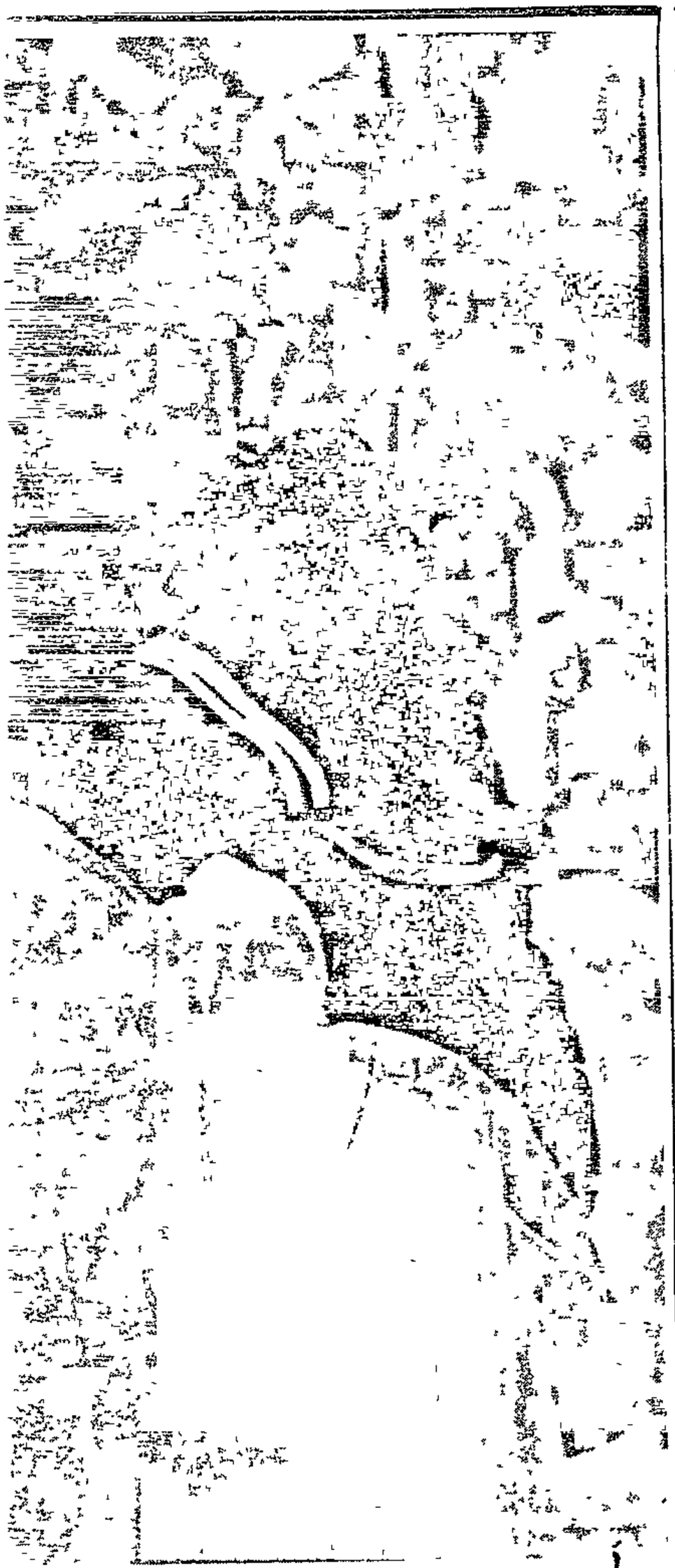
A TOTAL of 191 contract workers in the Western Cape had been granted their "Rikhoto rights" by the end of last week, according to Dr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB)

But a further 221 migrant workers — more than half — have had their applications for Section 10 (i) (b) or permanent residence rights turned down by the WCAB

Dr Du Preez said the WCAB had so far received 3 075 formal applications for these rights

The workers have applied for permanent residence on the basis that they have worked for one employer for more than 10 years This right was established in the Appeal Court case of Mr Tom Rikhoto, a Germiston contract worker.

The WCAB has made it clear, however, that they are applying the ruling strictly



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

Picture GREG ENGLISH

New court fight on urban rights for migrants

RDM 21/7/83

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last month the same rights would be given to workers who were in more than one job over a period of 15 years, even though this category was not covered by the Rikhoto decision

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

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

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

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

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

A horse to mother a zebra!

Mail Correspondent

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

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

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

...eady to ...a dispute

RDM 21/7/83

the meaning of the joint commitment.

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

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

The union would definately declare a dispute if the chamber continued to insist on the matter staying on the agenda, he said

Mine raiders kill three

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

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

"There have been a num-

AE didn't borrow R10m from Asseng

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

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

A notarial bond of R9-million (ie AEMS)

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

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

247 held in week of raids

Cape Times 30/7/85

200

By COLIN HOWELL

A TOTAL of 247 people were arrested during early-morning swoops by inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) on "illegals" at the Crossroads squatter camp this week.

The arrests, from Monday to Thursday, followed a pattern WCAB trucks and armoured police vehicles drove into the camp about 8am each day

Police in camouflage uniforms stood by with police dogs to "maintain law and order", according to a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz

WCAB officials then combed the camp and arrested 188 women and 59 men on charges of being "illegally" in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours without permission, or failing to produce the relevant "pass", or both

Briefly in court

On Thursday, 132 of the arrested squatters appeared briefly in the Langa Commissioner's Court Nine were cautioned and discharged The others were not asked to plead and were either released on warning or on bail of up to R50 The hearings were postponed till between August 22 and September 16

A 16-year-old schoolgirl, Virginia Rasmeni, was among those cautioned and discharged She spent Wednesday night in Manenberg police station cells

Her mother, Mrs Judith Rasmeni, told the Cape Times that inspectors of the WCAB had arrested Virginia despite pleas that she was a schoolgirl who "didn't need a pass"

"They wouldn't listen to me I tried to explain but they just took Virginia away in a van on Wednesday morning"

Mr D Mngomeni and Mr T Brown appeared for the State The Commissioners were Mr J Uys and Mr L van Wyk. The accused were represented by Mr D A Newton, Mr N Yekiso, Mr T de Bruyn, Mr A Segers or Miss B Sidego, all instructed by Groepe, De Bruyn and Yekiso

Earlier this week, the Chief Director for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said the 6 000 Crossroads people waiting to put their cases for permanent residence before an appeal committee would not be arrested

On Thursday, an executive member of the Crossroads Committee, Mrs Alexandria Luke, said that some of those arrested were "waiting for their appeals to be heard"

At a meeting of more than 1 000 residents last week, executive members of the Crossroads Committee told of a "breakdown in co-operation" between the committee and the WCAB

WRAB refuses rights for 15-year migrant workers

CAPE TIMES 5/8/83

200

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The West Rand Administration Board announced this week that it was not granting migrant workers who had worked 15 years for several employers city rights in terms of the Rikhoto judgment.

This stance conflicts with a statement by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

The surprise revelation came at a press conference in which WRAB defended itself against charges that its officials were trying to delay or obstruct the granting of city rights to workers in terms of the Rikhoto ruling

In a statement released at the conference, WRAB said it had granted 2 355 workers rights in terms of Rikhoto and that its Johannesburg office alone was handling up to 130 cases a day

The statement also revealed that WRAB had been instructed by Pretoria not to grant Rikhoto rights to workers who had taken unpaid leave during their 10-year period of qualification for Rikhoto rights

When the government announced it was implementing Rikhoto, Dr Koornhof said workers who had worked 15 years for several employers would be entitled to city rights in terms of the judgment.

These workers, together with those who have worked for one employer for 10 years, are entitled to city rights in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act, which the court ruling upheld

But WRAB's director of manpower, Mr Armand Steenhuizen, said WRAB was not granting these workers rights and has referred their position to the Department of Co-operation and Development's Pretoria head office for a ruling.

He added, however, that the board was accepting applications for rights from these workers and was keeping these on file pending Pretoria's decision.

He said the Rikhoto case dealt specifically with a worker who had worked for one employer for 10 years and the board was not clear whether those who had worked 15 years for several employers were covered by it

At the conference, WRAB's chairman, Mr John Knoetze, said the board regarded the Rikhoto ruling as law and was "anxious to carry it out"

"I emphatically deny that there is any attempt to delay or obstruct the granting of rights (in terms of the judgment)," Mr Knoetze said

If the press or public came across "irregularities" which delayed the granting of rights, they should report these to WRAB But claims that the board was "dragging its feet" on Rikhoto were "unfair"

Mr Knoetze said there were claims that workers claiming rights had been forced to return to WRAB offices several times because only 100 applications a day were allowed

This was "entirely untrue" WRAB could handle 150 cases a day and, while its staff had been hard-pressed to handle Rikhoto applications, a slowdown in the pace of these meant its offices could now cope with all applications.

By special arrangement, such as with employers, the board could handle more than 150 a day, he added

Mr Knoetze also commented on a form which WRAB insists workers' employers fill in before they can claim rights. Civil rights groups charge that these are unnecessary because WRAB has full information on all applicants' work records

He said the form was necessary because Pretoria had stipulated that workers who took unpaid leave during their migrant contracts were not to be granted rights WRAB's records did not include information on this leave and the form was necessary to clarify the leave position, he said

Unlike the West Cape Administration Board, however, WRAB says it will grant rights to workers who have taken long periods of leave — as long as none of this was unpaid leave

Mr Knoetze also appealed to workers not to take legal action against WRAB's decision not to grant Rikhoto rights to citizens of "independent" homelands — which has also been referred to Pretoria for a decision

He said such action was a "waste of time" because Pretoria might overturn the WRAB's interpretation of the ruling

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 Develoment Bill, Mrs Helen Suzman said the Moutsie people strongly objected to being sliced out of Lebowa and being incorporated in Kwandebele

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 Kwandebele

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 wokers 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

Koornhof under fire over Rikhoto ruling

ARGUS 9/8/83 200

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, came under fire from opposition speakers about his handling of the urban black situation

Criticism from the Progressive Federal Party was that the Minister was under pressure from "verkramptes" in the National Party caucus to find ways of circumventing the Rikhoto judgment which allowed blacks contract workers' families to take advantage of certain rights.

The Conservative Party criticised the Minister for yielding to pressures from "leftist" Afrikaans newspapers, liberal academics and from international sources to make concessions to urban blacks

Dr Piet Koornhof

The issue was discussed during the second reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) accused the Goverment of using "delaying tactics" to sidestep the Appeal Court's decision on the rights of blacks to live with their wives and children in an urban area She referred specifically to the Rikhoto judgment and other cases

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Rissik) said the Government was under pressure not to take too strong a stand in its reaction to the court's finding on the residence rights of contract workers

He said there was an increasing unwillingness in the National Party to follow its policy of separate development The Government was under pressure to make concessions to urban blacks

The Government was conditioning the white voters to accept the urban blacks Eventually there would be no way to stop the urbanisation of blacks

The new black city to be established near Cape Town was a prelude to a situation where the Government would not want to stop the influx of blacks any longer

Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) rejected the opposition arguments and accused Mrs Suzman of giving a wrong interpretation of the Rikhoto judgment

He said the Government had to guard against an imbalance between the creation of job opportunities and the availability of black housing

Ciskei deaths: SA criticized

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Transkei has criticized South Africa following the arrest in Ciskei of a vice-consul and the death and injury by police bullets of two other Transkeian citizens

The incidents have strained relations between the two former homelands, with Transkei accusing Ciskei of reacting to the Mdantsane bus boycott recklessly and clumsily, creating "untold hardship and misery"

Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said yesterday that he had approached the SA Embassy in Umtata on Monday about the detention of a Transkeian vice-consul based in East London, Mr Robert Ncokazi, who was arrested at Cecilia Makuwane Hospital while inquiring about Transkeian casualties

"South Africa has been slow to react," Mr Lujabe said "Yet we have repeatedly warned them about the consequences of removing Transkeian migrant workers from settlements in SA to Mdantsane

"We knew this could lead to problems because our people could never be secure"

Mr Lujabe said it was South Africa's responsiblity "to reach some agreement with Ciskei that will not prejudice our people"

He called the Ciskeian police shootings atrocious and said Mdantsane residents should be free to decide on transport options

Women's Day call for change

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — No change was meaningful without the help of whites, and women's liberation could not be isolated from the broader political struggle

This was the message at a National Women's Day service yesterday at the University of the Witwatersrand

Recalling the march of 20 000 women to Pretoria 27 years ago to protest the extension of passes to women, the speakers called on Wits students to form women's organizations and to join national democratic movements

Mrs Helen Joseph, who may not be quoted, received a standing ovation from students after outlining the mass demonstrations at the Union Buildings in Pretoria in 1956

Ms Zinzi Mandela said South Africa would see the bloodiest revolution in history if whites failed to help bring about political change

City killing: Man in court

Staff Reporter

A 22-YEAR-OLD man yesterday appeared in the Magistrate's Court in connection with the alleged murder of 63-year-old Mr Norman Goldsworthy at Loader Street, Cape Town, on July 24

Mr Phillip Jerome Engel, 22, of no fixed address, was not asked to plead to a charge of murder, alternatively culpable homicide, and no evidence was led

It is alleged that Mr Goldsworthy was hit over the head with a bottle

The hearing was adjourned to August 24 and Mr Engel was remanded

Mr B Carrol was the magistrate Mrs J Sloth-Nielsen appeared for the State Mr L G Apsey appeared for Mr Engel

Rikhoto rights for 680 workers

Labour Reporter

ALTOGETHER 680 contract workers in the Western Cape have now been granted Section 10 (1) (b) rights following the Rikhoto Appeal Court ruling — but a further 641 applicants have been turned down

Dr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer for the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) said that so far there had been 3 620 formal applications for Rikhoto rights

He said the WCAB was not refusing these rights to workers from the "independent" homelands, a move which which would exclude virtually the entire migrant worker population in Cape Town, who come from Transkei and Ciskei

The West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) has been refusing to grant city rights to migrants from the "independent" homelands on the basis that they are "foreigners"

However, the Legal Resources Centre, which handled the Rikhoto case, has applied to the courts to overturn WRAB's ruling

A number of migrants' applications have been turned down in the Western Cape because over the 10-year period they took more than four weeks' leave a year

Seasonal workers

According to Mrs Sue Joynt, regional organizer of the Black Sash, others are being turned down because they are seasonal workers or work in the canning factories in Paarl, which close down for several months every year

She said there had also been difficulties with construction workers employed by companies which had merged or changed name during their 10-year employment period

The WCAB had argued that these workers had not been employed continuously by one employer for 10 years

Workers who had worked for the same employer for 10 years, but in different prescribed areas, were also being turned down, she said

PARLIAMENT

Koornhof pledge on Rikhoto ruling

ARGUS 10/8/83

Parliamentary Staff

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

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

Earlier in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) described the situation as "chaotic and confusing" and called on Dr Koornhof to clarify the "inconistencies and uncertainties"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Albert Nothnagel

Mr D van der Merwe

Workers' position remains unclear

CAPE TIMES 10/8/83

(200)

Political Staff

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

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

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

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

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

Cape Times 11/8/83

Koornhof clarifies on 'Rikhoto' rights'

200

Political Staff

ONLY a "negligible" number of black workers from independent homelands were affected by immigration laws which would prevent them qualifying for "Rikhoto" rights, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town, Dr Koornhof said the position of workers from independent homelands who were not affected by immigration laws was "crystal clear" If they qualified for Section 10 rights they would be given those rights.

The situation was confused earlier this week after Dr Koornhof said in Parliament that while his department saw no obstacle to the granting of "Rikhoto" rights to workers from independent homelands (known as the TBVC countries), he wanted to point out that they were also affected by two other laws not administered by his department

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that his department's view "right from the beginning" had been that TBVC citizens could qualify for "Rikhoto" rights.

But Dr Koornhof pointed out again yesterday that the Departments of Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs were also involved and said he could not speak for them It was up to them to make their positions clear.

"No administration board can be under any doubt as far as I can see as to how they should act when they deal with a TBVC citizen because what they have to do is to find out whether Section 10 is applicable to that person and if it is then they know the answer I hope that is clear," Dr Koornhof said.

In cases where Section 10 would not be applicable the person concerned would probably be affected by the immigration laws, and this would appear to affect only a negligible number of people, he said

Rikhoto rights: WCAB appeals

Cape Times 12/8/88

Labour Reporter

AN application for leave to appeal by the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) in a case which could affect thousands of migrant workers applying for Rikhoto rights is to be heard in the Cape Supreme Court on September 2

Mr Mdwandweni Mthiya, a City contract worker, was granted city rights by Mr Justice Pat Tebbutt in April because he had worked for one employer for longer than 10 years

But, unlike Mr Tom Rikhoto, who was granted city rights on the same basis in the landmark Appeal Court case in May, Mr Mthiya had taken unpaid leave three times during his period of employment.

The WCAB has refused to implement the Mthiya ruling and has rejected the applications for city rights by hundreds of migrant workers who have taken unpaid leave during their 10 years

If the WCAB is granted leave to appeal against the Mthiya ruling, the case will be decided in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein and could affect thousands of migrant workers throughout the country

● Mr Johnson Mpukumba, president of the General Workers' Union, yesterday appealed to the authorities to "show concern for the workers from Transkei and Ciskei".

He warned there would be great bitterness among workers if the government decided to label Transkeians foreigners and deny them rights on that basis

Referring to the proposed new legislation to prevent workers from bringing their families to the cities unless they had "approved accommodation", Mr Mpukumba said workers would fight for their families' rights

200 ~~123~~ ~~206~~ ~~208~~ ~~191~~

PARLIAMENT ARGUS 12/8/83

Clash on urban blacks

Dr Piet Koornhof

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

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 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 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 milking 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 unfair accusations against the Minister

The Prime Minister should be thanked for looking at the Moutse issue himself

During further clashes between the Conservative Party and the Government side, Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said his party was not satisfied with the effect of the Rikhoto 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 opposition accusations that his department and Administraton Board officials had taken harmful action

He said thousands of white and black officials were involved in his department's efforts to work towards peaceful solutions to existing problems

On the Moutse issue, Dr Koornhof said Kwandebele had asked to take independence in December 1984 This would not be the last of the black peoples to request independence

The Bill was read a third time, with the official Opposition and the Conservative Party voting against it in a division The New Republic Party supported the Government side

'Koornhof has harmed own image'

Mr Nic Olivier

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,

presumed to speak on behalf of the blacks and then dragged the Government into the issue

"The Government is doing all in its power to eliminate the backlog in housing for all races and there is a total new strategy as far as this is concerned," he said

The National 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

200 Hansard Col. 1892 17/8/83

Rikhoto judgment

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

(a) How many Black persons qualifying for rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, have had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment since the date mentioned in his reply to Question No 1 on 29 June 1983 and (b) in respect of what date is this figure given?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) For the period 25 June 1983 to 29 July 1983, 8 952 persons have had their reference books endorsed as a result of the judgement referred to

Cape Times 18/8/83

Rikhoto endorsements

THE reference books of 8 952 black people had been endorsed during the period June 25 to July 29 this year as a result of the Rikhoto judgment, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) — Political Staff and Sapa

Plea to State on urban blacks

Cape Times 19/8/83

(200)

Staff Reporter

AN URGENT call for a new State approach to the question of black urbanization was made yesterday by Mr Mike Rosholt, executive chairman of Barlow Rand, at the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce

Mr Rosholt said the influx-control system and past decentralization policies had been a "relative failure", efforts in urban housing had been "less than successful", the black educational system was "chronically weak" and there was large-scale urban unemployment

"One can only be forced to the conclusion that South Africa is not at present managing its urbanization process with any degree of success," he said

"The basic reason for this is that the government's historic concept that the black urban people are 'temporary' is completely at loggerheads with the facts of life — that rapid and permanent urbanization is the inevitable consequence of and precondition for economic development"

Urbanization of the black people would be the most important single factor in South Africa's socio-political environment

Influx control was designed to exercise restraint over the "pull" of the urban areas, whereas the decentralization policy was designed to decrease the "push" factors which caused people to move to the cities for economic reasons

'Displaced'

The government's present influx-control regulations had prevented urbanization "only to the extent that they have displaced it to the periphery of metropolitan areas, border areas and homelands"

Creation of jobs in decentralized locations had not kept pace with demand, though the 1982 decentralization proposals had shown a "stronger economic and less ideological" approach

South Africa must produce a well-reasoned and fully articulated State urbanization strategy and the private sector, the key agent of economic growth, must be made aware of its role in carrying it out

Interest

Mr Rosholt called for A vigorous urban-development policy aimed at promoting economic growth and jobs in the existing urban areas, a national job-creation programme and the promotion of rural and agricultural development

Everyone in South Africa had an interest in such a policy, "but most importantly, the group whose lives are most directly-affected — our black people — have an interest in a more positive policy, one on which they must be continually consulted"

Rikhoto ruling 'of wide benefit'

Cape Times 31/8/83 (200) (206) 39

Labour Reporter

EMPLOYERS as well as workers stand to benefit "considerably" from the Rikhoto judgment granting migrant workers city rights after 10 years with one employer, according to a University of Cape Town economist, Mr Charles Simkins

In a paper published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) this week, entitled "The Economic Implications of the Rikhoto Judgement", Mr Simkins argues that further relaxations of influx control would bring substantial economic benefits at a moderate cost

Mr Simkins estimates that at most, a "backlog" of 145 000 people — 2,4 percent of the total urban black population of 6-million outside the homelands — would be legally allowed into the cities following the judgment

These would be mostly the wives and children of the 130 000-odd migrants who would qualify for city rights, and already in the cities

Mr Simkins argues that the judgment would create a more abundant labour supply in the cities for employers, a decrease in the difficulties of recruiting workers, and a removal of the requirement that workers travel back to the homelands every year to renew their contracts

The prospect for migrant workers of gaining permanent city rights would lead to more stable employment, as well as a greater desire on the part of workers to invest in their own education

Mr Simkins says the benefits for individuals concerned include a greater job mobility, implying greater access to the more desirable jobs

The human flood

S/Express 9/10/83

200

Thousands flee to cities to escape rural starvation

OFFICIALS are trying to turn back a tide of desperate and hungry black people fleeing to the cities from drought-devastated bantustans.

The East Rand Administration Board is trying to evict about 29 000 people and has demolished 11 800 homes — called "illegal structures" — in its campaign against squatters

The number of illegal squatters in Erab's area is put by officials at 58 000 Another 3 000 squatters are estimated to be in the Oranje-Vaal area, and an unknown number are in the area controlled by the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab)

At Crossroads, outside Cape Town, 4 000 squatters have been ordered to leave

The removal campaign erupted into violence this week when squatters, churchmen and journalists were beaten at Katlehong, near Alberton One reporter had his arm fractured in two places, and the incident has resulted in a spate of court actions

● Katlehong this week — the squatters don't want to hear about 'homelands'

By MIKE CADMAN and LAUREN GOWER

Pictures of angry officials advancing on the camera, one of them wielding a heavy stick, have gone around the world

Erab charged 32 people for squatting in Katlehong

Mr Charles Marx, chief director of Erab, said there were 58 000 people without accommodation in the area under the board's jurisdiction and "about 50% of those have been called upon to go"

He said about 11 800 illegal structures had been removed and that there was a waiting list of more than 13 000 for houses in Katlehong.

"I think the drought has been significant in making people come to the cities because they have no work and perhaps no food, but our services are so overloaded we cannot cope with the population anymore"

The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said "We do not deny that people are living illegally in Soweto, but the numbers are far less than I anticipated"

He would not say how many 'illegals' there were "because these numbers are vulnerable" He refused to elaborate

He acknowledged that the drought and the economic recession had put tremendous pressure on people living on the platteland.

"I have given instructions that people in Soweto should in all cases be treated humanely by officials of my board," Mr Knoetze said

Mr D Ganz, director of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, said there were about 3 000 people without urban rights documents in his area

"We can't just leave them in the air, so we allow them to stay on a temporary basis," he said

Squatters in Kliptown, Johannesburg, were charged in June and squatters near Grasmere, south of Johannesburg have been continually harassed

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said this week men seeking work were coming into the Black Sash advice office, weeping

"They say 'What must we do? My children are crying and there is no food in the homelands We have no more credit because we have not paid the shops for a year'"

Mr David Cuthbert, marketing director of World Vision, an organisation that administers drought relief, said "We come across families that are destitute — they have no food and no cash to buy any

"Water resources are running dry, the soil is depleted and people are having to rely more and more upon handouts."

Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger co-ordinator, said: "I can tell you quite simply what happens to people who are endorsed out of the urban areas They and their families will starve unless they get relief feeding"

She said the pattern that was emerging was one of a "steep deterioration" in health, grazing and cattle

"A very disturbing thing is the increase in pellagra — a malnutritional disease — among adults"

● See Pages 18,19.

Homelands? Send us to jail, say squatters

By MIKE CADMAN

THE 32 squatters arrested in Katlehong this week don't want to go to the homelands because they fear there is no future there

The people, who come from as far afield as Transkei, KwaZulu, and KaNgwane, believe their lives in Katlehong are much better than the homelands offered

This week about 90 squatters were baton-charged by East Rand Administration Board officials who have been harassing them for months

The chief director of Erab, Mr Charles Marx, said this week that nearly 29 000 people had been asked to leave the area in recent months

But the squatters didn't want to hear about homelands

"I will refuse to go to the Transkei — even if they put me in prison it will be better than going there," Mr Ndoda Rora said

"There are no jobs, the drought is very bad, there is nothing there for us"

"I can't return — I have nowhere to stay and no money," Mr Sikololakae Mkingedane said

"My wife and child will have to come with me and we will be going to a situation worse than this

"I have done temporary jobs in the Witwatersrand area since 1970," Mr Mkingedane said

"How am I to find a job there (in the Transkei)?"

After Tuesday's baton charge at the squatter camp 32 people appeared in the Germiston magistrate's court Their case was postponed until November 9

Star 31/8/83

Urbanisation of blacks is inevitable —Gavin Relly

200

CAPE TOWN — Movement to the towns in South Africa would take place however draconian the measures taken to stop it, the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, said yesterday

He was addressing the Free Market Foundation in Cape Town on the subject of influx control and economic growth

"Economic imperatives will be the main determinant of South Africa's future and acceptance of that fact represents the best point of departure at this stage in our history," he said

"The generation of incremental wealth by the black man, if it is to continue, is absolutely and necessarily dependent upon urbanisation

"Throughout the world the fastest growing economies are those which have a substantial surplus rural population which is rapidly absorbed into industry.

"By far the largest and cheapest increase in productivity is that which takes place when an individual moves from subsistence under-employment to industrial employment, even in the humblest of capacities.

"It is a more difficult, slower and more expensive process to increase the productivity of the existing labour force"

Mr Relly said removing restrictions on movement into the towns would probably not lead to an increase in overcrowding

Influx control measures were "widely ignored or evaded" and existing houses were filled almost to maximum capacity The majority of black men were already in or near the metropolitan areas

To the extent that influx was controlled, it was done mainly through the "deliberate maintenance of overcrowding" in the black townships

"Hence the abolition of the pass system would have very little effect — except to empty jails and improve relations between the public and the police — unless something was done about housing

"If we are serious about our urbanisation objective, whether for selfish economic goals or out of humanitarian considerations, it would be necessary to provide many more homes

"To do this quickly would require the authorities to permit 'informal' housing — a fairly high standard of squatter camp, which could be upgraded over the years"

He said this would demand a radical change in the thinking of the bureaucracy

'Rikhoto judgment will benefit employers, workers'

ARGUS 11/10/83

200

Labour Reporter

THE implementation of the Rikhoto judgment will bring about considerable benefits for both employers and workers, according to UCT economist Mr Charles Simpkins

The Rikhoto judgment, handed down by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, ruled that contract workers who had worked for 10 years for one employer were entitled to permanent urban residence

In a paper published by the Southern African Labour and Developmnent Research Unit (Saldru), Mr Simpkins said that 130 000 contract workers currently in cities qualified immediately for urban rights

He estimated that about 145 000 dependants of workers from the homelands would migrate to the cities — "2,4 percent of the total urban black population outside the homelands, a very modest increase"

The most important implication of permanent urban status was greater occupational mobility for the individual worker

Permanent urban residents might switch jobs and endure spells of unemployment legally and free from fear of being sent to the homelands

Wives of workers who qualified for urban rights would find themselves in "a very different position" from previously

The chances of women finding work in a town was about three times higher than the chances of finding work in the homelands, according to Mr Simpkins

"The greater chance of employment for wives will further add to the improvement of living standards of new Section 10(1)(b) qualifiers who choose and are able to bring their families with them"

Workers entitled to urban rights would also experience a reduction in the cost of living

Research in some homelands had shown that prices of necessities in rural areas were higher than in the urban supermarkets

Employers would benefit from the increased labour supply, a more stable work force and increased oppurtunities for education and training

. . . and billions of rands are needed to cope

ARGUS 18/10/83

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Billions more rands are needed to cope with the exodus of millions of rural Africans to the cities

Today's urban population explosion is set to place an intolerable strain on social services and lead to an ever-expanding wave of squatter camps

The urban black population is expected to reach 27-million by the year 2000.

If it were evenly spread over 27 cities the size of present Soweto it would need 27 000 doctors and dentists, 250 000 teachers, 18 000 pharmacists, 540 000 hospital staff, town planners, administrators, engineering staff and other professionals. That is a total of 835 000 people

But Pretoria University has forecast that only 166 000 students with qualifications of Standard 10 and higher or 56 000 from bachelor-degree level upwards will be available to fill these positions

The educational shortfall is a time-bomb in itself.

In his report to the main committee of the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education, Mr Andre Spier, head of the "think-tank" organisation Syncom, said the present global phenomenon of rapid urbanisation had its roots in several causes

These were explosive population growth, mechanisation of agriculture in the developed world, rural decline in the developing world and rapid transport

Rio de Janeiro had grown from three million in 1950 to nine million today. Jakarta's population had grown from 1,5 million to six million. And in most African cities 40 to 90 percent of the people were squatting

He said far-reaching solutions had to be sought quickly.

The influx to the cities could also result in an overall decline of township living standards

With so many people now living in each township home — an average of between seven and 14, say researchers — there was immense pressure on breadwinners to provide for children and the unemployed adults in those houses

"Everyone is suffering now. They have to make do with less"

And as more people flock to the cities illegally, South Africa has tightened the screws on independent states and homelands such as Transkei.

"There, from 1978 to the end of this year, the number of blacks allowed to work in South Africa legally will have dropped by 100 000 to 300 000."

Each year 27 000 young Transkeians start looking for jobs, according to the Black Sash. But in the past five years only 11 000 new jobs were created under a Transkei development plan

Huge exodus to cities

ARGUS 18/10/83

85 000 a month escaping rural hopelessness

Argus Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

Many thousands of people coming into the cities each month are lodging with friends and relatives in places such as Soweto and squatting in camps in Katlehong

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

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

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

Dying lands

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

More angry

If they did not get jobs they drifted into the "informal sector" of the economy — hawking, watch and shoe-repairing, gambling, running shebeens, stealing

A programme of increased industrialisation and a major reconstruction of rural agriculture was a priority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cape Times 19/10/83 (200) (204) (206) (239) (243)

Rikhoto's wife can also stay

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Rosinah Rikhoto was legally entitled to live with her husband, Mr Mehloto Tom Rikhoto, in the prescribed area of Germiston, the Rand Supreme Court ruled yesterday

Mr Rikhoto, who brought the unopposed application on behalf of his wife, became entitled to remain in the area in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act after an Appeal Court decision in his favour was handed down in May of this year

Mr Rikhoto told the court in papers yesterday that his wife had a right to remain in the area as they were married, she had lawfully entered the area and she lived with him

Mr Justice P J van der Walt yesterday ordered the East Rand Administration Board and the Municipal Labour Officer of Germiston to declare that Mrs Rikhoto was entitled to live in the area, and to endorse her Reference Book to that effect

Mr Rikhoto, a machine-operator living in Katlehong, said in papers that he was qualified to live in the area as prescribed by the Act. He also held a "lodger's permit" issued by Erab

Because he had worked as a migrant labourer under contract in Germiston for the past 10 years, his wife had not been entitled to join him and had lived near Tzaneen, he said

When he became entitled to live in the prescribed area, Mrs Rikhoto moved to Katlehong on July 29

Mr Rikhoto said he went to see a Mr Kruger of Germiston's Municipal Labour Office to have his wife's reference book endorsed on August 25.

However, Mr Kruger told him it was first necessary to enter his wife's name on his lodger's permit, Mr Rikhoto said. The superintendent in Katlehong entered Mrs Rikhoto's name and those of their four eldest children Hester, 10, Helen, 7, Tony 5, and Terrance, 3

Mr Rikhoto said he returned the permit to Mr Kruger on September 1 who made a copy of it and told him to return the following week.

Mr Rikhoto said he visited the offices on two subsequent occasions He was told each time that the computer had broken down and he should return at a later date

He then contacted his attorney, Mr Geoffrey Budlender, because he was not achieving anything with his repeated visits to the labour offices

Mr Budlender telephoned Mr Kruger on September 12 Mr Kruger acknowledged that he had seen Mr Rikhoto's marriage certificate and lodger's permit bearing Mrs Rikhoto's name. He said the application had been referred to the Chief Commissioner because of "internal arrangements", and that Mr Rikhoto should return to his office after September 20.

Mr Kruger agreed with Mr Budlender that it was the labour officer's decision whether to grant residence in the area and that the Chief Commissioner had no interest in the matter

Mr Rikhoto said it was clear from the conversation that the labour officer did not dispute that he was qualified to remain in Germiston, or that he had a lodger's permit, or that his wife was living with him, or that her name was on the permit

"I have been to the labour officer four times to have my wife's rights recognized I have complied with all his requirements, but despite this he continues to fail to recognize my wife's rights He also refuses to give any intelligible explanation for this failure," Mr Rikhoto said

He said it was of great importance that Mrs Rikhoto's rights be recognized as she was liable to summary arrest by any authorized person because she was unable to prove that she was entitled to be in the area

Sex-for-fun linked to shock VD statistics

200

Mercury

20/10/83

Mercury Reporter

SIX out of every 100 South Africans suffer from venereal disease, the 'greatest epidemic of all time', according to a health expert from Johannesburg

And the 'sex for fun' attitude, promoted by the media and accepted by the public without question, would advance sexual permissiveness and make the 'copulation explosion' even worse, he said

Dr Claude Newbury, senior Deputy Medical Officer of Health of Johannesburg, told the Public Health Institute congress in Durban yesterday that only the common cold was more prevalent than VD

Syphilis

In 1982 the World Health Organisation reported that 250 million new cases of gonorrhoea and 50 million new cases of syphilis occurred each year In Johannesburg alone there had been a four-fold increase in the past 10 years

'At last count there were 25 diseases capable of being transferred sexually,' said Dr Newbury The most notable were gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes and AIDS

He said the effect of syphilis on an unborn child was devastating, and pregnant women had only a one in five chance of having a normal child, while gonorrhoea of the newborn was a common cause of blindness

Pill

Permissiveness — the biggest contributor — and the media, war, the Pill, abortion, sodomy, prostitution, women's lib, drugs and alcohol, pornography, pop music, and even sex education came under fire as all boosting the sexual revolution and spreading VD

Migrant labour, where thousands of blacks from homelands and rural areas lived away from their families, was a major cause of VD in this country, said the doctor

The shift of responsibility of birth control from man to woman had made it her job to ensure sex was 'safe' by taking a dangerous hormonal pill or injection

Dr Newbury said women on the Pill stood a much greater chance of thrombosis, and often developed tumours on the liver

And the promiscuity of male sodomites, a high number of which worked in the catering trade, presented considerable risk of VD to the innocent public

Union opposes 1-day notice contract

20/10/83

Labour Correspondent

THE giant Steel and Engineering Industries Federation, Seifsa, has been given the green light by the Government to introduce a contract for migrant workers which will allow employers to retrench them at a day's notice

This move has been slammed by Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers Union, which has succesfully threatened legal action against employers for retrenching migrants without due notice

Seifsa members employ about 400 000 workers, most of them black

At present, migrant contracts run for 12 months, but new contracts will allow employers to dismiss workers with only one day's notice

Seifsa advised members to consider changing contracts to avoid "any possible problems with retrenchment during the contract period"

The journal quotes MAWU as charging that it has called for the scrapping of the contract system but that "this had been ignored by Seifsa".

Seifsa had met the department to establish the legalities of retrenching migrants.

Seifsa's director, Mr Sam van Coller, said one set of conditions applied to retrenching migrants and another to other workers.

RDM 21/10/83

Employer plan slammed

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE Council of Unions of SA, which represents more than 100 000 workers, has criticised moves by the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) to introduce new contracts for migrant workers which would allow employers to retrench them with one day's notice

In a statement yesterday, CUSA warned that, if SEIFSA planned that the new contracts were to become a trend throughout the country, "they will encounter resistance from CUSA unions in all major industries"

The statement also implies the new contracts give migrants less job security than other workers, who must be given notice in terms of common law

SEIFSA argues that it was forced to ask the Government for the change because the law did not allow employers to retrench migrants in the middle of their contracts

It says this put employers in an "impossible position", because they were forced to "discriminate" against other workers by retrenching them first.

CUSA was asked to investigate SEIFSA's decision by its affiliate, the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union

It said its understanding of the common law was that, if workers were paid weekly, they must be given a week's notice, and if monthly, a month's notice This would apply unless their contracts specified differently

It said it also believed that "a case could be made" that a worker's contract could only be cancelled immediately if the worker or employer had "substantially" breached the contract

This would be changed by the new contract system

SEIFSA had taken its step after consulting attorneys and "even a Cabinet Minister", but had not consulted metal workers

"SEIFSA has attempted to jeopardise normal employment conditions and destabilise the industry by this action. This is a responsibility they will need to face in the future"

Anger at Seifsa contract move

Sowetan 21/10/88

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

HUNDREDS of migrant workers who take up new employment in the metal industries could be retrenched at a day's notice if they are not given their contracts, the Black Sash has warned

The warning stems from the government's approval to grant the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) a new form of "legislation" allowing employers in this country permission to retrench workers without due notice.

Meanwhile major trade unions have expressed their anger and threatened to take legal action against employers who retrench contract workers at a day's notice

DREADFUL

"The unions must take the matter up with employers and insist that migrants be given their contracts which they must keep Otherwise some employers may take advantage of the new legislation," Mrs Sheena Duncan warned yesterday

The Black Sash regards the new contract as "dreadful and scandalous," especially as it will give urban workers preference over migrants.

SAAWU's national organiser, Mr Herbert Barnabas said "We shall always oppose any action by the government and the employers which is aimed at depriving and dividing workers in this country."

FIGHT

Mr Barnabas said they believed that workers could not be repatriated in terms of the government's "homeland policies" and the union would fight for any worker retrenched

Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union, which represents most workers in this industry, said the changes to the contract meant that employers could dismiss workers with only a day's notice

MAWU had called for the scrapping of the contract system but this had been ignored by Seifsa Employers were trying to avoid unions from suing them for breaking migrant workers' contracts in the event of retrenchment, said MAWU

SAFEGUARD

If Seifsa continued with this move the union would take legal action against employers in an attempt to safeguard migrants' interests, MAWU said

The National Union of Mineworkers' Cyril Ramaphosa said this had once again proved to workers that the government was in cahoots with employers The act confirmed the fact that the government was always prepared to amend the law if it was in the interests of employers

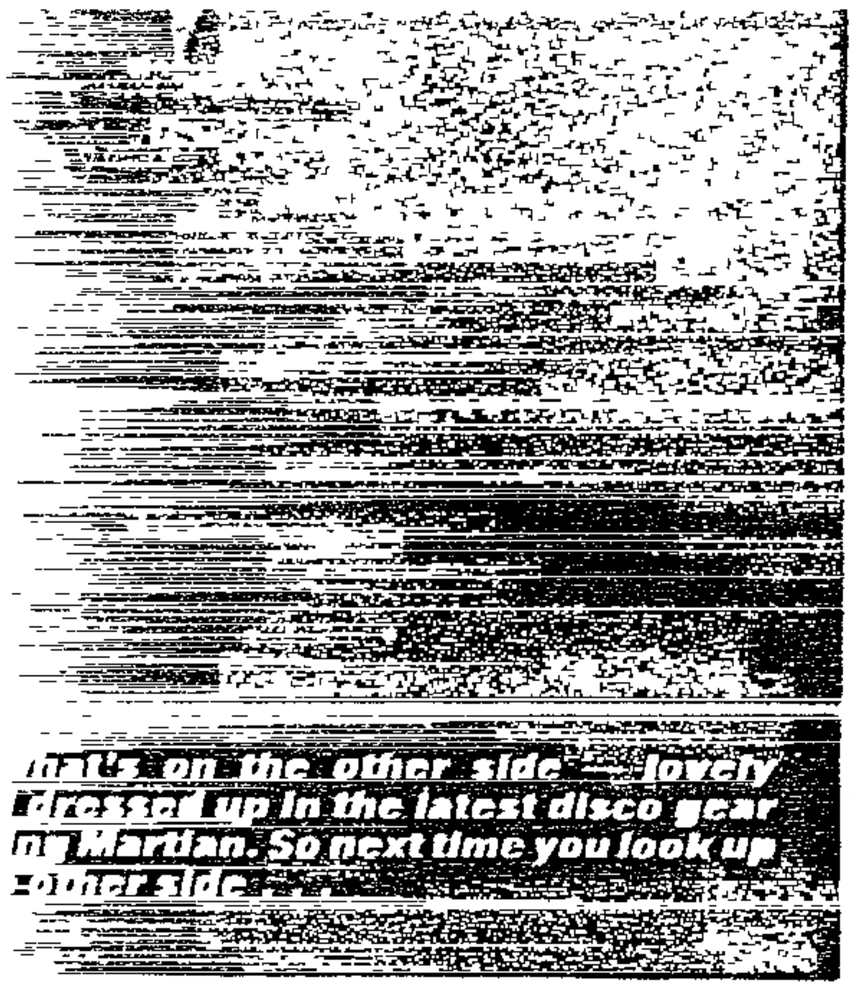
If the government was serious about promoting cordial relations between employers and workers the best thing they could have done was to get the views of workers

NUM would be ready to take action against this grossly unjust rule, Mr Ramaphosa said

In a statement, Cusa said this action negated the basic principle of security of employment and could only detrimentally affect industrial relation practices.

"They appear to have ignored the almost half a million workers in the industry and have created a further imbalance in black/white conditions of employment

"The new day stipulation by Seifsa has to be deplored, unequivocally and condemned by workers everywhere If they hope to follow it then they will encouter resistance from Cusa unions."



MIGRANTS: UNIONS WARN IRON BOSSES

200 ~~335~~ ~~140A~~ 23/10/83

CP Reporter

~~189~~ ~~23~~ City Press

LABOUR PEACE in the metal and engineering industries is under severe strain following the disclosure that bosses have devised a new contract which will enable them to dismiss migrant workers at a day's notice

Trade unionists have warned that "havoc" could result if the new contracts are applied to the estimated 200 000 migrant workers in these two industries

Current migrant workers' contracts run for 12 months, but the new contract, which the powerful Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) has advised its members to use, will enable bosses to dismiss or retrench workers with only one day's notice

The Seifsa move comes when many workers in these two industries have been hit by retrenchments

Until now, legal opinion has been that it is a breach of the law for an employer to retrench a migrant worker before his contract has ended

Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) Transvaal secretary Moses Mayekiso says his union will "fight any measure which harms our contract workers"

General secretary of the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union, Jane Hlongwane, called for immediate talks with Seifsa If the employers went ahead with the new contracts, they would have to "cope with the consequences," she said

Seifsa director Sam van Coller confirmed yesterday that the new contract had been devised after talks with the Government

Seifsa's door was "always open" to discussions with these unions, he said The new contracts were necessary because of the recession and in order to bring migrant workers contracts into line with dismissal and retrenchment provisions applied to workers with urban rights, he said

FINAL

league game, and could well add to the string of upsets they have caused this season

But most of the excitement and tension should be reserved for Orlando Stadium, where AmaZulu will test Moroka Swallows

Swallows had enough respect for the hot promotion candidates and their uninhibited, vociferous supporters to move the game from their "home" ground George Goch, to Orlando

It is a game of endlessly exciting possibilities, and Swallows must hope that midfielders Chippa Molatedi and Sulhe Bhamjee are fit enough for this game

At Glebelands, Bush Bucks will "entertain" respected Hellenic, and at Mamelodi, lowly Sundown will play even more lowly African Wanderers — shock victors over Kaizer Chiefs this week

The chances of a "down under" final don't look bad at all

Shootout that never was

TEMPLETON Makanda, 27, was found guilty in the Peddie Magistrates' Court this week of committing perjury — after claiming he was shot at near the Fish River border post last week

Appearing before Mr A L Conza, Makanda admitted to making conflicting statements to two commissioners on oath on October 18.

In his first statement, Makanda had claimed he was shot at at the Fish River border post.

The caped council

IS IT a bird? Is it a plane? No, it's Supermayor!

The Government has made mini-gods of the mayors due to be elected in next month's local authority elections — allowing them, among other things, to silence other councillors at any time and have unquestionable say in council meetings

They can order speakers to stop speaking and even throw them out if they "persistently disregard the mayor's authority"

The new regulations state that "whenever the mayor speaks, any member speaking or offering to speak shall sit down, and members shall be silent so that the mayor can be heard without interuption".

The supermayors have absolute control over meetings and their decisions "shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed by the council" or be open to discussion.

They can also "call the attention of members to irrelevance, tedious repetition, unbecoming language or any breach

200

Federation says contract isn't discriminatory

RDM 25/10/83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (SEIFSA) has rejected claims that a new form of migrant worker contract it has suggested metal firms should sign, gives migrants less job security than other metal workers

The new contracts, which allow employers to fire migrants at one day's notice, have been recommended to metal employers by SEIFSA after talks with the Department of Co-operation and Development

The move comes after SEIFSA's lawyers told it that employers who retrenched migrants in mid-contract could be sued and is in an attempt to prevent legal action against employers who wish to retrench migrants

Last week the Council of Unions of SA charged that this gave migrants less job security than other workers who are covered by the common law, which stipulates that weekly-paid workers must receive a week's notice

Yesterday, SEIFSA's director, Mr Sam van Coller, said in a statement that the new move would place migrants in the metal industries "on exactly the same basis as white, coloured and Asian workers, and black workers with Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) rights"

The reason for this, he said, was that these workers were subject to the main agreement negotiated by the industry's national industrial council This agreement takes precedence over common law

He said the industrial council agreement provided for "notice of termination of one day on either side"

It also, he added, "supercedes any common law provision relating to notice being linked to the frequency of payment"

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) is contemplating legal action against a major SEIFSA company, Anglo American's Highveld Steel, for retrenching workers in mid-contract

A union spokesman refused to comment yesterday, but it is understood that the Highveld workers were retrenched some time ago and therefore would have been subject to traditional migrant worker contracts, rather than the contracts SEIFSA has now recommended

MAWU has successfully threatened legal action against Dunswart Iron and Steel over the retrenchment of migrants

New contracts for migrant workers upset unions

Star 13/2/83

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) is angry about a move by the metal industry's employer association to introduce a new contract for migrant workers

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) has recommended to employers that they enter into new contracts with migrant workers which will provide for one day's notice of dismissal

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), a Fosatu affiliate, has already criticised the new measure, as have the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Black Sash

The latest issue of Fosatu Worker News reports that some workers are already being given contracts specifying that, after an initial period of one month, workers will be employed on a daily basis

A Seifsa spokesman defended the move, saying that the recommendation was to ensure that "all employees are on an identical basis as far as the termination of a contract is concerned".

The spokesman said that, prior to the move, only workers with permanent urban rights were employed on a daily basis, while migrant workers were on a fixed term contract

But, in its newsletter, Fosatu said Seifsa had forgotten that migrant workers "do not enjoy the same privileges as urban workers

"Losing a job for a migrant worker means being shipped to the homelands where both poverty and drought reign supreme"

Mawu, Cusa and the Black Sash have critisized Seifsa for introducing the measure without consulting the workers.

Fosatu Worker News also reports that "Mawu and other independent unions are gearing themselves up to resist the introduction of the new contract"

The Seifsa spokesman said the federation had not monitored the extent to which the recommendation had been taken up by various employers

Business 'blind to political truths'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The white referendum on the constitution had proved that the Nationalist Government and business "march side by side", according to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu)

Fosatu, the largest national independent trade-union federation with more than 100 000 members, was commenting in its latest newsletter on the recent referendum

"A few lone business voices said 'no' but the rest marched to the government tune. Or is it not a case of the government marching to the tune of business?" said Fosatu.

"When Fosatu shop stewards went to management to find out whether their company supported the proposals they were usually told that management did not comment on political matters. But these companies are members of the Federated Chamber of Industries which supported a 'yes' vote."

Fosatu said that businessmen supported the constitution because it kept power with the present government, thus offering "security for profit-making", deepened racial divisions among workers, and ensured continuation of foreign investment and trade

However, businessmen were "blind to some political truths"

"Since they have now openly tied themselves to this racist regime, they will have to stand or fall with it in the future."

The nonracial union movement had shown that it was possible to fight and overcome racial division, said Fosatu.

'One-day notice' — Fosatu angry

ARGUS 13/12/83 (200)

Labour Reporter

THE Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) is angry about a metal industry proposal to introduce a new contract enabling employers to dismiss migrant workers with a day's notice.

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) has recommended the contracts

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), a Fosatu affiliate, has already criticised the new measure, as have the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Black Sash

The latest issue of Fosatu Worker News reports that some workers have already been given contracts "with a new stamp on them", specifying that after an initial period of one month the workers would be employed on a daily basis

Defended

A Seifsa spokesman defended the move, saying the recommendation was to ensure that "all employees are on an identical basis as far as the termination of a contract is concerned"

The spokesman said that before the move only workers with permament urban rights were employed on a daily basis, while migrant workers were on a fixed-term contract

However, in its newsletter Fosatu says Seifsa has forgotten that migrant workers "do not enjoy the same 'privileges' as urban workers

"Losing a job for a migrant worker means being shipped to the 'homelands', where poverty and drought reign supreme"

Resistance

Mawu, Cusa and the Black Sash have criticised Seifsa for introducing the measure without consulting the workers

The newsletter also reports that "Mawu and other independent unions are gearing themselves up to resist the introduction of the new contract"

The Seifsa spokesman said Seifsa had not monitored the extent to which the recommendation had been taken up by various employers

MIGRANT LABOUR, SA-GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — DEC.

'Pass laws a part of cheap labour'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The abolition of the pass laws would help to eliminate poverty among blacks in South African, said Professor Francis Wilson, head of the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town

He was speaking on the causes of black poverty at a discussion organized by the South African Council for Higher Education on Friday night

Prof Wilson said the pass laws did not prevent poverty, as some people believed, but were a part of the cheap labour system

He said, however, that the abolition of the pass laws had its own ambiguities in that it would lower the wages of Africans in the short-term

Prof Wilson said the educational system biased the distribution of wealth in favour of whites through the inherited education structure

"Any strategy against poverty must come to terms with education," he said

A land reform policy must be developed to overcome the clear maldistribution of land and resources in the country, he said

The drought, said Prof Wilson, made matters worse, but was not the fundamental cause of poverty among blacks

Prof Wilson said children under the age of two, old people and breadwinners between the ages of 55 and 65 were the most hard-hit by poverty

He said his discussion was part of the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty, funded by the Carnegie Corporation of America, a non-governmental institution

According to Prof Wilson, these discussions were taking place throughout the country in preparation for a conference at the University of Cape Town from April 13 to 19

Teachers exempt from influx laws

CAPE TIMES 26/1/84

Education Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training (Det) has denied that influx control laws restrict its appointment of qualified teachers in black schools

Mr J Schoeman, chief liaison officer for Det, denied complaints made in a letter to the Cape Times from Mr Walter Lefuma, media officer of the Western Cape Civic Association, that the law seriously affected the type of teacher appointed to black schools

Mr Schoeman said influx control laws did not apply to black teachers

It was not required that black teachers have accommodation before they could take up posts Det approached local community councils and administration boards to find accommodation for teachers, he said

He said Det presently employed about 1 500 white teachers, "mostly" at specialized institutions

Mr Lefuma's letter blamed the high failure rate among black pupils on a lack of qualified teachers

Mr Schoeman acknowledged that the majority of applicants for teaching posts were underqualified

The 1982 annual report of Det classified 33 000 of the 39 000 teachers employed by the department as "qualified" — but this figure included 21 000 teachers who had a Junior Certificate and a diploma and 4 000 who had passed Standard 6 and had a diploma.

Only 989 had a university degree and a teacher's diploma A total of 6 000 had a Senior Certificate and a diploma

2,79

2,69

2,59

2,85

2,55

BEAT

MEAT

council to reserve the park for whites

On the one side the committee is pressured by the strong Herstigte Nasionale Party faction in the council to close the parks There is also its need to maintain the prestige of the council as an autonomous body

REPERCUSSIONS

On the other hand, the provincial blocking action conveyed how seriously the Government's disapproval should be taken by the council

The reservation of 17 of the capital city's 300 parks for whites would have severe repercus-

Objections mount to proposed mineral search in Drakensberg

Argus 25/11/84 (210)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Natal's MEC in charge of the Parks Board, Mr D Stainbank, is to meet the Minister of Environment Affairs this week to discuss the possible granting of mineral exploration concessions in the Drakensberg wilderness area

Mr Stainbank said Exco would meet the Minister and would protest against any such move

Meanwhile, the Director-General of Environment Affairs, Mr J F Otto, said the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs could overrule any refusal by the Department of Environment Affairs to allow prospecting in wilderness and water catchment areas of the Drakensberg

He said the department was considering an application to survey the mountain catchment and wilderness areas of the Drakensberg and not a prospecting application

Mr Otto said an initial prospecting application from Southern Sphere Uranium had been turned down because "prospecting automatically implies the right to mine

"We were not willing to allow this in a wilderness area

"The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, however came back to us and pointed out that it was not an application to prospect, but to undertake a geological survey

"A geological survey entails a minimal amount of hole drilling Most of the survey is done with instrument work"

Mr Otto said he had asked the three sections of his department, water affairs, forestry and conservation, to look at the proposals

The outcry against the moves is mounting in conservation circles

The president of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, Dr Nolly Zaloumis, said it would be a gross violation of the spirit of conservation

He said the society would protest most vigorously against allowing prospecting in the Drakensberg

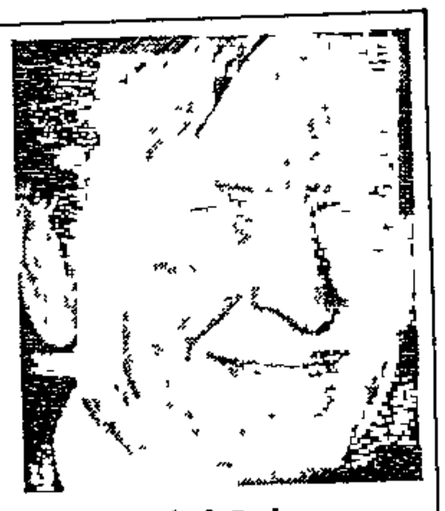
"It is irresponsible to allow prospecting in the area which has been named a World Heritage Site

"If you are given a prospecting licence it is tantamount to a licence to mine

"Modern prospecting requires roads, machinery, excavation and soil movement These activities would be disastrous"

ARGUS 27/1/84 (200)

ts over ets ban



: Olaf Palme

or Swedes

taxes on his R75 600 a year income, while former Finance Minister Gunnar Strange — mainly responsible for Sweden's taxation flagellation — pays 71 percent on his

Britain attracts with significantly reduced taxation on capital and assets, while Swedish-based millionaires see their interest eaten up by Social Democratic policy-induced inflation and sneaking socialism

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yx jubatus

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The British Government is facing a wave of protest over its decision to ban trade unions at its huge secret radio listening post in Cheltenham.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told MPs that the decision had been taken "in the interests of national security"

Those who agree to quit their union by March 1 will receive R1 700 for their loss of rights Those who refuse will be transferred or given early retirement

About 8 000 people are involved The ban affects all staff, no matter how humble their job — from typists and messengers to the most senior civil service grades working as linguists, electronics experts and top administrators

Angry

Opposition to the move has been swift and angry

"Disturbing and perplexing," the Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey called it

Union leaders have forecast a campaign of opposition

Mr Bill McCall, leader of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said "We reject utterly the implication that trade union membership has ever at any time threatened the security of the nation"

Disruption

The ban at Cheltenham — Britain's most sensitive electronic eavesdropping centre — follows disruption by civil service industrial action between 1979 and 1981

The union leaders say the reasons given by the Government for deciding to exclude members of

Controversial Koornhof Bill for Parliament

Political Staff

THE controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill to control the movement of blacks has been reintroduced in Parliament

The Bill is one of 31 which will be put on the order paper on Monday, following notices of motion from various ministers and deputy-ministers on the opening day of Parliament today

Many of the Bills appear to be of a technical nature and have as yet to be published

SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asked that the Orderly Movement Bill be referred immediately to the Parliamentary select committee on constitutional affairs

The Bill is the last of the so-called trilogy and also the most controversial There have been repeated reports that the Government was considering dropping the Bill or amending it substantially

Whether it has done so will not be known before it is re-published Dr Koornhof also gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to "provide for the purposeful development of black communities outside the national states "

Legislation to tighten up squatting control will be coming from the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and a new Bill to help clear up the various claims concerning the John Dunn land in Kwazulu

Controversy flares in opening minutes

Political Staff

CONTROVERSY about Mr Fanie Botha, the former Minister of Manpower, caused a stir in the normally uneventful opening minutes of the new session of Parliament today

The issue arose when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, proposed a motion of appreciation for Mr Fanie Botha's services as Leader of the House until he resigned towards the end of last year

Moments earlier the Prime Minister had proposed motions of condolence on the death of Mr B J Vorstsr and Mr Harry Pitman These were supported by all parties and passed unanimously

But — although the Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, seconded the motion on Mr Fanie Botha — the Conservative Party declined to be associated with it

Mr Jan Hoon, the Conservative chief whip, said the former minister had been a controversial figure

An obviously piqued Mr P W Botha said the matter would be held over and taken up again on Monday

Tribute to Vorster, Pitman

Parliamentary Staff

A MOTION of tribute to the former State President, Mr B J Vorster, was adopted unanimously in the Assembly today

A similar tribute was paid to the late Mr Harry Pitman, former MP for Pinetown, who died during the parliamentary recess

Party and the Conservative Party, associated their parties with the motions

Mr Botha said the death of Mr Vorster was a great loss to the Assembly His services during more than 25 years as a member of Parliament and later as Prime Minister and State Presi-

335 Work-seekers Hansard
200 Col 36 2/2/84

107 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in the White areas of the Republic in each month of 1983?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

	Males	Females	Total
January	23 308	12 384	35 692
February	48 793	21 618	70 411
March	45 886	19 732	65 618
April	41 138	17 614	58 752
May	44 242	21 560	65 802
June	40 608	18 091	58 699
July	40 581	18 012	58 593
August	43 189	22 669	65 858
September	51 584	22 329	73 913
October	45 783	20 198	65 981
November	47 103	21 961	69 064
December	33 805	15 110	48 915

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In terms of article 3 of the Broadcasting Act, No 73 of 1976, as amended, the affairs of the South African Broadcasting Corporation are managed and controlled by the Board of the Corporation

I have therefore forwarded the question of the hon member to the Chairman of the Board of the South African Broadcasting Corporation with a request that he replies to the hon member directly

Hansard Q.61.91 8/2/84

99-year leases

19. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many persons in Alexandra applied for 99-year leases from the inception of the leasehold scheme to 31 December 1983 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 47

(b) 47

Patrol vehicles

42 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many serviceable patrol vehicles (a) with and (b) without radio equipment installed are stationed on a daily basis at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg/Alexandra and (iv) Lombardy East police station?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)
(i)	2	1
(ii)	2	—
(iii)	2	2
(iv)	3	2

A crime prevention unit with eight radio-equipped vehicles at its disposal has been established at Sandton. Three of these vehicles are used daily on crime prevention and patrol duties in the Sandton police station area, whilst the others are used on similar duties in the police station areas of Bramley, Wynberg/Alexandra and Lombardy-East

Hansard Q.61 92 8/2/84

Rail commuter services

47 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services made a profit or sustained a loss on rail commuter services in the 1982-83 financial year, if so, (a) what was the amount of such profit or loss and (b) (i) in which areas and (ii) in respect of which services was the profit made or loss sustained the highest?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

A loss was sustained

(a) R449 million

(b) (i) All areas

(ii) Third class

200 Hansard Q.61.92 8/2/84

Rikhoto judgment

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

How many Black persons qualifying for rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, had had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment in each Administration Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The number of reference books endorsed in the various Administration Board areas as at 31 December 1983 is as follows

Central Transvaal	2 145
Western Transvaal	20
Highveld	584
West Rand	7 140
East Rand	9 942
Northern Transvaal	0
Eastern Transvaal	0
Oranje Vaal	1 124
Southern OFS	38
Drakensberg	192
Port Natal	681
Northern Cape	7
Eastern Cape	1 057
Western Cape	1 758
Total	24 688

Hansard 8/2/84 Q.61.93

Reference books/influx control

75 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(a) 76

(b) 14

President's Council

78 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Community Development

What was the cost in respect of building houses for the chairmen of committees of the President's Council up to 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

R1 036 950

Hansard Q.61.94 8/2/84

Actions for damages

81 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any actions for damages brought against him and/or any members of the Police force by persons who had been detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act, or by their next of kin, were settled out of court in 1983; if so, (a) how many, (b) who were the plaintiffs and (c) what were the terms of settlement in each case,

(2) whether any moneys were paid to any of the plaintiffs, if so, what amount in each case,

(3) whether any such actions are pending, if so, (a) how many and (b) who are the plaintiffs?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(2) Falls away

(3) No

Hansard Q.61 94 8/2/84

Townships within corridor between Ciskei/Transkei

89 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the total amount received from each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Administration Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic of Transkei in the form of (a) rates and (b) rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Nil

Parliament a

Cape Times 9/2/84

24 688 get 'Rikhoto rights'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A total of 24 688 Africans qualifying for rights under Section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

There were 1 758 endorsements made by the Western Cape Administration Board and 1 057 in the Eastern Cape.

20 000 repatriated to Mozambique

CAPE TIMES 14/2/84

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — About 20 000 Mozambicans were repatriated from South Africa in the 12 months from February 1983 to January 1984

This figure was given yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development

The position of Mozambique workers in South Africa — there are an estimated 40 000 working in the Republic — was one of the matters raised in the talks between the two countries last month

With the Mozambique economy in a serious state, particularly following one of the worst droughts in its history, migrant workers in South Africa provide an important source of income and work

Dr Koornhof told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) in reply to a question, that 1 932 of the 20 141 workers had been granted exemption from repatriation on the grounds of long service

He also said these figures did not include certain district offices in the Pietersburg and Maritzburg areas, which could not be reached "as a result of the recent floods"

public permanently during each of the latest five calendar years for which figures are available and (b) what in each of these years was the average period that elapsed in respect of such medical doctors since they had completed their studies in South African universities?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a)

1979	128
1980	55
1981	53
1982	33
1983	36

(b) Data as requested not available, however the following age distribution of medical doctors emigrating may serve as an indication

Age	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
20-24	—	—	2	1	1
25-34	56	27	28	14	17
35-44	43	18	12	10	6
45-54	15	7	4	3	4
55-64	10	2	5	3	4
65+	4	1	2	2	4

Q Col. 200 15/2/84 Hansard

Rikhoto judgment

199 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many Black persons in each Administration Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1983 under section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhoto judgment?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Section 10(1)(a) of the blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) applies to Black persons who have since birth resided in a prescribed area The residential rights of such persons are uneffected by the Rhikoto judgment

(b) The number of applications received for residential rights in terms of section 10(1)(b) of Act 25 of 1945 and in consequence of the Rhikoto judgment, and the number of applications granted up to 31 December 1983 in each Administration board area, are as follows

Administration Board	Applications received	Granted
Central Transvaal	2 390	2 145
Western Transvaal	24	20
Highveld	762	584
West Rand	13 775	7 140
East Rand	13 513	9 942
Northern Transvaal	1	—
Eastern Transvaal	1	—
Orange-Vaal	1 181	1 124
Southern OFS	46	38
Drakensberg	192	192
Port Natal	725	681
Northern Cape	14	7
Eastern Cape	1 289	1 057
Western Cape	7 925	1 758
Walvis Bay	6	2
Total	41 844	24 690

Hansard

Labour disputes/work stoppages/strikes

Q Col. 201 15/2/84

205 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Law and Order

In how many instances were the South African Police called to the scene of a (a) labour dispute (b) work stoppage and (c) strike in 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 65

(b) 22

(c) 99

Strikes

206 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

525 workers

Pinelands' air pollution monitoring points

209 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether there are any air pollution monitoring points in the areas comprising the electoral division of Pinelands, if not, why not, if so, (a) where are they located, (b) what was the average recorded atmospheric (i) lead level, (ii) sulphuric acid level and (iii) level of other specified significant pollutants measured at these points in winter and summer, respectively, over the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available

(2) whether any action has been taken by his Department as a result of these measurements if so what action?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Yes.

(a) in the Pinelands municipality's nursery.

(b) the following results are all expressed in micrograms per cubic metre Summer averages are for the months October to March and the winter averages for the months April to September

(i) *Lead* monitoring of lead was started in 1982 and the results are as follows

Summer 1982/83	Winter 1983
0,27	0 88

The average for the summer portion October to January 1983/84 is 0 44

(ii) *Sulphur dioxide*
Sulphur dioxide, a precursor to the formation of sulphuric acid, is being monitored and the results are as follows

Summer 1980/81	1981/82	1982 83
19	13	8

Winter 1981	1982	1983
13	8	7

(iii) *Smoke pollution*

Summer 1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
20	10	8 5

Winter 1981	1982	1983
50	25	24 5

(ii)				
17—19	44 700	43 980	8 140	123 240
20—24	117 280	86 800	16 460	345 140
25—29	93 000	60 440	11 820	306 440
30—34	83 580	43 920	9 680	239 280
35—39	75 360	33 100	7 020	197 980
40—44	63 040	27 460	4 880	164 340
45—49	51 680	19 540	3 400	130 360
50—54	41 000	13 520	1 500	90 380
55—59	31 380	8 860	960	59 680
60—64	15 920	3 600	220	32 200
65—69	7 660	1 340	160	11 280
70+	4 500	820	80	8 180

Statistics in regard to the economically active population according to age are only collected at population censuses

Hansard Q Col 191 15/2/84

Reference books/influx control

120 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1983,

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)
(1) Pretoria	17 602	2 436
Johannesburg	55 064	8 200
Soweto	2	0
Durban	28	13
Pietermaritzburg	2	0
East London	1 002	196
Port Elizabeth	0	0
Cape Peninsula	76	14
Bloemfontein	2 703	1 952
West Rand	6 981	1 559
East Rand	16 326	2 541
(2)	134 347	27 096

Official visits

135 Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Law and Order †

Whether he paid any official visits abroad in 1983, if so, what (a) were the dates and was the (b) duration, (c) cost and (d) purpose of each visit?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

Hansard Q. Col. 192 15/2/84

Standard 10 examinations

156 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training

(a) How many Black pupils at schools on the Witwatersrand wrote Std 10 examinations during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many of these pupils obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) 8 415

(b) 785

D Webb· inquest

169 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Justice·

(a) How long has the inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb been in progress, (b) what as (i) the cost per day of the inquest and (ii) the total cost thereof as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (c) on

what items have these moneys been spent?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) The inquest commenced during December 1982 and sittings were held on 86 days

(b) (i) The average cost per day up to and including 14 December 1983 amounts to R14 425, 51

(ii) The total costs up to and including 14 December 1983 amounts to R1 211 742,92

(c) The moneys have been spent as follows

(i) Fees and expenses in respect of assessors—R22 929

(ii) Hire of accommodation—R8 400

(iii) Running transcription of the record—R24 752

(iv) Fees for private lawyers briefed to attend to the interests of parties to the inquest—R1 155 661,92

Hansard Q Col 193 15/2/84

Removals

175 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1983 and (b) (i) from which Black spots and (ii) to which Black states were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) A total of 2 920 Black persons were moved from Black spots Hartebeestlaagte and Swartrand, District of Ventersdorp and Boschfontein, District of Rustenburg to properties of the S.A Development Trust situated outside but adjacent to Bophuthatswana

Hansard Q Col. 194 15/2/84

Internal Security Act

178 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act in 1983,

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial,

(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) 24

(2) (a) (i) None

(ii) Three

(iii) None

(b) 15

(3) 1 for 160 days
1 ,, 141 ,,
2 ,, 119 ,,
1 ,, 87 ,,
1 ,, 77 ,,
2 ,, 75 ,,
1 ,, 74 ,,
3 ,, 68 ,,
1 ,, 66 ,,
2 ,, 61 ,,
1 ,, 59 ,,
1 ,, 58 ,,
1 ,, 53 ,,
1 ,, 51 ,,
1 ,, 48 ,,
1 ,, 25 ,,
3 ,, 16 ,,

·NOTE· The figures in (1) do not include the 11 persons detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 and subsequently charged with high treason Of the last mentioned persons nine were convicted of high treason, while the trial of the other two is still pending

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i) 2 White males
65 Black males
23 Coloured males

(ii) None

(b) Murder
2 White males
21 Coloured males
45 Black males

Robbery with aggravating circumstances
1 Black male

Housebreaking with the intent to rob and robbery with aggravating circumstances
5 Black males

Murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances
9 Black males
1 Coloured male

Murder and rape
2 Black males

Rape and robbery with aggravating circumstances
1 Coloured male

High Treason
3 Black males

Hansard Q. Col 183 15/2/84

Offences/infringements of law

70 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1983,

(2) how many of the infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 1 192 514

(b) 842 179

(2) (a) 12 562

(b) 91 701

(c) 78 652

(d) 11 387

Hansard Q. Col 184 15/2/84

Escom: increase in cost

85 Mr C UYS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

(1) (a) What was the average increase in the cost per kWh to Escom of generating electricity in 1982 and 1983, respectively, and (b) what were the average announced tariff adjustments in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively,

(2) What were Escom's operating surpluses and/or deficits in 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 1982 0,417 cents per kWh
1983 Not yet available

(b) January 1982 13,1 per cent
July 1982 6,6 per cent
January 1983 14,5 per cent
January 1984 6,0 per cent

(2) A deficit of R77 million and R58 million, after provision has been made for the Capital Development Fund, for 1981 and 1982 respectively The figure for 1983 is not yet available

Hansard Q. Col 184 15/2/84

Removals

87 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many Blacks were moved from urban areas in the Republic to Black

states in 1983 and (b)(i) from which urban areas and (ii) to which Black states were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 4 540

(b)

(i) Urban Areas	(ii) National State
Alberton	KwaZulu
	Bophuthatswana
	Kwandebele
	Kangwane
	Gazankulu
Benoni	Kwandebele
	Kangwane
Brakpan	Bophuthatswana
	KwaZulu
	Qwaqwa
	Kwandebele
	Kangwane
	Lebowa
	Gazankulu
Boksburg	Bophuthatswana
Qwaqwa	Kwandebele
Springs	Transkei
	Bophuthatswana
	KwaZulu
	Qwaqwa
	Kwandebele
	Kangwane
	Lebowa
Germiston	Qwaqwa
	Swaziland
	Kwandebele
	Kangwane
	Lebowa
Kempton Park	KwaZulu
	Kwandebele
	Kangwane
Krugersdorp	Transkei
	KwaZulu
	Kwandebele
	Gazankulu
Roodepoort	KwaZulu
	Kwandebele
Soweto (Johannesburg)	Transkei
	KwaZulu
	Kangwane
	Gazankulu
Nigel	Transkei
	Bophuthatswana
	KwaZulu
	Kwandebele
	Lebowa
	Ciskei
Lichtenburg	Bophuthatswana
Potchefstroom	Bophuthatswana
Fochville	Bophuthatswana
Carletonville	Bophuthatswana
Ventersdorp	Bophuthatswana
Stilfontein	Bophuthatswana
Klerksdorp	Bophuthatswana
Ottosdal	Bophuthatswana
East London	Ciskei
Louis Trichardt	Venda
	Lebowa
Baberton	Kangwane
	Gazankulu
	Lebowa
Davel	Kangwane
Pietersburg	Lebowa
	Kwandebele
Nelspruit	Lebowa
	Kangwane
	Gazankulu
Jan Kempdorp	Bophuthatswana
Delportshoop	Bophuthatswana
Kimberley	Bophuthatswana
Barkly West	Bophuthatswana
Howick	KwaZulu
St Wendolins	KwaZulu
Savanna	KwaZulu

(i) Urban Areas	(ii) National State

(i) Urban Areas	(ii) National State

Hansard Q. Col. 186 15/2/84

Illegal employment

88 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of illegally employing Blacks in each Administration Board area by his Department in 1982 and (b) what was the total number of Black employees involved?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available

067 convicted for ix, pass-law offences

ARGUS 28/2/84

influx

Political Correspondent

PASS-LAW convictions have again shown a considerable increase according to figures given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof

In a written answer to questions put by Mrs Helen Suzman, he said that last year, 142 067 blacks were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in the main centres of the country

This is an increase of more than 42 percent on 1982, when 98 508 were arrested, which in turn was an increase of 31 percent on 1981, when there were 75 176 arrests

In contrast to many other centres, convictions in the Peninsula were down from 9 393 in 1982 to 3 209 last year

On the East Rand, however, the figure rose from 26 966 in 1981 to 55 454 last year and on the West Rand from 17 086 to 23 180

Mrs Suzman said today that the "huge increase" in convictions appeared to be the result of intensified action against squatters in some areas

People were being arrested for the crime of looking for work

Basic problem

These arrests did not touch the basic problem of unemployment in areas outside the big centres

Convictions in other centres were Pretoria, 13 976, Johannesburg, 37 562, Durban, 2 532, East London, 1 654, Port Elizabeth, 867, and Bloemfontein, 3 651

The number of people prosecuted in terms of Section 16 of the Immorality Act have decreased, according to figures given to Mrs Suzman by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr L le Grange

Last year, 169 people were prosecuted and there were 126 convictions

In 1982, 182 people were charged.

Laidlaw (with mirror) gasped when at a dress rehearsal she saw
n made up for the Sea Point Place concert group's appearance at
y Carnival in Maynardville on March 1 and 3. Others in the group
, Mrs Alfrida Papie, Mrs Vickie Basson, Mrs Margie Robertson and
Mrs Mollie Born.

CITY COUNCIL

Facelift for sportsground

Municipal Reporter

THE Provincial Administration is to be asked to help fund the reconstruction and maintenance of the sportsground between Victoria Walk and Melville Road in Woodstock

The Mountain Road Primary School, which leases the field from the City Council, has claimed that vandalism and littering by the public are making it increasingly difficult to maintain the field

The City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, recommended that council assumes the lease, reconstructs and re-fences the field at an estimated R23 750, and maintains it at an estimated R4 000 a year for shared use by the school and the public He suggested the Provincial Administration be asked to share half the costs

In council today, Mr Tom Walters moved that the matter be referred back to the Amenities and Health Committee because of the possibility of persuading the Provincial Administration that there was merit in sharing the schoolgrounds with the public.

Ambulance station gym

Staff Reporter

THE City Council h- authorised alterations - timated at R15 000 to t- ambulance station - Maitland to improve r- and recreation facili - for staff and enable t- to have keep-fit class-

The Deputy City A

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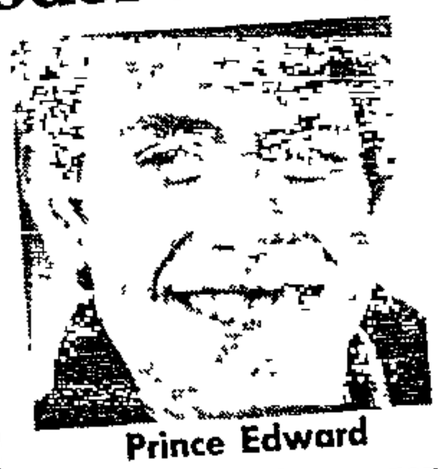

Prince Edward

his 19-year-old younger brother has been conducting a quiet liaison with Romy.

Romy, only 17, is now abroad on a modelling assignment but hopes for a royal reunion in a few weeks

Tall, fair-haired Edward met Romy at the Royal Yacht Squadron Ball at Cowes in August Although she went with another young man, Prince Edward spent much of the evening with the 1,75m beauty

Romy's mother, Mrs Susie Adlington, a wine importer's wife from Micheldever in Hampshire, said: "I've not met Prince Edward, but he does telephone here asking for Romy."

DIVISIONAL COUNCIL

Old slave quarters to be houses

Staff Reporter

PERMISSION to renovate the old slave quarters next to Kronendal Restaurant in Hout Bay into four houses was given by the Cape Divisional Council at its monthly meeting today

The council approved a scheme to sub-divide the site of the ancient and delapidated structure, currently regarded as derelict land, into four sites of around 500 sq m each.

The council said "The

THOUSANDS FLOOD IN

200

There has been a heavy, mostly illegal, influx into SA of black work-seekers from five neighbouring countries Much of the movement has resulted from the drought and from poor economic conditions in the states

Official figures show that a total of 28 258 people from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique crossed into SA between February 1 1983 and January 31 this year The true figure — to which would have to be added those people who have managed to evade the authorities — is probably much greater.

Of the 28 258, government is aware of 23 465 who were repatriated The rest, numbering 4 793, have been granted exemptions to work in various parts of SA

The largest influx (22 073) came from Mozambique, where a combination of drought, insurgency and economic depression is ravaging the country Of those, 20 141 were repatriated Official figures show 3 749 mainly illegal work-seekers arrived from Zimbabwe

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland accounted for a combined 2 436 work-seekers. Of that figure, 912 arrived illegally and were repatriated

Financial Mail March 2 1984

200

Parliament and Politics

Influx control bill scrapped

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government has finally scrapped the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill which would have drastically tightened black influx control regulations

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said during debate on his portfolio that the measure did not meet the objectives of giving effect to the recommendations of the Riekert Commission and the government white paper on influx control

A new measure, now called the Urbanization Bill, would come before the new tricameral Parliament after consultation with urban and homeland black leaders

The bill, first introduced in 1982, was part of a trilogy known as the "Koornhof Bills" The other two — the Black Local Authorities Act and the Black Communities Development Act — are already law

The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill was being considered by the parliamentary select committee on the constitution which was empowered to propose an amended bill

Dr Koornhof said that, at his request, the select committee had instructed his department to scrap the original measure and draft a new bill with a new name — the Urbanization Bill There would not, however, be time to introduce it this session

He said the new draft bill would be discussed with the private and public sectors, as well as black leaders, before it was reintroduced in Parliament

He and the government were determined to solve this difficult question and, with the co-operation of all concerned, to achieve the original objective of improving the quality of life of black people, including those outside the homelands

Mine that has turned its back on migrant labour system

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

TWO hours' drive east of Johannesburg is the Witbank coal region, and here under the gently undulating grassland lie the richest coal deposits in South Africa

It is here that one finds the R200-million Rietspruit colliery—one of South Africa's largest opencast operations

The complex named after a stream that supplies its industrial and domestic needs is a joint venture in which Shell South Africa (Pty) Ltd participates with the Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company Ltd, each owning half the assets

The mine is managed by Rand Mines which has a majority shareholding in TCL and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barlow Rand Ltd

This means that the mine personnel can transfer between Rietspruit and other Rand Mines subsidiaries for career development purposes

And last week during a guided tour of the mine, a group of journalists were told by Mr Pappy McDonald, general manager of the mine, that the go-ahead for the mine was given in 1976 and work began on the site in November of that year.

Today, in the middle of a once empty landscape, is a fully fledged community complete with educational, medical and recreational facilities, where more than 1 200 people and their families are making their homes while helping to supply the world with energy for the rest of this century and beyond

Pleasant

According to McDonald, the opencast mining operation at Rietspruit has some real advantages He said it is usually easier to mine larger tonnages and recovery is greater since coal does not have to be left in place to support the mine workings.

Again, it is also safer and more pleasant for the miners who do not have to work underground.

He also said because most of the work at the mine is mechanised, virtually everyone — some 1 000 blacks and 250 whites — does a specialised skilled task requiring a high degree of ability and training They man electrical stores, warehouses, servicing areas and the administration block

Mr McDonald said because physical development has been matched by social progress, Rietspruit has grown into a community unique in the South African mining industry

Wherever possible, staff are recruited locally and no migrant labour is used All jobs are open to anyone who has suitable qualifications, irrespective of race or sex, and salaries are based on a qualitative job evaluation system, guaranteeing equal pay for equal work.

Elaborating on equal pay for equal work, Mr McDonald said large-scale opencast mining is a relatively new technique, and requires skills different from those of the traditional mining industry

Every job at Rietspruit is evaluated according to the demands it imposes and the skills and experience needed to do it. A single evaluation scheme covers every job at the mine and it is in relation to these evaluations that pay categories are established for the different job grades

Jobs at the mine are evaluated in terms of the Paterson plan, an internationally recognised job evaluation system which is widely used in the mining industry in South Africa and elsewhere

Jobs are graded from 1 (the lowest) to 15, the grade of the general manager Grading on this basis ensures that there is a fair objective assessment of jobs as different as drill operator, tractor driver, technician, clerk, cook, barman, analyst and radio operator

Pay categories are determined to reflect the different levels of job responsibility and are reviewed annually to take account of economic conditions and going rates of pay in the market

Interim reviews may also be given to individuals as a result of promotion, transfer, upgrading of a job or to reward exceptional performance

The minimum pay is based on assessments of living costs made independently by the Bureau of Market Research at the University of South Africa (Unisa), as recommended by various international codes of conduct The bureau was asked to assess living costs at Rietspruit based on the different needs of unmarried people, permanent residents and married people living on a bachelor basis

As a result, even the lowest paid employees — R260 up to R280 — earn more than the Supplemented Living Level (SLL) assessed by the bureau for the mine

Less than a fifth of mine employees are in the lowest pay grade Unmarried staff at this level earn much more than the relevant SLL Apart from this, everyone also gains from the generous benefits that are provided free of charge

The philosophy of Rietspruit, Mr McDonald said, is to offer long-term opportunities for employment and career development, rather than to follow the traditional short-term contract approach

Workers are drawn from nearby areas, with preference given to married people who want to live on the mine with their families

The major breakthrough was the special dispensation from the Government that the mine be allowed to build houses for more than 500 black employees, making it possible for their families to live on the mine and share all the facilities of the community

The quality of the houses is exactly the same for the black and white families, and by any standard extremely high There are 10 grades of housing, but even then the lowest — for staff in the lower job grades — is an attractive straw-coloured brick building topped with red tiles, containing three bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom and a living-/dining area

The rent for this is just R5 a month, with electricity for heating, cooking, lighting and so on, water and all maintenance provided free

When a man is promoted to a new job in a higher housing grade, he can move into a better house and even receives an allowance to compensate for any inconvenience

Employees living on a bachelor basis are also well looked after They live in comfortable single-storey houses, each containing eight individual rooms grouped round a central lounge and equipped with all modern conveniences, including colour television

The two housing estates — Lehlaka Park for blacks and Reed Stream Park for whites, both translations of Rietspruit — are carefully sited so that they are within walking distance of the industrial area of the mine, but far enough away not to be disturbed by the mine activities

Employees of Rietspruit enjoy a number of benefits which, among them, is education All the children on the mine are provided with free education, either on the mine or in local State schools

At Lehlaka Primary school, with 668 pupils and a teaching staff of 23, children between the ages of 4 and 12 are taught in Zulu and Sotho, the two main African languages among the mine workers The teacher-pupil ratio is 1 35

SOME of the houses for workers at Rietspruit mine

MR PAPPY McDONALD, general manager of Rietspruit colliery

STANDARD one pupils of the Lehlaka Primary School.

Aliens Bill 'not influx control'

CAPE TIMES 13/3/86 200

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Reporter

THE new Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill was not intended as a new influx control instrument over blacks from independent homelands, a senior spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said yesterday

He said the Bill was being misinterpreted

While he was reluctant to comment pending the second reading debate on the Bill in Parliament, he said the Bill was aimed at tightening control over "real aliens" from overseas, as well as from countries like Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe

His statement came in the wake of increasing controversy over the Bill, which introduces harsh penalties for illegal "aliens" and those who employ, harbour or accommodate them

Blacks from independent homelands are not excluded from the provisions of the Bill and analysts say the legislation can be used against the thousands of "illegal" blacks from such homelands

The Bill increases the fine for employing an illegal "alien" to R5 000 (or two years') — the same fine proposed by the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which was withdrawn last year after being widely condemned

A similiar penalty will apply to those who harbour or accommodate illegal "aliens", higher than the penalties proposed in the withdrawn influx control legislation

Employers will also be required to furnish information about all "aliens" in their service on official request.

This has led to speculation that the Bill is intended as a major new influx control measure over blacks from independent homelands

Cape Times 20/3/84, (200)

'Tighter influx control' denied

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, yesterday denied that a bill before Parliament was aimed at tightening influx control over blacks from the independent homelands

Introducing the second reading of the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Badenhorst said recent press reports had alleged the bill was aimed at citizens of independent homelands (TBVC countries)

This was not so, he said Existing laws affecting aliens already governed all foreigners The new measure simply tightened up that legislation

When the bill was first published earlier this month, the PFP spokesman on Internal Affairs, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said some of the measures in the bill would make virtual informers of employers, who would have to keep records of all foreign employees

These could include citizens of the TBVC countries who were formerly South Africans who had lost their citizenship against their will, he said.

Yesterday Mr Badenhorst said the bill was aimed at "tidying up" the control of aliens This would include heavier penalties to keep pace with the changing value of money, as well as giving the courts discretion in imposing penalties

The Aliens Act already prohibited the employment of illegal aliens Provision was now being made to widen this measure to include the rendering of assistance to an illegal alien, including the letting or selling of property to that person "in a part of the country were he is not allowed to be"

The bill also provided for employees to be compelled to provide information concerning aliens in their employ.

During debate, Mr Van der Merwe said that until a few years ago the law had been applied only to people regarded as undesirable aliens in the traditional sense

However, it was quite understandable that there were now fears that the legislation would be applied as an influx control measure against the millions of blacks who had been involuntarily stripped of their South African citizenship when homelands became independent, he said

	(i)	(ii)
Bramley 440 and 786 exchanges	1 419	Partly during the second half of 1984 when 904 additional exchange lines will be provided and fully during the second half of 1985 with the addition of a further 1676 lines It is also planned to provide a further 10 000 lines during the second half of 1985 or early in 1986,
Linden: 782 exchange	243	During the second half of 1985 in conjunction with the commissioning of a 754 line extension to the exchange·
Randburg. 787 and 789 exchanges	610	During the first half of 1985 when 1 943 additional exchange lines will be provided. A further 1 840 exchange lines will be provided during the second half of 1985;
Rosebank: 442, 447 and 788 exchanges	1 249	During the second half of 1985 when 2 300 additional exchange lines will be provided. It is also planned to provide a further 900 lines during the second half of 1985 or early in 1986,

(b) yes; as at 6 Maart 1984:

	(i)	(ii)
Birnam Park Post Office	10	The hired premises housing these offices are unfortunately structurally unsuitable for the installation of additional private boxes,
Saxonwold Post Office	98	
Craighall Post Office	225	Proposals and line drawings for the installation of 1 100 additional private boxes have been made available to the owners of the building housing the post office, but at this stage it is not possible to say when they will be provided,
Pinegowrie Post Office	210	Towards the end of 1986 on completion of a proposed new state-owned building with 2 000 private boxes, and
Parkhurst Post Office	140	Negotiations with the owners of the building housing the post office for the installation of 150 additional private boxes are in progress and it is unfortunately not possible at this stage to say when they will be concluded.

Kruger Rand coins

555 Mr T ARONSON ased the Minister of Finance·

(a) What was the total number of Kruger Rand coins sold in 1983 and (b) what was the total amount obtained from the sale of such coins?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE·

(a)	(i) Kruger Rand (1 oz)	3 169 200
	(ii) ½ Kruger Rand	227 435
	(iii) ¼ Kruger Rand	545 292
	(iv) 1/10 Kruger Rand	741 222

(b)	(i) Kruger Rand (1 oz)	R1 557 400 000
	(ii) ½ Kruger Rand	R55 800 000
	(iii) ¼ Kruger Rand	67 900 000
	(iv) 1/10 Kruger Rand	R37 700 000
		R1 718 800 000

Train services: losses

660 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

What was the South African Transport Services' loss in the 1982-83 financial year in respect of (a) (i) first-class, (ii) second-class and (iii) third-class main line services and (b) (i) first-class and (ii) third-class suburban services?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) (i) R 68 million,

(ii) R106 million,

(iii) R 83 million

(b) (i) R187 million,

(ii) R262 million

Hansard
Conciliation boards Q Col. 721 21/3/84

666. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Manpower.

(a) How many applications for the (i) establishment of conciliation boards in terms of section 35 and (ii) appointment of a mediator in terms of section 44 of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, were (aa) made and (bb) approved in 1983 and (b) in respect of what percentage of the approved applications were the disputes settled in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) (i) (aa) 118

(bb) 33 (24 applications were withdrawn before they could be considered by the Minister, 34 were still receiving attention at the end of 1983 and 27 were refused)

(ii) (aa) 3

(bb) 3

(b)	Conciliation boards	36,4 per cent
	Mediations	33,3 per cent

Hansard Q. Col 722 21/3/84
Children in need of care

672 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1983 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available,

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children s homes?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) 3 359

(2) (a) 1 366,

(b) 769.

200 Hansard
Hostel buildings/beds Q. Col. 722 21/3/84

675. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

How many hostel (a) buildings and (b) beds were (i) owned and/or (ii) utilized by the South African Transport Services as at 31 July 1983 for single White, Coloured, Indian and Black males, respectively?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS·

		Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Blacks
(a)	(i)	39	2	—	14
	(ii)	39	2	—	17*
(b)	(i)	5 514	599	—	22 542
	(ii)	3 787	414	—	18 781*

*Includes three buildings with 4 767 beds hired, 4 048 beds in these buildings were utilized at the time

A further 15 610 Coloureds and employees form the different Black peoples are housed in 185 fully equipped section hostels, erected at strategic points along railway lines.

Wentworth: offences

679. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order·

How many offences of each type were committed and reported to the South African Police in the Wentworth police station area during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Owing to the volume of work and the time involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it impracticable to furnish the information required.

THURSDAY, 22 MARCH 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

State: financial interests in certain company

552. Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 375 on 6 March 1984, the State (a) has and/or (b) had any interests through Safmarine in a company the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (i) what is the name or are the names of the company or companies affiliated to it;

(2) whether any loans have been granted to such company or companies; if so, what (a) was the amount, (b) was the rate of interest, (c) was the date of (i) commencement and (ii) redemption and (d) were the other conditions in respect of each such loan?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM·

(1) and (2)· In addition to the reply to question 375 of 6 March 1984, the honourable member is referred to the replies to questions 5 of 26 August 1983 and 4 of 17 February 1984

Cape Peninsula: properties expropriated

670 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services have (a) purchased and (b) expropriated any residential property in the Cape Peninsula during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (i) which properties were (aa) purchased and (bb) expropriated, (ii) at what cost was each such property (aa) purchased and (bb) expropriated and (iii) for what purpose are they to be used in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS·

(a) and (b) Yes

(i) (aa), (bb), (ii) (aa), (bb) and (iii) During the period 1 January to 31 December 1983, 323 properties were acquired for residential purposes Although particulars are available, it will demand much time and expense to furnish details in respect of each of the abovementioned properties

Military service: exemptions/deferment

674 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

How many employees in his Department were granted (a) exemptions from and (b) deferment of military service in 1983?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS·

The required information is, unfortunately, not readily available and its special compilation would be a task of such magnitude that it cannot be justified

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FRIDAY, 23 MARCH 1984

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†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Housing loans

*1 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

Whether, in considering applications for housing loans, the South African Transport Services make any distinction between employees residing in rural towns and those residing in cities; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the nature of the distinction made?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) It is the policy not to acquire properties for employees under the House Ownership Schemes at such small centres where the demand for houses is limited and may result in capital loss if circumstances necessitate the selling of such a property

However, exceptions are made in cases of employees approaching retirement age The only requirement is that they should indemnify SA Transport Services against the risk of any possible future losses on the property

Employees stationed at the small centres are normally advised to acquire properties at bigger centres.

Hansard Col 726 23/3/84

Kokstad: secondary school for Coloureds

*2. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) Whether his Department intends to construct a secondary school for Coloureds in Kokstad; if so,

(2) whether plans for the construction of the school have been finalized, if not, why not, if so, when is it contemplated that the school will be completed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS·

(1) Yes

(2) No, because the town planning scheme had been changed as a result of which an alternative site had to be obtained It is now expected that the school will be completed during the second half of 1986

Report of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council in regard to the Needs and Demands of the Griqua People

*3 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the

Cape Times 21/3/86

Bill controls illegals in 'traditional sense'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill was a means of controlling immigrants "in the traditional sense of the word" and was not intended as a stricter form of influx control, Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdal) said yesterday during debate on the second reading of the bill.

He said he would have objected strongly to the bill if it had been intended as a means of influx control, as suggested earlier by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point).

Mr Van der Merwe had said the bill "may prejudice the position of aliens who are citizens of states which previously formed part of the Republic".

The PFP Member said the new legislation and stricter fines were understandable if applied to immigrants in the traditional sense of the word. But, if they were used on blacks from the independent national states, they would be the most serious influx regulations South Africa had ever had.

Deputy Minister's assurance

Employers would have to provide returns of all aliens in their service and if there were illegal immigrants among these, could be fined up to R5 000 or sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr Nothnagel said the PFP's amendment was unnecessary because the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, had already given the House his assurance the bill was not intended as a form of influx control.

He said there were already agreements with independent homelands on other regulations controlling influx of black workers into South Africa.

He added it would be "practically impossible" for the government to use the bill for influx control. The administration needed for such a task was "absolutely impossible".

Mr Nothnagel said the bill was a means of tightening up on the inflow into South Africa of "illegal immigrants in the traditional sense of the word" — illegal immigrants from abroad. — Sapa

Aliens bill will apply to blacks

CAPE TIMES 22/3/84

200

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Proposals before Parliament to tighten up immigration laws will apply to blacks from the independent homelands, and the government made no apology for this, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said yesterday.

Replying to second reading debate on the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Badenhorst said it was essential to protect South African citizens and people in the country legally from "illegal" aliens

However he denied the measure was an additional influx control aimed at blacks from the TBVC countries

But Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) expressed the Opposition's concern that no matter how sincere the government may be in its intentions with the bill, there could come a time when it was used in a crisis as an additional weapon in the influx control armoury

This had happened when legislation governing aliens was used as a "punitive" measure by the government in the 1981 Nyanga squatter crisis to deport 3 600 squatters from the Western Cape to Transkei and Ciskei

The legislation used to deport them — the Admission to the Republic Act — was passed by Parliament without opposition in 1978 because its use to remove squatters had not been envisaged, Mrs Suzman said

R5 000 fine

There was no protection in the bill before Parliament for citizens from the TBVC countries who had lost their South African citizenship involuntarily when their homelands became independent

Although the government had denied that the bill was aimed at controlling the influx of blacks from the TBVC countries, the maximum penalty proposed for the employment of an "illegal" alien — R5 000 — was the same as the fine for employing an "illegal" black in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, Mrs Helen Suzman said.

She said it was "totally incorrect" that black and white foreigners were treated equally by the authorities when they came to South Africa

An example was white Zimbabweans who were easily granted residence permits while their black countrymen, who may have worked in South Africa for many years, were not given the same privilege

Although Mr Badenhorst had given the assurance that the proposed measure was not meant to control the influx of blacks from the TBVC countries, the assurance was not written into the bill and had no force of law

Mr Badenhorst said the bill was "colour blind" and applied to all illegal aliens

It was not the government's intention to preclude citizens of the TBVC countries from the South African economic structure, but the government did want to protect the people who legally participated in the economy, he said

The bill was read for a second time after a division in which it was opposed by the PFP.

Parliament and Politics

Govt: Law to control influx of 'illegals' necessary

CAPE TIMES 24/3/84 200

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, came close to confirming Opposition fears yesterday when he said stricter legislation to control the influx of "illegal" aliens into the country was necessary to prevent thousands of immigrants from streaming in.

Speaking in reply to the third reading debate on the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Badenhorst said the government had a duty to protect those people who were in the country legally.

The bill is aimed at tightening up existing legislation governing aliens in South Africa.

Throughout the debate members of the Progressive Federal Party have expressed fears that the measure could be used as an additional influx control against former South African citizens who were now citizens of the independent homelands (TBVC countries).

This has been denied by Mr Badenhorst, who has said all "illegal" aliens will be treated equally.

He said the measure was to protect South Africans and aliens who were in the country legally.

Yesterday Mr Badenhorst said that if the government opened the country to anyone, people would stream in in their thousands and would want to become South African citizens.

South Africa could not accommodate an unchecked stream of thousands of immigrants.

In reply to PFP charges that the bill could be an influx control measure, Mr Badenhorst said:

"What do the PFP want. Peace or chaos?"

He said it was regrettable that the Official Opposition had concentrated on criticizing certain aspects of the bill, such as its possible use against TBVC citizens.

During the debate earlier this week, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) pointed out that the maximum penalty for employing or harbouring an "illegal" alien — R5 000 — as proposed in the bill, was the same as that proposed in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill for employing an "illegal" black.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said in the debate this week that the government claimed it wanted to treat all aliens equally, even if they were from TBVC states.

But they were not prepared to give TBVC citizens the same privileges as aliens from other countries — such as the possibility of becoming South African citizens and getting jobs and education

The bill was read a third time after the PFP had called a division in which the Conservative Party and New Republic Party voted with the government in favour of the measure — Sapa

NATIONAL

Argus 27/5/86

Workers have poor image of employers — report

Labour Reporter

MIGRANT workers are "seriously alienated from the private enterprise system in South Africa", according to a recent research document.

The research, by social scientist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, is published by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal in Indicator, a new series described as a "barometer of social trends".

A nation-wide survey of migrant workers showed they had a poor image of their employers.

Of the sample, 78 percent believed their employers "worked with and supported the Government", while 73 percent said their employers did not care about "blacks as people".

Migrant workers were also more inclined than urban blacks to support State ownership of business or joint worker-owner management of businesses, said Professor Schlemmer in his paper.

Questions about the economy were put to migrant workers "hypothetically for an independent black country to avoid the results being influenced by the image of white employers in South Africa".

The results were compared with a similar survey conducted among urban blacks in 1981.

While 78 percent of urban blacks thought that businesses should be owned privately by all races, only 52 percent of migrants agreed.

Thirty-one percent of migrants thought factories should be managed by businessmen and employees together, while only 17 percent of urban blacks agreed with this proposition.

However, migrant workers were "less inclined to support welfarism" and social security than the urban people.

"Nevertheless, even the migrant workers contain majorities of 60-75 percent in favour of social security and welfare policies and they seem equally divided on the issue of State v private

R3,5 billion

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Cost of homelands, influx control

CAPE TIMES 5/4/84 (200)

Political Staff

THE COST of the two key pillars of the government's policies for black people — the homelands and influx control — has now risen to more than R3,5 billion a year.

South African taxpayers are now paying more than R1,7 billion for the ten homelands, R126,5 million for consolidation and R267,6 million for decentralization.

They will also pay out a record R130,4 million in subsidies to bus companies for transporting black commuters — and the South African Transport Services has estimated it will lose R750 million "rendering socio-economic passenger services".

These huge figures are contained in the budget presented to Parliament last week by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and in a Sats information paper released when the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, presented his budget earlier this year.

They show that taxpayers are now paying a heavier and heavier price for the policies aimed at providing separate political homelands for black people in South Africa and denying them the vote in the rest of the country.

Moreover, the Department of Co-operation and Development is to increase its spending on population control and "settlement" by more than 28 percent to a total amount of R138,2 million during the current financial year.

The department is to spend R3,1 million on regulation of labour, R3,9 million on "repatriation", R2,3 million on residential control and R128,4 million for "settlement".

During the 1983-4 financial year, it was budgeted to spend R107,2 million on these items.

The only item to have come down during the current financial year was the estimated expenditure for consolidation, which dropped from R160,8 million to R126,5 million.

For the rest, the cost of the homelands and influx control has gone up

It includes: Commission for Co-operation and Development — R98 000, Commissioners-General — R235 000, Consolidation — R126 500 000, "Development towards self-determination" — R288 223 000, Assistance to governments of self-governing states — R1 013 030 000, Foreign Affairs vote for "Foreign Aid and Development" — R637 790 000 (includes aid to independent homelands), Regulation of labour — R3 086 000, Repatriation — R3 964 000, Residential control — R2 309 000, Population registration and identification of persons — R8 233 000, Transport subsidies for public passenger transport — R130 424 000, Sats losses on passenger services — R750 000 000, Decentralization incentives — R267 600 000.

While much of it is taken up with either keeping black people out of the cities, or bringing them into the cities to work, or trying to encourage industries to move to decentralized areas, or the running of the homeland governments each with their cabinets, parliaments and civil service, some of this money is going to essential services

For example, when Mr Horwood said R4,2 billion would be spent on education during the current financial year, this did not not include the education budgets in the various homelands.

With increasing reports of poverty in the rural areas, it is clear that this type of spending will have to increase for basic education and social welfare services to be maintained.

Moreover, with the expectation that the decentralization programmes will become more expensive as the economy improves — when the demand for labour in the cities will increase — it seems clear that these amounts will continue to increase in the future.

This year's budget shows that taxpayers of all races are paying a heavy price for the homelands policy.

R770m 'wasted' on apartheid

Cape Times 5/4/84

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government planned to waste nearly R770 million on apartheid this year, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said last night

He said during the second reading debate on the budget that this showed how far short the budget fell as an instrument of reform

Apartheid expenditure exceeded the budgets for 10 departments

"What a transformation there would be in South Africa if the planning of the budget had been undertaken with genuine reform as a number one priority

"But, tragically, ideology has once again been a determining factor."

Dr Boraine's list of "wasted expenditure" on apartheid included regulating black labour and presence in white areas (R96,6-million), developing black areas towards self-determination (R414,6-million), black citizenship certificates and identity documents (R6,7-million), population registration (R7,8-million), group areas demarcation and administration (R10,3-million) and industrial decentralization (R232,2-million)

He said abandoning the apartheid ideology would transform the administration of areas like education This was at present divided 18 ways between four divisions in government departments, four provincial administrations and 10 homeland governments

Health was administered separately for four race groups under three government departments and the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, had promised four budgets in the new Parliament next year

Dr Boraine said he had no doubt, however, that the single Minister of Finance would be white, keeping final financial power in white hands

Business

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Resumption of second reading debate on the budget — Sapa

Cape Times 6/4/84 (200)

Contradiction in SA's policy on urban blacks

The Pattern of Politics

By HERMANN GILIOMEE

AT the heart of the black-white struggle in South Africa lies a fundamental contradiction in government policy — that between "excorporating" blacks as political citizens but incorporating them as industrial citizens

This is a relatively new development in the struggle of more than 200 years

By the early 1970s the exclusion of blacks from the political system by granting them independence in designated homelands was merely a vague ideological goal As far as black labourers were concerned, there was a common resolve among whites to deny them participation in the normal industrial relations machinery and to refuse recognition of black trade unions

By the end of the 1960s there was also a tendency among some Nationalists to regard black labourers as temporary, almost immaterial fixtures on the industrial scene

The crudest expression of this policy was given in the late 1960s by Mr Sampie Froneman who stated "Blacks are only supplying a commodity, the commodity of labour It is labour we are importing and not labourers as individuals"

Over the last eight years this policy has changed dramatically After Transkei received independence in 1976, the political exclusion of blacks from citizenship of South Africa has become a legal fact

Formally, the one-third of the blacks who have already have been de-nationalized — and their descendants — can no longer make any claims upon the South African state

Contrast

In stark contrast, 1979 saw the acceptance of the black labour force as a permanent and integral part of the South African economy Thus we have the widening exclusion of blacks from *political* citizenship and other political rights at the same time as we have the acceptance of blacks as people with growing *industrial* civil rights — the right to form trade unions, to strike, etc

As if this conflict is not stark enough, it is being compounded by the state's attempt to keep urbanization of blacks down to a minimum at a time of high unemployment and an acute struggle to survive for many in the homelands

At a conference of the Legal Resources Centre recently held near Grabouw several speakers addressed this theme Under the committed and inspiring leadership of Mr Arthur Chaskalsson, the Legal Resources Centre has played a crucial role in the court cases leading to the Komani and Rikhoto decisions

These judgments have been widely interpreted as an important extension of permanent urban residence rights to blacks (the so-called Section 10 rights)

The judgments have also fitted in with the vision of a steadily expanding pool of urban insiders who would increasingly identify with South Africa's political and economic system and who would be available for co-optation as a stabilizing element in the urban black population

The Grabouw conference made it quite clear that this vision does not take into account the dynamic of political exclusion as more homelands take independence, and the number of people with permanent urban residence rights decreases

Although the government will not take away Section 10 rights there are some measures in place which will have the effect that the proportion of people with South African citizenship and vested urban residence rights — the so-called insiders — will not grow but shrink.

In a compelling analysis, Mr Geoff Budlender explained that there are currently three categories of blacks relative to the citizenship issue

(i) One for people like the Zulus whose homelands have not yet taken independence — they are considered South African citizens, like whites or coloureds,

(ii) One for people like the Tswanas and Xhosas whose homelands are independent — they are considered new foreigners, and,

(iii) One for people who have never been South African citizens, like Mozambicans

Any black child born after his designated homeland has taken independence can never become a South African citizen or acquire permanent urban residence rights.

bargaining that is now taking place on an increasing scale is the closest thing South Africa yet has to multiracial decision-making"

The Industrial Court has gone further than anyone expected in establishing progressive case law in the field of labour relations

In a series of far-reaching judgments the notion of fair employment practices has been introduced as a key concept Whereas common law grants no rights to workers, the Industrial Court has gone the other way and recognized workers' rights

In the Precision Tools judgment the court has even gone as far as decreeing that workers have a right to security of employment unless good reasons exist to terminate it

Put simply, a migrant cannot be fired simply because he is a migrant The entire emphasis in this field is one of black rights and participation in a common system

Clearly this emerging and widening notion of common industrial civil rights for blacks is in contradiction to their exclusion as political citizens

With thriving homelands and negligible unemployment this contradiction need not be as explosive as it is set to become especially when the citizenship laws start to bite But the homelands cannot support much more than 10 percent of its inhabitants and the drought will accelerate the massive exodus (forced or voluntary) of blacks from the white farms

The eyes of the two to three million blacks who are currently unemployed are turned to the cities for employment opportunities But they have not been able to go there As a result of rigid influx control measures over the last 25 years, South Africa is about 10 percent under-urbanized — about three million people have been stopped from urbanizing

Workplace

The workplace is the arena where an unresolved conflict between incorporation and excorporation will be played out.

A strategy of effectively co-opting only the urban black insiders may stand a chance if the trade unions see the interests of the insiders as being separable from those of the outsiders and try to protect only insider interests

However, all the evidence from the field indicates that the trade union leadership is united in its resolve to resist the division between insiders and outsiders, to prevent the retrenchment of outsiders during economic slumps, to fight influx control and political excorporation.

Given the survival struggle in the homelands, the stakes will be raised enormously in the workplace in the

Black commuters on their way to work . . . industrial citizens

Cont.

CAPE TIMES 6/4/84

(203)

Xhosa child

Theoretically a Xhosa child born after 1976 and living with his Transkeian "insider" parents in Cape Town or Johannesburg has no right to be in the city

In *practical* terms this must now be settled as they go to school, become eligible for employment, housing etc

If their theoretical status is enforced they will have to resign themselves to taking last place in the jobs and housing queue

The government has not implemented this and is unlikely to do so But neither has the law been changed

The pool of blacks with Section 10 rights has also been shrunk by the policy of diverting, as far as possible, all new township development to the homelands

Living in homelands, blacks cannot build up a right to Section 10 rights And blacks without these rights are people subject to arbitrary discretion who can be endorsed out without any recourse to law.

Diametrically opposed to the excorporation tendency are the developments in the field of industrial relations after the 1979 watershed of recognizing black trade union rights Here blacks are encouraged to become part of the labour dispensation of South Africa

As John Kane-Berman put it "The collective years to come. A man without Section 10 rights who is dismissed faces the prospect of becoming destitute in the homelands

One of their hopes lies in their membership of a union and clearly union leaders will increasingly be prepared to go to great lengths not to let them down

The other hope lies in illegal squatting on the perimeters of the cities. The survival struggle in the homelands is already leading to influx control breaking down irrevocably as desperate men and women, bypassing the Orwellian structures of labour control, converge upon the cities

Let there be no illusion The real issue facing South Africa is the conflict between political excorporation and industrial incorporation of blacks, between political non-citizenship and industrial citizenship

It is for this reason that the third of the so-called Koornhof Bills which will deal with influx control — and still is to come before parliament — is of vital significance

Fortunately there are signs of a serious government rethink on the entire issue of urban black political rights which goes outside the bounds of current policy The country's future stability depends on the contradictions in government policy being resolved in a satisfactory way

Migrant workers are 'intruders at home'

ARGUS 11/4/84 (200)

Staff Reporter

WHEN Cape Town's migrant labourers go home for their three weeks' annual leave, their children often regard them as "intruders".

This is one of the findings of a survey on relationships between fathers living in "bachelor quarters" at Nyanga and Guguletu and their children.

The study, Men Without Children, was done by Zimbabwe University research fellow Mrs Pamela Reynolds for the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa.

One migrant labourer said: "In the three weeks of leave, the first few days are very difficult as the children are very frightened even if I speak."

"IT MAKES ME VERY SAD"

Another worker said: "When I return, I find that the children are a bit unruly. They do not have much respect for their mother. I try to correct that, and for the first few days I am an intruder. It makes me very sad."

Mrs Reynolds said the children of many migrant workers are denied living with their fathers for 94 percent of the year, sometimes for their entire childhood.

She interviewed 90 migrant workers living in four hostels in Nyanga and Guguletu.

Almost all the men she interviewed "cherish an ideal of fatherhood". But, because of lack of time, it was almost impossible for them to impart the love, respect, obedience and discipline they wished for in their children.

Cape Times, 13/6/84 (200)

Commissioners' courts 'compromised'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Commissioners' courts had become "symbols of discrimination and oppression" and were "hopelessly compromised" by government policy, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

It was for these reasons, she said during debate on the Hoexter Report, that she agreed with the commission's recommendation that these courts have their work amalgamated with the other courts, which fall under the Department of Justice.

In his report, Mrs Suzman said, Mr Justice Hoexter had said it was "monstrous and untenable" that commissioners in the black courts, acting as judicial officers, actually carried out the administrative work that implemented government policy.

She added that because government policy was synonymous with apartheid these commissioners were hopelessly compromised even before they started their duties.

These courts had become symbols of oppression and discrimination, especially in the urban centres where they heard "so many thousands of pass law cases".

However, even if the duties of commissioners' courts were transferred, Mrs Suzman said, she feared magistrates' courts would be unable to cope with all the work And the government, as it had done in the past, might just solve the problem by deporting thousands of pass offenders from South Africa.

"The solution is not just in the revision of the judicial arrangements, it is in the revision of the wretched laws themselves — indeed, their repeal."

Mrs Suzman said she did not believe the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, when he said only about seven percent of the country's prisoners were influx control offenders. The commission said 52 percent had sentences of less than four months, and Mrs Suzman said one could take it most of these came from influx control

She added that the Hoexter Commission, just like the Smit and Fagan Commissions in 1940 and 1948, had questioned the need for the pass laws.

"It is a pity the commission did not come out and unequivocally call for the abolition of these penal sanctions against people held under the pass laws."

● Earlier Mr Coetsee said the government had accepted in principle the recommendation on rationalization of special courts for black people.

Mr Coetsee said the commission had been instructed to investigate incorporation under the Minister of Justice of judicial functions for which other ministers were presently responsible.

Details of the rationalization programme would be made known "within the foreseeable future". — Sapa

POVERTY

'Women forced to stay single, claim

Staff Reporters

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 breadline

● More than two million families in South Africa live below the breadline, Dr Norman Reynolds, chief economist of the Zimbabwean Ministry of Finance, told the inquiry

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 re-locations of people not needed by the economy to impoverished homelands, with poverty and unemployment being exported from urban areas into "bantustans".

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

Study on black single parents

Staff Reporter

IN TWO papers debated at the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development, black men were criticized for their attitudes towards, and treatment of, women

In a study on the increasing number of women choosing single parenthood above marriage (or remarriage), 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 1 703 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, resettlement 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"

200

S. Times 22/4/84

Influx Bill put on ice

THE potentially explosive influx-control legislation being considered by a parliamentary select committee is unlikely to surface before the end of this session.

This raises the intriguing possibility that the Bill — presently titled Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, but certain to be renamed — will have to be tackled by the new tricameral parliament

Government sources indicated this

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

week that, although close attention was being given to the Bill, there were a number of "processes" that had to be clarified before significant advance could be made

The Bill — widely known as the Third Koornhof Bill — has arguably been one of the most controversial pieces of legislation the Government has been called upon to handle since its commitment to "reform"

So far this session three scheduled meetings of the parliamentary select committee handling the Bill have been cancelled, and in Government and Opposition circles there appears an acceptance that its work will not be completed before mid-June, when the present session ends.

Sources indicated that the Government was on the horns of a dilemma in its handling of the legislation

Government spokesmen have made it clear that they hope for the widest possible consultation with blacks on constitutional issues — one of the most profound of which is influx control

At present the Government's attention is concentrated on trying to establish a viable forum for discussion with black communities, a time-consuming and difficult process given the deep division in the black communities between "collaborationists" and "non-collaborationists"

At least four major sites for discussions on the issue have arisen

- Most prominent of these is the Cabinet sub-committee on urban blacks announced last parliamentary session which held its first meeting immediately after the referendum on November 2
- The parliamentary select committee on the Constitution which is examining the Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill with the knowledge that the Government has accepted the need for changes to the Bill
- The periodic meetings with homeland heads of states and the leaders of the self-governing homelands.
- A smaller but still vital investigation into how the judicial functions in influx control can be brought under the Department of Justice.

Test

The Government is apparently determined not to steamroller the legislation, its third attempt to lessen the harshness of the present influx legislation without diminishing its effectiveness.

But the delays in getting to grips with the problem now raise the real possibility that the Bill — one of the most sensitive on the Government agenda — will have to be dealt with by the three-chambered parliament.

Government sources accept that the Bill could well be one of the first major tests of the new dispensation given the obvious reluctance of coloured and Indian co-governors to be associated with influx-control measures against blacks.

A possibility being increasingly punted is that the Bill could be held over for some time before being presented to Parliament.

'Foreign' UIF offices hinder workers

CAPE TIMES 24/4/84

Staff Reporter

THE BLACK Sash Advice Office has focused attention on problems encountered by people trying to claim unemployment benefits, according to a report of its activities in March

Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers experienced delays and problems because their governments' Unemployment Insurance Fund offices were in another country

"The UIF contributions levied from contract workers from Ciskei and Transkei are paid by the South African Government to those two governments," the report explains

"Transkeian contract workers, if they lose their job, have to return to the area from whence they were recruited and make their applications to the magistrate there

"Ciskeian contract workers, according to the consul-general, should apply to the headquarters of the UIF in Zwelitsha with their blue cards" (The Ciskei administrative centre is in Zwelitsha, outside King William's Town)

The Black Sash report cited an example of misunderstandings in attempts to claim unemployment benefits

"A contract worker was fired for asking for an increase in his wages He was paid out only R150 and his railfare back to Transkei after the intervention of the contracts commissioner (to whom we sent him) Only at this point did the company apply for a UIF card for him — so there will be a number of months' delay before the card arrives and his application can be processed"

● The February report of the Black Sash Advice Office quoted figures showing the number of pass offences convictions in the Cape Peninsula had dropped from 9 363 in 1982 to 3 209 in 1983, while figures for the rest of the country had shown a 42 percent increase

"The only reason that we can think of for this decrease is that the Administration Board officials have spent a large amount of time raiding various squatter communities to demolish plastic shelters and confiscate goods

"The raids seem to have concentrated on the demolitions of unauthorized structures rather than the arrest of their occupants," the report said

Decline in migrant labour income from SA

(200) Star 26/4/84

Labour Reporter

Severe problems lie ahead for African countries dependent on income from migrant labour exported to South Africa.

Over the past decade the number of foreign black migrant workers in South Africa has dropped by half, and all the indications point to an even sharper reduction in coming years.

This is the prognosis of Dr Erich Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, writing on the future of labour migration to South Africa in the journal "Africa Insight"

Apart from internal pressures to reduce the percentage of foreign migrant labour, the Southern African Labour Commission in 1983 voted to withdraw migrant labour on a "phased basis". The SALC comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Lesotho is likely to suffer most from future cutbacks

The International Labour Organisation has estimated that more than 200 000 Basotho are employed as migrant workers in South Africa — more than 10 times the number gainfully employed in the small landlocked and mountainous country

By far the majority of Basotho are employed in mining and quarrying, traditionally the largest importers of foreign black labour

However, since 1974 the demand for foreign labour has fallen rapidly.

In 1982, more than 100 000 of these workers were Basotho, with 51 000 from Mozambique and 18 000 from Botswana

Dr Leistner gives four main reasons for the mining industry's falling demand

- The threat of a cut-off in labour supplies by the countries concerned for political reasons This occurred in Mozambique with the Machel take-over and establishment of Marxist rule Malawi, once the largest pool of migrant mine labour, forbade further recruitment after a aircraft crash in April 1974
- The rising gold price over recent years which enabled the mines to raise wages and thus attract more South African workers to the mines
- Deepening recession and growing unemployment which induces South African workers to seek work on the mines
- The mining industry's desire to have a more stable and productive workforce which would favour local as opposed to foreign labour

An estimate of the amount accruing to neighbouring countries from migrants earnings in South Africa was R550 million in 1982

With the demand for foreign labour diminishing in South Africa, the future looks bleak for the thousands of workers who have little hope of employment at home.

MONDAY, 30 APRIL 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

200 Hansard Q.601.

South African/foreign workers

30/4/84 1041

478. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1983 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act;

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana;

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) South African Black Workers

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	132 061	43 721	175 782
Mining and Quarrying	124 077	1 549	125 626
Manufacturing	264 504	40 966	305 470
Electricity	42 813	3 828	46 641
Construction	213 302	2 793	216 095
Wholesale and Retail Trade	146 204	39 529	185 733
Transport	100 588	8 951	109 539
Financing and Insurance	21 280	3 729	24 909
Domestic Services	58 716	137 560	196 276
Other	122 256	24 601	146 857
Total	1 225 701	307 227	1 532 928

(b) Foreign Black Workers

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	74 742	12 140	86 882
Mining and Quarrying	561 581	908	562 489
Manufacturing	118 485	18 249	136 734
Electricity	24 323	2 974	27 297
Construction	114 230	631	114 861
Wholesale and Retail Trade	57 435	14 525	71 960
Transport	43 700	9 032	52 732
Financing and Insurance	17 069	4 004	21 073
Domestic Services	28 033	108 060	136 093
Other	61 767	10 337	72 104
Total	1 101 365	180 860	1 282 225

(2) (a) Transkei

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	33 262	3 266	36 528
Mining and Quarrying	181 285	21	181 306

	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	41 410	970	42 380
Electricity	11 612	201	11 813
Construction	48 449	194	48 643
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10 306	1 486	11 792
Transport	10 770	301	11 071
Financing and Insurance	3 441	123	3 564
Domestic Services	3 291	20 445	23 736
Other	18 558	1 260	19 818
Total	362 384	28 267	390 651

(b) Bophuthatswana

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	16 338	5 646	21 984
Mining and Quarrying	56 217	786	57 003
Manufacturing	42 938	10 882	53 820
Electricity	6 004	2 166	8 170
Construction	37 068	176	37 244
Wholesale and Retail Trade	28 857	9 913	38 770
Transport	21 249	7 984	29 233
Financing and Insurance	9 239	3 280	12 519
Domestic Services	12 363	64 682	77 045
Other	25 447	6 816	32 263
Total	255 720	112 331	368 051

(3) (a) Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Moçambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ciskei, Venda and others, including SWA

(b) Angola

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	15	1	16
Mining and Quarrying	4	—	4
Manufacturing	5	—	5
Electricity	1	—	1
Construction	15	—	15
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3	—	3
Transport	—	—	—
Financing and Insurance	—	—	—
Domestic Services	3	3	6
Other	17	1	18
Total	63	5	68

Botswana

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 054	370	1 424
Mining and Quarrying	19 317	—	19 317
Manufacturing	1 193	67	1 260
Electricity	558	9	567
Construction	722	1	723
Wholesale and Retail Trade	496	54	550
Transport	517	34	551
Financing and Insurance	134	13	147
Domestic Services	270	636	906
Other	462	60	522
Total	24 723	1 244	25 967

Lesotho

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 697	306	2 003
Mining and Quarrying	123 298	13	123 311
Manufacturing	5 909	397	6 306
Electricity	1 323	77	1 400
Construction	4 365	20	4 385
Wholesale and Retail Trade	996	191	1 187
Transport	1 096	174	1 270
Financing and Insurance	562	75	637
Domestic Services	297	1 913	2 210
Other	2 595	493	3 088
Total	142 138	3 659	145 797

Malawi

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	4 372	13	4 385
Mining and Quarrying	19 462	3	19 465
Manufacturing	1 228	9	1 237
Electricity	169	1	170
Construction	350	—	350
Wholesale and Retail Trade	595	3	598
Transport	448	—	448
Financing and Insurance	216	—	216
Domestic Services	1 379	599	1 978
Other	773	2	775
Total	28 992	630	29 622

Mocambique

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	4 602	4	4 606
Mining and Quarrying	53 830	—	53 830
Manufacturing	673	5	678
Electricity	22	1	23
Construction	334	—	334
Wholesale and Retail Trade	366	1	367
Transport	193	1	194
Financing and Insurance	64	—	64
Domestic Services	635	15	650
Other	471	1	472
Total	61 190	28	61 218

Swaziland

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	782	97	879
Mining and Quarrying	13 628	—	13 628
Manufacturing	856	121	977
Electricity	45	10	55
Construction	82	1	83
Wholesale and Retail Trade	128	21	149
Transport	108	38	146
Financing and Insurance	62	30	92
Domestic Services	62	441	503
Other	191	70	261
Total	15 944	829	16 773

Zambia

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	257	—	257
Mining and Quarrying	40	—	40
Manufacturing	57	2	80
Electricity	—	—	—
Construction	40	—	40
Wholesale and Retail Trade	68	2	70
Transport	45	1	46
Financing and Insurance	16	—	16
Domestic Services	119	6	125
Other	68	1	69
Total	731	12	743

Zimbabwe

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 160	1	1 161
Mining and Quarrying	240	2	242
Manufacturing	441	4	445
Electricity	47	2	49
Construction	267	—	267
Wholesale and Retail Trade	525	—	525
Transport	582	3	585
Financing and Insurance	269	1	270
Domestic Services	3 656	26	3 682
Other	515	1	516
Total	7 702	40	7 742

Ciskei

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	4 743	322	5 065
Mining and Quarrying	20 857	12	20 869
Manufacturing	15 757	4 843	20 600
Electricity	1 937	402	2 339
Construction	14 058	73	14 131
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8 959	2 104	11 063
Transport	2 627	206	2 833
Financing and Insurance	1 299	341	1 640
Domestic Services	3 897	14 998	18 895
Other	6 745	1 215	7 960
Total	80 879	24 516	105 395

Venda

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	6 280	2 112	8 392
Mining and Quarrying	5 248	71	5 319
Manufacturing	7 751	891	8 642
Electricity	2 493	77	2 570
Construction	8 314	163	8 477
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5 997	674	6 671
Transport	5 943	160	6 103
Financing and Insurance	1 724	91	1 815
Domestic Services	1 961	3 998	5 959
Other	5 808	337	6 145
Total	51 519	8 574	60 093

Other (SWA included)

	Male	Female	
Agriculture	180	2	182
Mining and Quarrying	68 155	—	68 155
Manufacturing	246	58	304
Electricity	112	28	140
Construction	166	3	169
Wholesale and Retail Trade	139	76	215
Transport	122	130	252
Financing and Insurance	43	50	93
Domestic Services	100	298	398
Other	117	80	197
Total	69 380	725	70 105

Hansard Q. Col. 1051 30/4/84

National states: employed persons

676 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) National State	Employment as at 31 March 1984
kwaZulu	14 203
Qwaqwa	3 494
Lebowa	4 462
Gazankulu	1 681
KaNgwane	343
kwaNdebele	—
Total	24 183

(b) National State	Employment as at 31 March 1984
kwaZulu	11 968
Qwaqwa	1 887
Lebowa	6 623
Gazankulu	5 009
KaNgwane	2 167
kwaNdebele	—
Total	27 654

The Corporation for Economic Development has also created 24 860 job opportunities in Agriculture and Transport in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei, as well as in areas not allocated to a specific national state.

The figures in question 1(b) do not include jobs created through financial assistance to Black businessmen and indirect employment created through the granting of credit facilities by wholesale concerns. These activities involve on estimated further employment figure of over 19 000.

Hansard Q. Col. 1052 30/4/84

Bhekumthetho settlement

743 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department intends to resettle the inhabitants of the Bhekumthetho settlement, near Mondlo; if so, (a) what is the nature of this settlement, (b)(i) why, (ii) when and (iii) where will they be resettled, (c) how many persons are involved and (d) what specified facilities will be provided for them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No.

Television licences/transmissions

747. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) How many television licences were issued in 1983 to persons living in the Cape Peninsula and (b) what was the income received from these licences;

(2) whether any persons with licensed television sets in the Cape Peninsula in 1983 were unable to receive TV2 transmissions; if so, (a) how many (i) were able and (ii) were unable to receive these transmissions and (b) (i) in what areas of the Cape Peninsula could these transmissions not be received and (ii) how much did the persons concerned pay in licence fees (aa) individually and (bb) in total?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Approximately 127 000

(b) Concessionary Licences: Approximately ... R168 000

Other licences: ... R5 040 000

Minus 5,5 percent commission paid to the Post Office R286 440

Total R4 921 560

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Approximately 65 000

(ii) Approximately 62 000

(b) (i) TV2 signals are very weak or reception is impossible in the following areas: Llandudno, Cape Town, Oranjezicht, Gardens, Three Anchor Bay, Vredehoek, Signal Hill, Tamboerskloof, Bantry Bay, Mouille Point, Bakoven, Camps Bay, Clifton, Fresnaye, Sea Point, Green Point, Woodstock, St James, Muizenberg, Zandvlei, Kalk Bay, Clovelly, Fish Hoek, Sunny Cove, Noordhoek, Simonstown, Glencairn, Elsies Bay.

(ii) (aa) Either R24 (concessionary licences) or R42 (ordinary licences) each.

(bb) Approximately R2 500 000.

Commissions of inquiry: commissioners

774. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance:

What are the current (a) financial arrangements and (b) conditions of employment relating to persons serving as commissioners on commissions of inquiry appointed by the State President?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) and (b) The financial arrangements and other instructions concerning commissions of inquiry are set out in Chapter T of the Financial Handbook issued in terms of section 39 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act no 66 of 1975). In essence what is provided for is a session allowance and the reimbursement, to chairmen and members of commissions, of their travelling, entertainment and subsistence expenses. Should the Chairman request a member to render services in his own private time other than normal preparations, provision is made for the payment to the member of an honorarium. The reimbursive payments are tax-free but the honoraria are taxable.

Hansard Q. Col. 1054 30/4/84

East Rand: commissioners' courts

795. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the East Rand Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

Cape Times 1/5/84

Pass-law courts: Less than 1% represented

200

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Less that one percent of nearly 284 000 black people who appeared in commissioners' courts last year had legal representation.

This emerges from a series of questions tabled in Parliament by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) and Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens).

The issue is certain to be raised this week during debate on the Co-operation and Development portfolio of Dr Piet Koornhof.

Commissioners' courts, which handle mainly black influx-control and passbook offences, have come under increased criticism recently after the Hoexter Commission said a separate legal system for blacks was unnecessary and repugnant.

The government has not yet said whether it plans to retain commissioners' courts under the Department of Co-operation and Development, hand them over to the Department of Justice or abolish them and have all offenders appear in magistrates' courts.

Figures given by Dr Koornhof show that 283 824 black people appeared in commissioners' courts in 10 administration-board areas last year Of these only 2 738, or 0,96 percent, had legal representation.

The total for each administration-board area, with the percentage of accused who had legal representation, is: Langa 7 890 (4,8), Orange Vaal 20 864 (0,1), Southern Orange 25 225 (0,7), Highveld 11 449 (6,2), Central Transvaal 26 464 (2,0), Western Transvaal 14 807 (0,3), Eastern Transvaal 15 891 ((0,9), Northern Transvaal 4 671 (0,3), West Rand 88 911 (0,3) and East Rand 67 652 (0,7).

Govt's urban black rethink 'just a delay'

3/5/84 (200) Star

The Government rethink on the third of the "Koornhof Bills" — the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — is seen by black community leaders as a delay in furthering the urban-homeland divide, not as a sign that influx control is about to be relaxed

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday that the Bill had been held over at his request because it failed to give effect to the Riekert Commission's recommendations

It would be replaced by a measure known as the Urbanisation Bill, which would come before the tricameral Parliament in the next session. The old Bill set extremely stringent qualifications for blacks to reside in townships and increased steeply the penalties for those who harboured or employed unqualified people Its harsh exclusionary measures won it the popular title of "Genocide Bill"

A United Democratic Front national executive member, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, said the Bill's replacement signified "postponement, not change"

He said· "This Government is committed to making the lives of black people miserable by taking them to the homelands where there are no jobs

"The spirit of the Orderly Movement Bill was to place a ban on people entering the townships The new Bill will give the Government time to close the loopholes

"And, as it will be put to the tricameral Parliament, it is clear the Government does not want whites to be seen as the sole perpetrators of this felony It wants coloureds and Indians to be seen as participating"

An Azanian People's Organisation spokesman, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, also said the scrapping of the Bill should not be viewed superficially. "I think they are working out a plan to sugar-coat the Bill and present it in a sweetened form."

Mr Curtis Nkondo, Transvaal UDF representative and president of the National Education Union of South Africa, said. "The fact that the new Bill is called the Urbanisation Bill means they are still going to draw a division between rural and urban people It seems that the Government will try and co-opt the township people on to its side."

A lone welcome for the replacement of the measure came from Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse, whose party is likely to be represented in Parliament when the new Bill is put before it. He said. "It is a move in the right direction. One only hopes it is indicative of a change of heart on the part of the Government which will signal the beginning of the scrapping of apartheid."

● See Page 4, World section.

The Cape Times

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1984

Second thoughts

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development is to be congratulated on his decision to withdraw the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, a measure which would have tightened an already onerous system of influx control It appears that the government has had second thoughts, noting the widespread opposition to the bill Dr Koornhof said that a new measure, the Urbanization Bill, would be introduced in the new tri-cameral Parliament after consultation with urban and rural black leaders

This is a wise decision After noting the range and intensity of opposition to the bill, the government would have been rash indeed to have rammed it through It is noteworthy that a succession of attempts by the Botha administration to "improve" the influx control legislation have suffered shipwreck. It seems almost as if an obstructive Verwoerdian bureaucracy is reluctant to ease influx control, in spite of the apparent wishes of a reformist Botha administration to take some of the sting out of apartheid

But what about next time? The government's dilemma is clear enough. There is strong pressure from the business lobby for labour to be freed of its restrictive shackles. On the other hand there remains Mr Botha's commitment to Verwoerdian apartheid for blacks He is ensnared in contradictions The result is that the apartheid bureaucracy, lacking a clear directive, tend to press ahead and manage things pretty well their own way. The existing influx control system, even without the proposed new bill, is oppressive and burdensome enough, destroying family life, causing thousands to be arrested and imprisoned each year and creating a legacy of humiliation and resentment which bodes ill for the future

Why beat about the bush? Influx control should be abolished and a crippling burden lifted from the shoulders of the black masses Whatever the problems of abolition, they are preferable to what happens at present. If it is argued that poverty-stricken rural blacks will stream to the cities, the reply is that they are already doing so, in spite of influx control A wise admnistration would take steps in both town and country to cushion the disruptive impact of abolition

CAPE TIMES 5/5/84 (200)

Koornhof: Minimum controls

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that controls on black urbanization should be kept to a minimum because they affected human dignity and led to confrontation

Dr Koornhof was addressing a conference of the Afrikaanse Studentebond in Stellenbosch.

Dr Koornhof quoted figures produced by the Stellenbosch University Futures Research Unit in 1982 estimating that South Africa's urban population would have risen to 31,7-million people by the end of the century, of whom 22,7-million would be black

"It is our policy that controls should be kept to the minimum because of their erosive effects on human dignity and the unnecessary confrontation between authority and the individual which accompanies it.

"Nevertheless there is a broad-based consensus that some intervention in the physical movement of people is necessary as a regulator of both the rate and the location of urbanization"

He conceded that this intervention should, as far as possible, be achieved by way of economic incentives and disincentives.

However direct control remained "an unavoidable necessity" if totally unacceptable, degrading and destructive living conditions were to be avoided.

Dr Koornhof said the private, public and semi-public sectors, as well as organized agriculture and the black people themselves should be invoved in planning an urbanization strategy.

This should give due attention to:

- Deconcentration of economic activity.
- Regional development stimulating formal and informal economic opportunities.
- Rural development, especially the development of self-supportive agriculture.
- Family planning programmes.
- Control over the pace of urbanization

CARNEGIE CONFERENCE ARGUS 9/5/84 (200)

The answer to poverty: raise productivity

In their article yesterday, Professors Herbert Grubel and Brian Kantor of UCT's School of Economics, rejected state welfare spending as a solution to the poverty problem. In this, the second of their two-part series, they give the economist's view of what can — and should — be done.

THE massive poverty in South Africa, as documented by the Second Carnegie Conference, can be ended only by raising the productivity and wealth of the poor

In yesterday's article we gave economic reasons and evidence that showed the impossibility of ending poverty by direct government spending programmes and corresponding taxation of the more productive members of society

Economists have endless debates with sociologists, psychologists, political scientists and philosophers about the nature and cause of poverty Fertile imaginations are able to invent an infinite variety of Utopias to deal with the problem

Our economics lead us to reject Utopian visions, especially if they require that the nature of man be changed Our views are based on the simple proposition that people are poor because they are not productive enough to earn the income needed for a higher living standard

Skills and capital

Therefore, the problem facing South Africa is how to make people more productive Experience around the world has shown that there is only one solution People must accumulate skills and capital to be able to produce more

We believe that no-one can do this for someone else The acquisition of skills useful for the production of goods and services, like all learning, is strictly a personal matter People must want and be able to do it

But skills are not enough To use them properly people need capital in the form of tools, buildings and machines to make them more productive

Poverty is eliminated most effectively when people accumulate their own capital Studies have shown that in the United States many thousands of new businesses are started every year by people who use their own resources to purchase the required equipment

Giant corporations

Contrary to public opinion, these businesses are a more important source of employment and capital formation than are the well-known giant corporations There are, in fact, very few of the latter, and in recent years they have employed ever fewer people

What can a government do to get people to accumulate skills and capital ?

The provision of publicly financed education is useful, but not essential The most important requirement is the creation of a safe and helpful environment for individuals to retain and enjoy the fruits of their own labour and capital.

The Industrial Revolution in England started after laws had established clear property rights, secure from arbitrary expropriation by feudal rulers

Favourable climate

Adam Smith's analysis of the benefits to society of self-interested behaviour helped create a favourable climate of opinion His powerful analysis, as well as those of the other early political economists, established that people who earned high incomes in voluntary exchange with each other did not exploit them. They merely received a return for their training, investment and risk-taking.

The belief that fair exchange is not robbery is necessary if individuals are to be left free to promote their own economic interests and, coincidentally, the interests of others with whom they deal

People will not work hard to acquire the skills and capital to earn higher incomes if they have to share it widely — especially with those who choose not to take the same path as they do.

There is an influential movement in South Africa which disputes the validity of the individualistic approach This movement sees the solution to poverty in collective action and in benevolent, direct government spending

The poor who are being seduced by this siren song should seek evidence for the success of such policies They should enquire why it is those countries that have adopted the collectivist approach that usually have to erect walls to keep their people inside

All the ambition in the world is of no use if individuals are denied opportunities to enter into free exchange with others It is one of the great tragedies of our age that governments in all countries, including South Africa, have erected such vast barriers to free exchange

Poor blacks are the most affected by such restrictions in South Africa They cannot buy or sell property where and when they want They may not live or work in the urban areas which offer the highest wages and opportunities for employment There are also legislated minimum wages that prevent individuals from gaining employment

Racial criteria

It is regarded as irrelevant that both potential employee and employer would regard themselves as better off, if wages were lower and employment available

It is not possible in South Africa to become a plumber, electrician or carpenter without a permit These, in turn, may not be obtained unless an apprenticeship is served. But the number of apprenticeships and the choice of apprentices is restricted by racial criteria It is not left to individuals to freely enter contracts of this kind

No-one can run a taxi, bus, truck or shipping business without a licence Before the age of regulation, business of this sort had traditionally been an important source of income for the poor

Ciskei law

In Santiago, Chile, private buses provide an extremely efficient and low-cost public transport system In Washington, DC, taxi licences are easy to acquire In New York and Johannesburg, licences are few in number and represent a very valuable resource to their holders Buses in Santiago and taxis in Washington employ thousands of people who otherwise would have swelled the ranks of the poor. And they provide convenient transportation for other poor people

The magnitude of South African regulation of the vital small-business sector staggers the imagination The Ciskei government is about to use its powers to make policies different to those of the Republic Next month, a new Ciskei law will come into effect which lists 1 200 existing laws which thereafter will not apply to businesses employing fewer than 20 people

Some of South Africa's laws that restrain free exchange serve a socially useful purpose Very often they enrich interest groups Many safeguard people against their own follies Some protect the public interest

As economists, we do not know whether these laws should be repealed or changed

However, we can say, without hestitation, that they are a great barrier to free exchange and growth in incomes Regulations that restrict opportunities to exchange, diminish incentives for the poor to acquire skills and make investments They explain a very significant part of the poverty found in South Africa today

Good news

The free market economist's message on how to eliminate poverty is a mixture of good and bad news The good news is that we know how to eliminate poverty fundamentally and permanently

Poverty will be eliminated if the laws and regulations that are applied encourage free exchange and allow participants in the economy to enjoy a large part of the extra income and output their actions produce Small government and competitive markets will be sufficient to the purpose

The bad news is that it will take time for the cumulative effects of the many small forward steps individuals will take in their own economic interests to manifest themselves

Economic progress may be steady, but it may be frustratingly slow, especially if the criteria of progress is understood in a relative rather than in some absolute sense — if it is racial income differences, rather than the growth in Black incomes, that are regarded as the measure of progress.

The Carnegie Conference has usefully pointed to a most serious problem. It needs attention Let is hope that it gets the right kind — the creation of favourable conditions for the acquisition of skills and the accumulation of capital

● *Professor Herbert Grubel is a visiting lecturer from Simon Fraser University, Vancouver*

Cape Times 10/5/84

Commissioners' courts: 'What a picture of white justice!'

200

By DAVE DALLING
Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton

IN A speech in the debate on the Co-operation and Development vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Dalling gave his impressions of a visit to the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and concluded "This is not justice It is administrative racial persecution"

Mr Dalling prefaced his remarks by quoting from the report of the Hoexter Commission, which was appointed to inquire into the structure and functioning of the courts

□ "In principle the Republic should have a single hierarchy of courts for all without reference to race or person"

□ "The judicial officers who preside in the commissioners' courts are not only functionaries of the executive but in addition are public servants with a special responsibility for carrying out the policy of the State as it is interpreted and proclaimed by the department of co-operation and development"

□ "The average standard of criminal justice administered in the commissioners' courts compares unfavourably with that of the magistrates' courts When an unrepresented accused is charged in the commissioner's court with an alleged contravention of an influx control measure the proceedings are generally characterized by undue haste and a disregard for procedural rules Such tendencies are entirely subversive of proper justice"

On April 18, 1984, I attended the Johannesburg courts for several hours On the front door of each court was affixed brand-new legal aid notices, rather strangely rubber stamped with the date February 24, 1978 The court orderly told me that these notices had been put up about a month previously (some days after the question on legal aid was answered in parliament) and that prior to that, no such notices had been displayed

Ironically, these signs can only be seen by court spectators and not by accused persons, who come up from the cells

Though I observed all the courts operating, time does not allow me to relate the entire experience. I will limit myself to what I saw in F Court (Court No 6)

During February, 1984 this court handled 1 755 cases relating to curfew and trespass at the average rate of 84 per day

The presiding officer was relatively young He lolled on the bench, often pointing at the accused He wore a legal gown without a jacket underneath and a short sleeved shirt His collar was loose and his tie skew His hair had not seen a barber for many months and his whole appearance was sloppy in the extreme

What a picture of white man's justice for all to see! His attitude towards accused people was, to say the least, grossly unsympathetic

The charges were put to the accused rapidly and in an almost unintelligible fashion, and the accused were required without any further explanation to plead immediately

On a plea of guilty, no evidence was heard and the conviction confirmed Sometimes evidence in mitigation was asked for, other times it was not The general level of sentences handed down was R20 or 40 days

On a plea of not guilty, the inevitable result was a two-week postponement Sometimes the prisoner was asked whether he wanted bail

Of those that were asked, all did Those who were not asked were just sent back to the cells for a further two weeks.

□ "While the vast majority of persons convicted in our criminal courts are non-white, the number of non-whites seeking legal aid in criminal cases is remarkably small"

The Centre for Applied Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand recently produced a study of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts A few quotations follow

● "Only about 0,21 percent of the number of people charged were legally represented"

● "Where an accused is unrepresented, the judicial officers should be more than usually vigilant to ensure that the accused person receives a fair trial In the case of the commissioner's court the heavy court work-load makes such vigilance impossible"

● "Such a high number of postponements should be a cause for concern, particularly because the accused persons are unrepresented and their right to bail is neither explained nor respected Usually the cases are postponed for a period of about two weeks and in most instances the accused are returned to custody and not released on bail at all"

In replies given to three questions recently the minister said

1) That legal aid was available in these courts, that notices to this effect were posted at the courts, and that no one had applied for legal aid

2) That prosecutors in these courts required no specific qualification, nor any specific practical experience

3) That presiding commissioners had to have passed the Lowest Civil Service Law Examination, though no practical experience was laid down Further, that fully one quarter of the commissioners acting had not achieved even this minimal qualification

Those who asked for bail were invariably granted bail of R50, more than double the amount of the probable fine

They, too, just went back to the cells Of those sent back to the cells on postponement, I have ascertained that a large proportion upon returning two weeks later for trial, are set free as the arresting officer very often fails to turn up

And we wonder about the crowded state of our prisons! If the presiding officer wanted any information from the accused he told the interpretor to ask "the man" what he had to say

No accused person complained at his treatment, but then no one was represented or even seemed to know or properly understand what was going on But the judicial conveyor belt never stopped to help him

What I witnessed confirmed the very worst of all that I have read these past weeks This is not justice, — it is administrative racial persecution

And I have only two questions for the minister

Are you not ashamed? Can you sleep easily in your ministerial bed, knowing that this is what is happening in your department?

And secondly — forgetting about the eventual transference of these courts — what are you going to do about it now? This week? This month?

Or are you going to leave it and permit injustice to reign supreme? And allow massive ill-will between the races to continue to build up? Those are the questions that demand answers

Pass-court control to Justice

CAPE TIMES 18/5/84

200

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The controversial black commissioners' courts are to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Justice from September 1, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced yesterday

Opposition justice spokesmen immediately demanded to know what tangible changes could be expected in the admistration of justice in the courts

Mr Coetsee announced the transfer during the debate on his budget vote in Parliament. The transfer is in line with a recommendation of the Hoexter Commission into legal reform Its final report was tabled in Parliament earlier this year

Influx control

The commission was highly critical of the racially separate nature of the courts and the inferior standard of justice they dispensed Commissioner's courts are a key element in the application of the government's black influx control laws

The PFP's chief justice spokesman, Mr David Dalling, said during debate that the quality of procedures and judgments in the courts might improve, but that would not solve the central problem surrounding commissioners' courts which was influx control laws

If the same officers were transferred to a new department and continued with the same duties, nothing would have changed

200 000 arrests

Pass laws, applicable only to blacks, resulted in over 200 000 arrests a year, and all those people had to be processed through the courts Changing the departments under which the commissioners' courts fell would not alter the figure, Mr Dalling said

It was possible that due to the more demanding procedures under the Department of Justice, the whole works would be gummed up causing a doubling up of the awaiting-trial prisoners and possibly the adoption of the same conveyor belt style of justice condemned in the Hoexter report.

Mr Coetsee said commissioners' courts applied the laws made by Parliament and under his department they would continue to do so

However, the racial connotation of the courts would now be removed It was possible that it would take time and negotiation to organize the accommodation aspects of the courts The courts would also benefit in terms of image, he said

Parliament and Politics

Homelands policy attacked

CAPE TIMES 27/6/84

200

By CHRIS FREIMOND

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — An alarming picture of how apparently unsuccessful the government's homelands policy has been was painted in Parliament yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

In a scathing attack on the government during the debate on the third reading of the Budget, Dr Slabbert said "I believe the time has come for us to restore sanity to government in this country, to call a halt to bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control."

For 30 years South Africa had developed a system of "bureaucratic patronage and privilege" which was costing a fortune.

The homelands policy in particular could be seen as a "vast exercise in bureaucracy production", he said.

Migrants

The states were becoming less able to support themselves economically

The per capita Gross Domestic Product — at 1970 prices — of the self-governing homelands increased from R40 in 1970 to R46 in 1980, an average annual increase of 1,3 percent, which was among the lowest in the world.

Improvement in living standards in the territories during the same period originated largely from outside, with income earned by migrant workers contributing 72 percent of the Gross National Income of the states

Development aid from South Africa comprised almost 77 percent of the total income of those administrations.

A total of R2 246 841 000 was paid directly and indirectly by South Africa to the independent and non-independent homelands. This constituted 8,86 percent of the 1984/85 South African Budget.

Destitute

"Put dramatically, the South African Parliament and taxpayer paid R2,246-billion rand this year for a policy which has succeeded in improving the per capita GDP of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980," Dr Slabbert said.

Between 1960 and 1980 combined homeland populations increased from 5 million to 11 million and although the number of people living below the Poverty Datum Line dropped from 99 percent to 81 percent, the number of people, in absolute terms, living below the PDL doubled from 4,1 million to 8,91 million.

The number of destitute people in the homelands had increased from 250 000 in 1960 to 1,43 million in 1980

Some incomes had risen, but mainly due to external wage increases and the salaries of the South African bureaucracy.

'Elite'

Giving Transkei as a specific example, Dr Slabbert said the total annual cost of the public service in the homeland, including the cost of the executive and MPs, was R226 581 000

"We are paying R226 581 000 for a bureaucratic elite in the Transkei What for? So that we can show the rest of the world that we have assisted 'a country', a tribe, to become self-sufficient and independent and to 'manifest its own national pride'.

"What does this mean in hard cash?" Dr Slabbert said.

He added that in Transkei:

- Altogether 85 percent of rural households were earning an income lower than a conservatively-calculated minimum subsistence level In 1979, the poorest 20 percent of rural households in Transkei earned only about R242 per annum. This was about 15 percent of a minimum subsistence income.

Clinics

- 33 percent of the rural population and 20 percent of the urban population received no training. Infant mortality was 130 per 1 000 births, which was among the highest in Africa.
- The average distance to clinics in rural areas was 7km, while the nearest doctors were an average of 13km away
- Rural households spent an average of 3,5 hours a day fetching water The per capita use of water was only 10,8 litres, against the hygienic norm of between 20 and 50 litres
- Food shortages were common and almost 20 percent of all children between six months and two years showed signs of the four most important nutritional diseases.
- There were serious housing shortages, with consequent overcrowding, particularly in urban areas

Labour reserve

- Only about 28 percent of the total national income was generated by the local economy, which showed that development of Transkei was largely a function of increased migrant earnings and transfers of money from South Africa.

"The Transkei Government itself states that one can hardly speak at present of a Transkei economy in any meaningful sense, more properly one must consider it a labour reserve

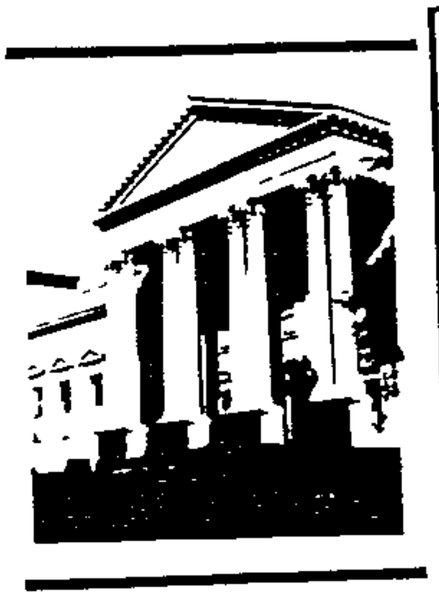
"I am not blaming the government for poverty, but we are paying R226 581 000 per annum for a bureaucratic elite living off the non-existent fat of the land in order to administer an economy which on its own terms is nothing else but a labour reserve," Dr Slabbert said.

The solution to South Africa's complex problems would cost money, and it was precisely for that reason that the country could not waste money on "useless and pointless bureaucratic exercises'

HNP men in SWA police?

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mrs Helen Suzman



Today's

event of a gas conversion plant being established for processing the gas from other marine gas fields,

(3) whether it is the intention to establish such a gas conversion plant, if so, where, if not, why not,

(4) whether it is planned to sink further boreholes in or near the Algoa basin, if not, why not,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) No

(2) Falls away

(3) No decision has as yet been taken in this regard, but Cabinet has already approved that the potential of gas occurrences discovered by Soekor in the course of its search for oil, and specifically the gas fields south of Mossel Bay, be investigated by means of further boreholes and studies It will only be possible to take a decision regarding the possible utilization of our gas sources after further information has become available concerning the location, nature and extent of these sources

(4) Yes.

(5) No, not at this stage

Hansard Q. Col. 1843 29/6/84

Detention of F Calata

*5 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 4 on 8 June 1984, Mr Fort Calata is being detained in the Diepkloof prison, if so,

(2) whether Mr Calata is suffering from (a) tuberculosis and/or (b) any other illness; if so, what (i) form of tuberculosis and/or (ii) other illness;

(3) whether he has been seen by a specialist, if not,

(4) whether a visit by a specialist will be or has been arranged for him, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Mr Fort Calata is incarcerated in the Johannesburg Prison, at Diepkloof, Johannesburg

(2) (a) Yes

(i) Pulmonary tuberculosis of the lungs

(b) Yes

(ii) Abnormal immobility of the right shoulder

(3) The medical treatment of prisoners is conducted by District Surgeons and this ruling also applies in the case of prisoners incarcerated at the Johannesburg Prison

The District Surgeon decides on the nature and extent of medical treatment as well as whether the services of a specialist or other medical practitioner are required Should the District Surgeon concerned give instructions in this regard, they are complied with Since his admission to the Johannesburg Prison, the prisoner has had nine consultations with the District Surgeon who is treating him for his ailments The prisoner also consulted an orthopaedic specialist on 14 June 1984 on recommendation of the District Surgeon and an appointment for a follow up consultation has already been made

Besides the regular medical treatment which the prisoner receives, medical tests are also taken to monitor his condition and X-rays of his chest and shoulder have been taken as well The prisoner also consulted a dentist on 24 May 1984.

(4) Falls away

*6 Mrs H SUZMAN—Law and Order—Reply standing over

*7 Mrs H SUZMAN—Law and Order—Reply standing over

Hansard Q. Col. 1845 29/6/84

Rikhoto judgment

*8 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black persons (a) had applied for and (b) were granted permanent residence rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhoto judgment as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT·

(a) 54 679

(b) 38 907, as at 31 May 1984.

Police stations: complaints/charges

*9 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether (a) complaints or charges laid at police stations and (b) representations made to members of the South African Police by political parties are given preference by the police in the execution of their duties, if so, (a) which political parties are given such preference and (b) why,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Yes It is the laid down policy of the South African Police to serve the public, which includes all groups of the community impartially in the execution of their functions.

The political affiliation of the person who lodges a complaint or makes representations is of no consequence to the Police

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he inform the House how it is then that the newly formed branch of the NP in Johannesburg North can claim that the security situation in Parkhurst has improved following contact between the party and the SA Police?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, this is a splendid example of public concern on the part of the NP I think the hon member can, however, make as fine a report to his constituency He made representations to me for the establishment of a police station and for more policemen in his constituency, which were granted He is welcome to report that back to his constituency He must just do his work [Interjections]

Wentworth: steps against certain persons

*10. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether any members of his Department took any steps in respect of a woman and three children in a flat in Wentworth on or about 20 June 1984, if so, why,

(2) whether the door of this flat was locked, if so, (a) by whom, (b) why and (c) when,

(3) whether this door was unlocked at a later stage, if so, (a) by whom, (b) why and (c) when,

(4) whether any other steps were taken in respect of (a) this woman and (b) the door of the flat, if so, (i) what steps, (ii) by whom, (iii) why, and (iv) when, in each case,

(5) whether an inquiry has been held into the matter, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

(6) whether any steps have been taken

LABOUR AFFAIRS Argus 9/7/84 (200)

Dairy workers strike: Seeking job continuity

PIPPA GREEN, The Argus's labour reporter, looks at the recent strike of milk delivery men

RECENT labour unrest in Cape Towns's dairy industry has touched at the heart of the contract labour system in South Africa

Last week's strike by 600 workers at the city's largest dairy, Dairybelle, is the fourth to hit local dairies in two months

In all the strikes, the dairyworkers' demands have been the same and have been brought forcefully and often inconveniently to the attention of thousands of non-African Cape Town people whose home milk deliveries have been disrupted

Many years of migrant labour, the uncertainty of living apart from their families, the anxiety of not being automaticaly assured of a job at the year's end and rebellion against hostel life are largely responsible for the current spate of unrest

At the major Cape Town dairies — Dairybelle, Van Riebeeck and Union — workers have demanded that the companies' labour recruiting system be changed

More than two years ago, long before the Retail and Allied Workers' Union appeared on the scene, striking Van Riebeeck workers claimed they were put back on a basic wage after returning to the homelands to renew their contracts

Rawu now has substantial membership among dairyworkers who are spelling out their aspirations more clearly

Workers claim the lack of individual contracts or "call-in-cards" has seriously jeopardised their chances of obtaining permanent urban rights in terms of Section 10,1 (b) of influx control legislation

Section 10,1 (b) applies to workers who have worked for the same firm for an unbroken period of 10 years

"Unbroken period" has always been a contentious legal issue and the introduction of black labour regulations in 1968, which made it compulsory for a migrant worker to return to his homeland to renew his contract, affected tens of thousands of migrants with long service

But in two historic Supreme Court cases in 1981 involving Johannesburg worker, Mehlolo Rikhoto and a Cape Town man, Stanford Booi, the court ruled that the four week return to the homelands at the end of the year was normal annual leave, which did not constitute a break in service

Difficult as it is to establish the city rights of long-term migrant workers, it is almost impossible, say labour lawyers, to win a case for a man who has taken three or four months unpaid leave within a ten year period

And dairyworkers' feel this is the crux of the matter

A call-in-card system, whereby migrants are recalled annually without breaking their contracts, they say, would prevent companies sending them home on long leave

Dairy company managements say they are willing to make certain changes to suit the workers, although some still want to regulate the flow of labour to the factory

Mr Lloyd Whitfield, managing director of Van Riebeeck, said the company was assisting workers to apply for Section 10, 1 (b) rights

Both he, and Mr Maarten Henning, general manager of Dairybelle, claimed that workers had in the past asked to go home for long periods

"Ten years later, they blame us for not getting their Section 10 rights," Mr Whitfield said

Mr Henning although initially reluctant, has agreed to institute a "call-in-card" system provided that he is able to "regulate" the labour supply

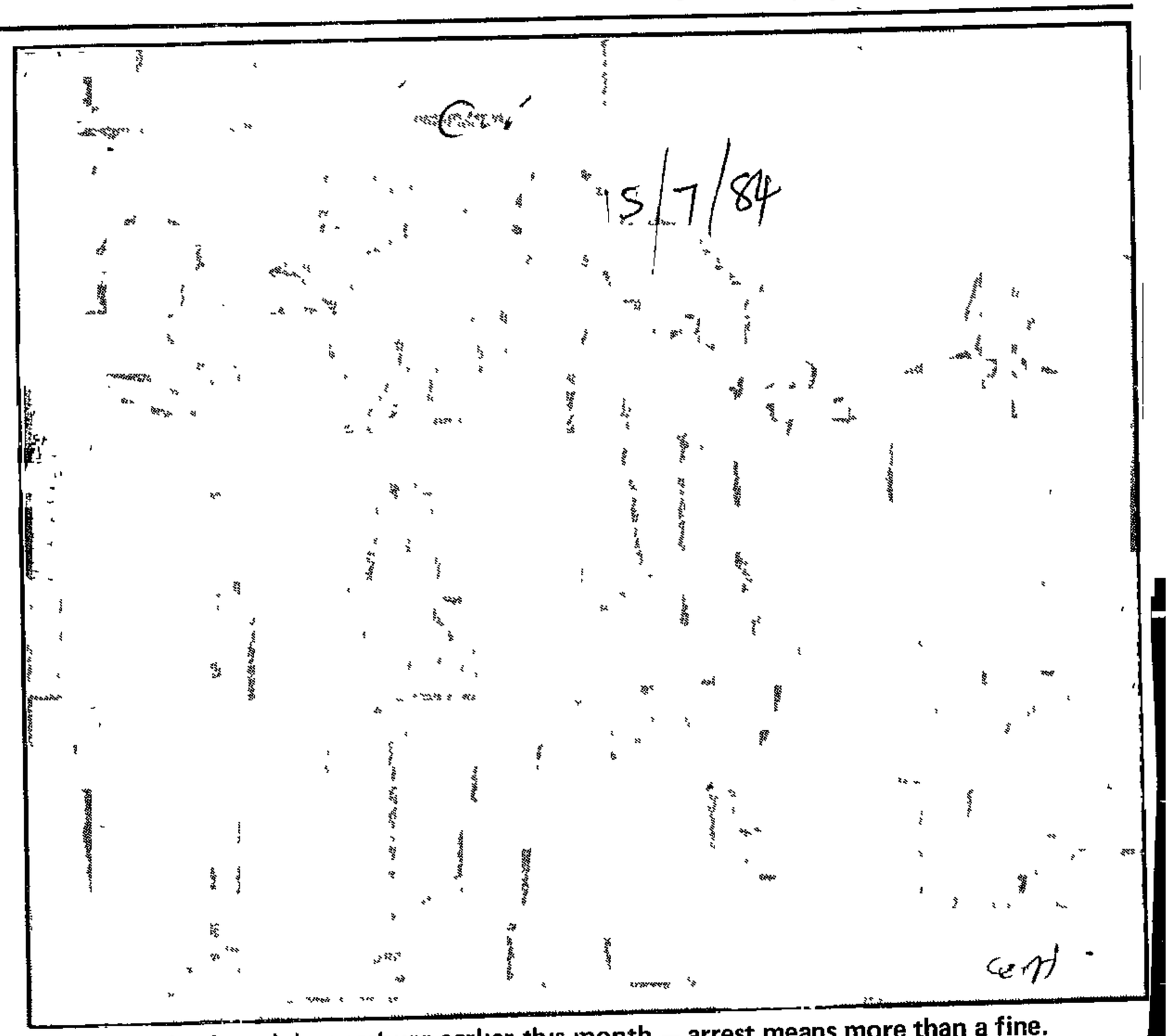
But there is another aspect to migrant labour, which has sparked off strikes

Company hostels, the city homes of many thousands of married men, are often a major bone of contention in industrial relations and Dairybelle workers have complained bitterly about the centralised hostel kitchen

It is a point which has been difficult for white management to understand

"The hostel is one of the most modern It cost me R1,2-million to put up I have hired a professional company to cook traditional Xhosa food Now 450 men tell me they want to cook their own food," Mr Henning said

Push me, pull you



A dompas check in Johannesburg earlier this month — arrest means more than a fine.

Pick 'n Pay workers on strike early this year — putting more than their jobs on the line

C. Press 15/7/84

. . . or how the pass laws provoke industrial unrest

A LEADING labour lawyer warned this that influx control laws were increasing the number of factory disputes over dismissals and retrenchments.

CP Correspondent: DURBAN

Geoff Budlender of Johannesburg's Legal Resources Centre told a conference on labour law in Durban that workers who lost their jobs were faced with having to go back to a "homeland" — where the chances of finding work were very poor.

"This raises the stakes enormously within the factory when disputes emerge over dismissals or retrenchments, because the price is so high," he said.

"The potential for conflict within the industrial structure is thus raised enormously."

Mr Budlender also said black workers in South Africa were caught between two sets of laws which push them in different directions — influx control laws kept their right to be in "white" areas' as insecure as possible

But the industrial court was trying to do the opposite in an attempt to keep industrial peace and stability by giving them security.

He said this conflict would lead to "one of the great political dramas of our time".

He told delegates that the SA Government had always wanted two conflicting things — a stable black workforce convenient to the workplace, but with a limit on the number of black people in "white" areas

They want their own political security by limiting the number of black people allowed into white areas and making their right to be there as insecure as possible.

"Over the last 20 years, there has been an increasing trend to meet these two conflicting demands through the migrant labour system," he said.

"The whole basis of the migrant labour system is to say to workers: You will be here while we need your labour and you will be somewhere else when we don't.

"In that way potential conflict between the two demands — for political security and for labour — is met.

"At the heart of the modern influx control system is the citizenship question."

But while influx control laws cut down on the number of people who can legally be in urban areas, the industrial courts are doing just the opposite, because they are trying to promote industrial peace

"At a time when more and more people are to become migrant workers, subject to deportation, the industrial courts says that there is a right to security of employment.

"At a time when people are increasingly told to leave the area at the end of their migrant labour contracts, the Industrial Court has recently ruled that it can be an unfair labour practice to refuse to re-employ a migrant worker "

He said this was not just a theoretical conflict-when there was high unemployment, job security became the most important issue for workers, and many strikes were related to job security.

"There is now growing pressure from workers on employers, industrial courts and the Department of Manpower itself, in regard to the right to job security," he said.

"Loss of employment is always a serious matter for a worker, but the influx control policy raises the cost."

If a workers loses his job, he or she has to leave the area immediately and go back to their homeland sit and wait until they are recruited for work again.

Mr Budlender warned that the situation would get much worse because the Government's citizenship policy excluded more and more people from being legally in "white" urban areas

'The worst is yet to come'

ACCORDING to Geoff Budlender, there are three categories of black people in SA as a result of the homelands policy.

- Those who are South African citizens in the full sense of the word, which includes people in homelands which are not yet independent.
- The second group is "new foreigners" — people who used to be South African citizens but have become foreigners because their homelands have become independent.
- Thirdly, there are the "aliens" who have never been South Africans These include people from outside SA, but also include people in "independent homelands" who have never been South African citizens.

"As the homelands become independent, the proportion of black people who are citizens of South Africa drops. They become 'new foreigners' and their children born after independence become aliens," said Mr Budlender.

None of these aliens may ever hold Section 10 rights — which allow them to be legally in "white" South Africa — and they can be deported at any time.

"What we see then is a gradual decrease in the number of black people who have the right to be in the city," he said.

"In law, every child born today of parents with Transkei citizenship is not permitted to be in an urban area without permission. That is a consequence which has not yet begun to bite because it is not yet being enforced properly."

RDM 17/7/84 200

Union attacks UIF card move

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MIGRANT workers whose employers refuse to renew their contracts — or end them by firing the workers — will now see this fact recorded on their Unemployment Insurance Fund cards

According to the director-general of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, this move is designed exclusively for workers from "independent" homelands whose UIF money is paid over to separate unemployment funds in the four homelands.

He said it was necessary for the authorities in these areas to know whether workers' contracts had been terminated and that the change had been made for this reason.

But yesterday the Metal and Allied Workers Union issued a statement sharply criticising the move.

It charged that the move "prejudged" court cases in which the right of employers to terminate or refuse to renew contracts was being challenged

The UIF cards must be submitted to the authorities by workers if they have lost their jobs and want to claim unemployment benefits

Employers are required to fill in on the card the reason the worker has lost the job Until now, three reasons were listed — resignation, retrenchment or "other" Now a fourth has been added termination or non-renewal of a contract.

Mawu's spokesman said this would enable UIF authorities to identify whether workers were migrants

If they were, they would not be able to claim benefits in the cities but would be sent back to the homelands to claim them.

"We also believe this new clause endorses the right of employers to end or refuse to renew contracts.

"This right is being challenged in several court cases at the moment and the new cards are prejudging the issue," he said

Dr Van der Merwe rejected this charge, adding that the change was the result of recent changes to the law allowing migrants from "independent" homelands to contribute to the UIF

Slabbert: Give aliens equal privileges

Cape Times 23/2/84

Political Staff

200

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government wanted to apply immigration laws equally to all races, but was not prepared to give all aliens equal privileges, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Dr Slabbert said the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, maintained that all aliens had to be treated under the same legislation even if they came from the independent homelands (TBVC countries), but aliens from these countries were denied some of the citizenship, accommodation and employment privileges granted to aliens from other countries such as Britain and West Germany.

Citizenship applications

He asked Mr Badenhorst if all aliens, regardless of which country they came from, had the same status and could apply for South African citizenship on the same basis

If the government was going to deal with the independent homelands as truly independent states, then the same standards had to be applied as were applied to other independent countries, he said

The bill is aimed at tightening up existing legislation governing aliens

The Progressive Federal Party has expressed fears that the bill may be used as an influx control measure against former South African citizens from the TBVC countries

Urbanization can't be stopped — President

Staff Reporters

URBANIZATION was a "universal and unstoppable process", the State President, Mr P W Botha, declared at the Cape National Party congress in Cape Town yesterday

However, he emphasized that urbanization should take place in an "orderly manner" to restrict possible undesirable social and economic side-effects

These were among several indications in Mr Botha's address to the Cape National Party congress yesterday that the government may allow some degree of legal urbanization of blacks

He said the cabinet committee under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, was considering draft legislation on urbanization

In addition to this, the government had already designed an "urbanization strategy" which encompassed not only the metropolitan areas but underdeveloped regions both inside and outside the homelands

Mr Botha also acknowledged there would be "fewer problems" today if the government had not disregarded important recommendations of the Tomlinson Commission, the key 1950s probe on which the government partly based its homelands policy

Mr P W Botha

Sketching the background to State attempts to deal with urbanization, he said the government had "with the best intentions" not implemented important elements of the Tomlinson Commission report

It wanted the blacks states to handle their own development without having to rely on white capital

"However, I am afraid this did not work"

The government had also learnt that any urbanization strategy could not be applied in metropolitan areas alone but should include economic decentralization, regional development and agricultural development in addition to industrial development

This was why the government had been giving attention to a comprehensive developmental strategy which incorporated these aspects

"However, I personally feel if we had listened to Professor Tomlinson, we would probably have had fewer problems today," he said

Dealing with the Black Urban Areas Act adopted in 1945 which, in Section 10, provided permanent residence rights for blacks in urban areas, he noted "Therefore, even in Dr Verwoerd's time, when there was talk of drastic removals of blacks, Section 10 people were already treated differently"

Viljoen welcomes move of blacks to cities

Export 2/10/84

PRETORIA — Black urbanisation was "inevitable and necessary", the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today

Addressing his first Press meeting as Cabinet Minister in his new enlarged capacity, Dr Viljoen said he would soon discuss the political rights of these people with their leaders

In giving his views on urbanisation, influx control and the squatter townships he said that while some considered black communities and black affairs as a problem, he saw South Africa's black population — "with their abilities and their talents and their dynamic drive towards progress and their human quality" — as a "tremendous asset".

He was committed to expanding, with the co-operation of black leaders and the Government, the opportunities of blacks to improve their quality of life

Referring to the political future of blacks outside the homelands he said he would strive to "work towards mutually acceptable structures and processes for ensuring participation by the black communities in political decision-making which affect their interests".

He added that the political structures would be determined in negotiations between the Government, black local authorities and community leaders

He would even talk to leaders who were strongly opposed to the Government, provided they were committed to peaceful change

The Minister said influx control should be seen positively and as part of a comprehensive strategy to achieve orderly urbanisation in South Africa

Before announcing certain concessions to be made to the residents at Crossroads and KTC squatter camps near Cape Town, Dr Viljoen said influx control should be seen as "part of a well-planned and overall strategy for orderly urbanisation".

The Government was giving high priority to the issue.

Referring to Crossroads, where an estimated 70 000 squatters are living, and KTC, he said they were among "the most vexed problems in black affairs".

It was the Government's intention to transfer both the legal and illegal residents of Crossroads to Khayelitsha, where 1 500 core houses had already been completed

Dr Viljoen said the step of providing facilities for illegal squatters did not signify a blanket process of legalisation

The Government first wanted to get all Crossroads inhabitants away from their "deplorable and very unsatisfactory" living conditions In the orderly conditions at Khayelitsha the Government would be able to control the situation much better

Dr Viljoen said that although Khayelitsha "cannot be seen as a model city it surpasses the squatter camps in every possible way".

Legal occupants of houses would pay a sub-economic rent of R20 a month for houses and township services

To achieve this low rental the Government would contribute a further R7,5 million to the Housing Commission subsidy over the next three years, after which the scheme would be re-assessed — Sapa

Viljoen aims at orderly urbanisation

2/10/84 Star

200

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The New Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, today said that the emphasis of his Ministry would be on working out a comprehensive strategy for orderly urbanisation.

Priority would be given to changing the problem of influx control by giving it a positive rather than a negative connotation, he said at his first Press conference in his new capacity

Dr Viljoen said he accepted that the urbanisation of everyone was necessary, but not inevitable

"Therefore I think it is fair that people have a fair claim to become urbanised if they prefer it," he said

The Minister said his urbanisation strategy would affect urban areas outside and within the national states

He said his point of departure in his new portfolio would be that black communities and affairs would not be treated as a problem

"I consider it my task, in conjunction with the black leaders, to promote as far as possible the further expansion of full opportunities for blacks and to improve the quality of life in all spheres"

Dr Viljoen said he had committed himself to the promotion of political rights, especially for blacks living outside the national states

He said he and his deputies would soon meet as many black leaders as possible to discuss urban rights

Dr Viljoen said he was ready to talk to anyone, even those highly critical of the Government, as long as the person was not committed to violence

"I am fully aware of the many shortcomings in the education services for blacks and I will do everything in my power to rectify these deficiencies and to work towards further improvement," he promised

Expansion of education services for blacks, he said, was perhaps the most important door to a happy future, improved quality of life and peaceful co-operation

New scheme for Cape squatters

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In a bid to clear the Cape Peninsula settlements of Crossroads and KTC the Government plans to move "legal" and "illegal" residents to Khayelitsha, offering low rentals as an incentive

The scheme was announced by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, at a Press conference in Pretoria today.

Under the new scheme, only those who qualify in terms of influx laws will be offered housing in Khayelitsha at R20 a month for rent and services

The Government will spend R7,5 million on the scheme over three years In addition, the National Housing Commission will make available subsidised loans

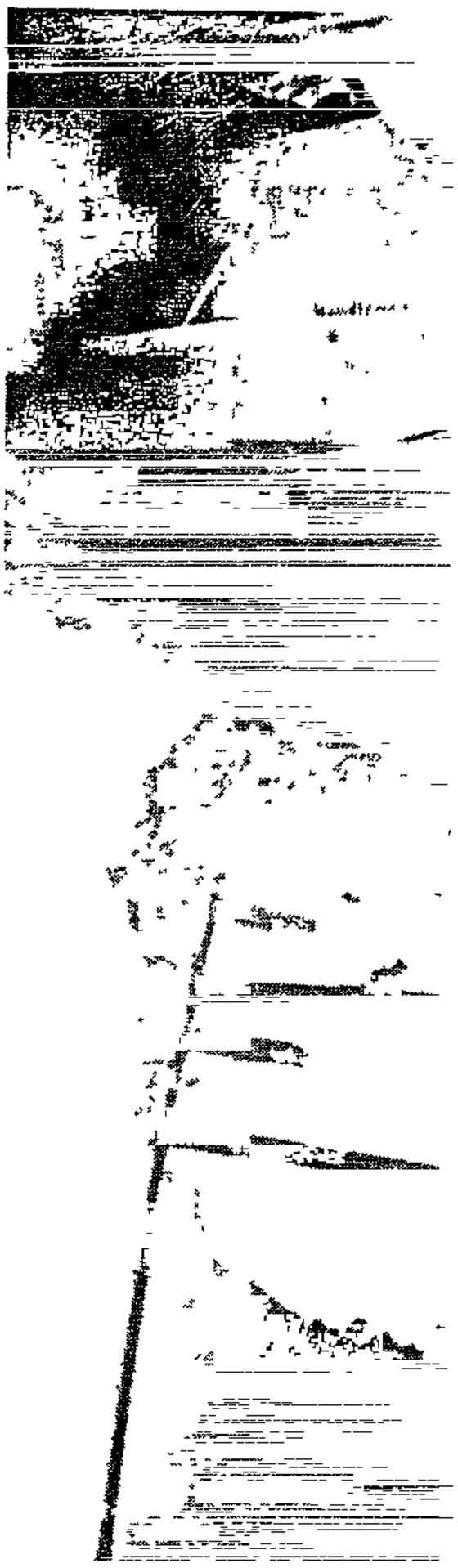
ILLEGAL RESIDENTS

The facilities to be made available to "illegals" will be serviced sites where they will be allowed to erect shanties

Dr Viljoen emphasised that resettling the "illegals" would not help them qualify for urban residence Further plans would be made at a later date

Crossroads and KTC, where the total population is estimated to be 80 000, has been subjected to repeated raids by police and development board workers for years

Dr Viljoen said residents would have to pay privately for house extentions but the extension of the 99-year lease to the Western Cape townships would mean some residents would become eligible for building society loans



Fireflyer

Apartheid i Marriages

By Eugene Saldanha, Religion

The 1949 Prohibition of Mixed would have to be repealed before ment could claim apartheid was says the *The Southern Cross*, largest Catholic newspaper.

But the main reason why the never have been enacted in the that it infringes on one's right to ner, says an editorial in the news

"Where Christians are concerned over an infringement by an beyond its competence, the mar baptised people, Catholics believe, ment to which only God and the attach impediments"

The newspaper says even the

Key Industrial Court ruling will affect rights of migrant workers

Star 200 13/10/84

Union attacks 'ineffective' Industrial Court

Workers are losing "all faith" in the Industrial Court as a means of righting wrongful actions by their employers and are likely to turn increasingly to other means.

This is the warning issued by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), who this week hit out at the court's judgment on the Screenex Wire Weaving Manufacturing case as "disappointing and dissatisfying".

Nearly two years after the dispute, and eight months after the end of the trial, the court had issued a judgment which contained inaccuracies and seemed to remove from migrant workers "much of the meagre protection they enjoyed from the law", said the union.

The most worrying aspect of this was that the rights of migrant workers to be represented in negotiations by their trade unions had been removed at a stroke.

In effect, the judgment placed migrant workers outside the protection of the law and denied them full trade union rights. It also made them second-class members of the Industrial Council.

The court had failed to give any judgment as to whether the company's refusal to negotiate with the union was an unfair labour practice; referred to non-existent legislation (the Black Workers Areas' Act) and had accorded white workers special status in the case, Mawu claimed.

It was becoming increasingly clear that the court had drawn back from the progressive role it had played since 1979 in establishing some rights for workers, said the union.

In the light of recent judgments handed down by the court and the Minister of Manpower's refusal to appoint independent boards in dismissal disputes "Mawu believes that unions will have to re-evaluate their entire attitude to the Industrial Court".

South African workers would have to ask themselves if they could still benefit from the court, Mawu added

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by
Carolyn Dempster,
Labour Reporter

A key ruling which has wide ramifications for the employment status and rights of migrant labourers was handed down by the Industrial Court this week, nearly two years after the dispute was declared

The judgment, by Mr J A Erasmus, additional member of the Industrial Court in the dispute between the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and Screenex Wire Weaving Manufacturing, comes eight months after the court hearing

Ten migrant workers, who lost their employment on December 9 1982 when their contracts were not renewed, were not "retrenched", the court found

Mr Erasmus ruled that the workers should not be reinstated on the basis of an unfair labour practice But because the company had not given the migrant workers due warning, they should be awarded back pay

On this basis, the court determined that five of the applicants be awarded three months' salary, three of the applicants should be given two months' salary, and the two remaining applicants the equivalent of one months' salary

Mawu originally charged that the Alrode company had committed a series of unfair labour practices in

- Failing to meet and negotiate with a representative trade union
- Retrenching 10 employees on December 9 1982 contrary to established practices and procedures, and in an unfair manner in that the retrenchments were unnecessary
- Retrenching the same employees contrary to the provisions of the main agreement for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry
- Dismissing two employees in circumstances which the company was not entitled by law to do

During the course of the hearing, it was determined that the affected workers had been employed by the Alrode company for periods ranging from two to 12 years

Screenex admitted that on December 9 1982 the 10 employees had been informed that their migrant labour contracts would not be renewed and their reference books were signed off — resulting in immediate retrenchment

The company also admitted to the allegations that it had not applied fair retrenchment procedures in that it failed to give proper prior warning of the retrenchments, failed to consult a representative trade union or worker representatives, failed to afford the retrenched adequate opportunity to find alternate employment, did not apply the principle of Last In First Out (LIFO) and did not offer any alternatives to retrenchment

The court found that the expiry of the contracts through the natural passage of time did not constitute retrenchment Because the employees had not been retrenched *per se*, the loss of employment could not be said to be an unfair labour practice, said Mr Erasmus .

"There can only be a question of retrenchment when a valid contract exists and the worker is perforce retrenched due to the fact that his job has either become redundant, or there is insufficient work to warrant his further employment," he added

Secondly, the employers could not have contravened the provisions of the main agreement if the employees were not retrenched

However, Mr Erasmus did find that, where annual migrant labour contracts were not going to be renewed after the first renewal, "there rests an obligation on the employer to give the employee reasonable notice that it is not going to renew the contract"

Express 14/10/84 (20c)

Thousands go free in wake of reform

Pass laws justice empties the jails

● Sheena Duncan If abuses stop, it is a step forward

● Prof Johan van der Vyver: Impossible for people to sue

By KAY TURVEY

MORE than two-thirds of people arrested for pass offences in Johannesburg are being released before prosecution because police are not following correct procedures.

Reform of the 'pass courts' to eliminate the slipshod justice of the past has saved thousands of people from going to jail under influx control regulations.

Since the Department of Justice took over administration of the commissioners' courts last month, no more than 30 cases are being heard a day, compared to 200 when the courts were under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Miscarriage

sands of South Africans reveals a massive miscarriage of justice in the past, legal experts say

There could also be a major reduction in the country's prison population of about 100 000 as a third of all trials have involved pass offences

A prosecutor at Johannesburg's Market Street courts said this week many of the cases were being thrown out as a basic tenet of the law was not being applied — people were not being brought to court within 48 hours of arrest.

Another prosecutor said: "Only about one third of the cases brought in make the court roll, but we don't want to point a finger at the police. We are just much stricter than the commissioners were."

Mr Chris Human, chief public prosecutor of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, confirmed there had been a drastic reduction in the number of influx control cases reaching court.

This was because the cases had been assimilated into the ordinary system of justice. "We are totally colour blind. Whether someone is green, yellow, black or white, the same law of criminal procedure and evidence will apply to them," said Mr Human

Under the Department of Co-operation and Development, up to 200 cases, each lasting a few minutes, were heard daily by commissioners with minimal legal training. The courts are now presided over by magistrates.

Arrested

Now more than two-thirds of the about 100 people arrested daily in the Johannesburg area are released before being brought to court, often because sworn statements are not made by the arresting officers or because they do not put forward the elements of the crime as required by law.

Cases are screened by prosecutors and dropped if incorrect or inadequate procedure of arrest has been applied.

According to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, the commissioners' courts dealt with a third of all people sent to trial each year

The transfer of the courts to the control of the Department of Justice was recommended by the Hoexter commission of inquiry into the country's legal system, whose report was tabled in Parliament earlier this year.

The commission found it "unnecessary, humiliating

● To Page 2

From PAGE 1

and repugnant, by any civilised standards." Any separate courts should be used for the prosecution of a country's inhabitants solely on the ground of race.

The Inspector-General of Police said "If the law have passed law examination the civil service qualifications are justice and public service necessary. The prevously acted as prosecutors. Forts have been abolished as clerks in the magistrates' courts.

But for the housands of people who were wrongfully arrested and unfairly tried by the Department of Justice, no amount of lipstick on the Department of Justice would be enough to help people who were wrongfully jailed or tortured by the police." Protesters at the Witwatersrand School of Mines said the law would be impossible for those who had been tortured, paid lime that can be done, because of the publicity condemn the system of administration of justice." Black Sash said the police ignored a court order to release Duncan of the cattage of Sleeps Lorrard." Mrs Duncan said her ordeal in the police station was "a gross miscarriage of justice." She said police allowed a public witch hunt against her husband." Also, many people passes outside Johannesburg station in Black Sash, Johannesburg stand a chance to fetch her 72 hours in a cell. Duncan said her lack of legal representation and ignorance of the law wrongfully appear courts in the happening in the country, where Gilbert Marcus of the Law Society for Human Rights has system still exists." Applied Legal Studies for Black Sash, has been monitoring the courts. Years of Black Sash, has pass many cases said he believed many out be- cause "court personnel are of the basic abuse characterised by the types of "Here many of the basic tenets of justice did not apply on the various said that officials. Mr Marcus said the improvements of the administration of the courts, major developments had to apply for exceptional cases." Also, there were facilities for proper consultung cells to consult their way into the lawyers where often not into the cells to clients were allowed to be defended had to light their rights. The call witnesses. Fortunately, be bail. Also, there were apply for bail, be deferred and rights of the accused. He did not been left blink left in clauses had Johannesburg. areas outside Johannesburg. A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria said he was unable to comment on the reduced number of cases.

THE RISING TENSIONS BETWEEN AFRIKANER BUSINESS AND THE STATE BUREAUCRACY

How civil servants try to keep the body warm

WHILE Afrikaner businessmen and intellectuals have been reconstructing the ideological foundations of the social order, state officialdom has remained essentially unreconstructed.

Officials refuse to relinquish the core tenet in state ideology — the state's essential control over markets This commitment has survived the Soweto disorders and the death of Biko, it has survived the ideological discourses surrounding the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions, and it has survived the apparent coming together of business and political leaders at the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg and at Cape Town's Good Hope Centre

Adherence has not simply lingered in the rural backwaters or at the bottom-most parts of the bureaucracy. The importance of politics and the subordination of the economic realm remain central to ideological thinking at all levels within the state

Officials describe their functions in formal and in-service terms — "to bring the employer and labourer together" (Labour Bureau, Johannesburg), to place people in employment and to correlate the demand and supply" (LB, Krugersdorp), "the main purpose is to supply labour according to the demand" (Central Transvaal Administration Board).

Overshadowed

But the formal responses are nearly always overshadowed by a constant attention to maintaining 'control'.

"True," one labour official observed, "we bring the employer and employee together, but influx control is just as important. It is our job to see that blacks coming to the urban areas are on an organised basis, to see that blacks won't flow to an area where there aren't facilities " (LB, Carletonville)

Few officials, whether simple operatives at the bottom or policymakers at the top, can imagine life in the absence of control.

● "If you allow everybody to come in without the necessary documents, you will have a flooding " (East Rand Administration Board)

● "You'll have them in the bushes around Cape Town .. We are a developing country and with the political situation around us, if everything is abolished, the whole of South Africa would be overrun by the blacks

"Then it would be impossible out of the chaos to maintain an economically sound basis." (Western Cape AB)

● "The influx from the rural areas into the urban areas, as elsewhere in the world, will be controlled If you don't do that, you will create social problems that we will not be able to handle " (Manpower Commission)

The enduring commitment to control translates into two streams of thought that are difficult to reconcile with the new ideology· first, officials evidence almost no sympathy or understanding of market principles, and second, officials envision a growing, rather than diminished, role for the state in the regulation of economic life, particularly over the movements of black labour

☐ ENFORCING PASS LAWS . . . halting the flow

Labour officials who have been tutored in an administered system find it very difficult to comprehend the market In the absence of state administration, one official remarked quizzically, "the employer would have to get his own labour; he would not end up with the best type of employee".

As for the employee, "there is no control over there; you will have uncontrolled entry of blacks" (Port Natal AB) A process that would certainly seem dear and appropriate to adherents of free enterprise, in official eyes, appears unseemly.

● "(Without) an inducement for an employer or an employee to abide by legislation for registered employment, there would be no canalisation whatsoever; with the result that you would have undesirable social circumstances People would flock in by the thousands Employers would hire and fire them There would be squatting conditions and crime."

● "(If the labour bureaus were abolished), how would you regulate the employee? You throw the whole labour market open to whomever wanted to work wherever. What are you going to have then? It would be chaotic."

One official finally asked. "Isn't supply and demand the same as influx control?"

In any event, officials argue, blacks are in many respects unprepared for market arrangements. When they cannot find jobs in the city, they do not return home

"Even with these new penalities,' and the high unemployment "they are streaming in to the urban areas They have a different mentality. You can't always understand these people."

That mentality apparently includes a continued attachment to traditional culture, "even in the industrial situation", and a certain market impracticality compared with the white man: "These people just get on the train and they create the problem, like we have at Crossroads "

"A majority of the blacks, the unskilled labourers, has not yet learned to think for himself, that there is no sense going to a place where there is no job "

The lack of understanding of labour markets leads blacks, almost inexorably, to the labour bureaucracy. "It is in their culture," one official observed. "They want somebody to lead them in a direction."

Expect us

With respect to the labour market, the "blacks need help"

"They are so used to the system now," one official observed, "they expect us to find a job for them."

The ideological discourse outside the state takes as axiomatic the diminished role of the state Within the bureaucracy, at every level, the opposite is the case.

In these offices there is a very strong belief that markets bring a corresponding increase in state efforts to regulate them Politics, consequently, continues to subordinate economics

This theme is propagated right from the top A principal adviser to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, member of legislative drafting committees, and formerly a chief commissioner, speaks eloquently of the process

'Hopefully, it (expanding markets) should bring less (state regulation), but I know as a fact that it will bring more How can you avoid that, because there are bound to be employers who will take the chance? They will find a loophole somewhere. You fill the loophole and that means another regulation."

He joins this general observation with a range of specific recommendations suggestive of an overarching state structure:

"What I would like to see is a system in this country whereby the faulting employees, as well as the faulting employers, are tried in the same form, simultaneously and punished in that same form

"We should have new courts — labour control tribunals "

With regard to labour supplies, he noted, "there is a flaw, a weakness in our system" of distribution . "If we could have a reservoir at a strategic point, then we could insist that nobody take a shortcut."

For officials at lower levels of the labour bureaucracy, the state role is simply a common sense extension of their generalised commitment to control.

"Personally," a Kempton Park labour bureau official observed, "I think control will be more needed. You will have more people looking for work so you will need a proper system to canalise people so that you can maintain proper health conditions "

Presumption

A Klerksdorp official underlined the presumption with a simple definitiveness "There should always be control.

"Control is a very good thing Without control, we don't have much of a chance of surviving — not just in South Africa but all over the world . . . Maybe less regulation, but control must always be there "

The conclusion presupposes an expanded role for the bureaucracy itself "Because these are the people who are handling the labour, who have the experience with the labour," an official at Carletonville observed, "they must have more to say in the flow of labour."

Across a broad range of administration boards there is a feeling that growing industrialisation and urbanisation, even with recent 'reforms', would bring more labour bureaus, more inspectors, and more state regulation.

While officials at the policy-making level will not easily relinquish control over the market, they are anxious to put a different face on the process. "The influx control side is still there," one official observed.

Control based on availability of employment and housing, the chairman of the Manpower Commission concluded, was "more morally defensible, also more economically defensible".

The economic adviser to the then Prime Minister generalised the problem and the government's intent: "The idea of managing the economy through indirect means still is hard to sell

CITY/INTERNATIONAL

Argus 15/10/84 200

Professor urges replacement strategy for influx control

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A STRATEGY for urbanisation to replace the influx control system has been proposed by Professor S P Cilliers of the department of sociology at the University of Stellenbosch

He told the Cape congress of the New Republic Party in Sea Point that this should form part of a national development plan to realise the aspirations of South Africa's inhabitants

He warned that such a plan should be an "enabling mechanism" not based on compulsion Among the measures Professor Cilliers suggested were

- The opening of commercial areas for entrepreneurs of all races,
- A comprehensive housing strategy to avoid large-scale overcrowding;
- Controlled squatting through informal self-help housing schemes,
- The systematic demolition and eventual scrapping of the Group Areas Act to accommodate migration and circulation of the growing developing section of the population, and
- Rural and agricultural reform and development programmes to promote subsistance farming next to commercial farming

In a discussion on South Africa's military power and recent peace initiatives Professor Robert Schrire, of the department of political science at the University of Cape Town, said South Africa had sufficient military power

If anything, the country had devoted too many of its resources to the military machine

South Africa had been skilful in moving away from its original policy of "carrots" to using "sticks" on its neighbours

Now there was a move back to carrots after its neighbours had been to the conference table

He warned against foreign policy successes being used to buy time for the status quo internally

Business Day/LABOUR

Screenex ruling angers black union

LABOUR WEEK
By Phillip van Niekerk

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union's angry response, to the Industrial Court's judgement last week in the Screenex case, is a further sign of emerging unions' growing disenchantment with the official labour system.

The Industrial Court is the carrot that was until recently enticing mainly black unions into making use of the system It was also criticised by employers as being too pro-union

Now it's looking less attractive

In the Screenex case Mr J A Erasmus found, in a dispute over the dismissal of 10 migrant workers, that the question of lay-offs did not arise for them because their contracts had expired

Thus, if this ruling is accepted, a migrant worker, who is always on a fixed-term contract, is not subject to the same criteria of "fair retrenchment" as other workers He is effectively denied the same security of employment

Mawu attacked the judgement because, it alleged, it contained factual errors, placed migrants outside the protection of the law and denied them full trade union rights

Mawu said "The court's decision emphasises that migrant labour contracts are purely an instrument of repression of workers and give them no legal rights or protection Mawu believes that unions will have to re-evaluate their entire attitude to the Industrial Court in the light of recent judgements"

In fact, the union claimed, the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner had prejudged the outcome of this case a few months ago by including a provision in the UIF contributors card for "ending of contract" as a different reason for termination of employment than "retrenchment".

□ □ □

AN UNDERLYING issue of the Screenex case is the credibility of the Government's official labour relations system

In a country where most representative black organisations refuse to have anything to do with the system, labour relations is one small island of participation some of the most fiercely independent unions have registered and joined industrial councils and routinely make use of the industrial court

The rewards of the system are, however, being increasingly questioned

Last month the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), after the country's first legal black miners' strike, questioned the value of going through all the legal channels

The strike also brought to the fore the continuing contradiction between reform to labour relations — allowing unions to join trade unions and bargain wages — and other elements of the labour system, such as migrant labour.

Unions have also questioned the Minister of Manpower's decision to exclude from the terms of reference of conciliation boards the consideration of unfair labour practices

Other recent decisions of the court, the Labour Relations Amendment Act of 1984, the National Manpower Commission's report on registration and a host of other events, have led many unions to believe that a new wind of change is blowing

All of this coincides with turmoil in the black townships and a militant political climate.

Sowetan 15/10/84

Union disappointed by court decision

MAWU is deeply disappointed and dissatisfied with the judgment from the Industrial Court in the Screenex case.

After a delay of nearly 2 years after the event, and 8 months after the end of the trial, the court has issued a judgment which contains several errors of fact. The judgment also seems to remove from migrant workers much of the meagre protection they enjoyed from the law

At the same time, the Minister of Manpower has refused to appoint a conciliation board in the Vetsak case This will now result in the anomalous situation of 45 workers dismissed by Vetsak being blocked from the industrial court, while others who are covered by the jurisdiction of the industrial councils of the metal and motor industries will be able to take their cases to the court.

Clear

Taken together with other recent judgments of the Industrial Court, particularly in the Transvaal, it is clear that the court has drawn back from the progressive role it played in establishing some rights for workers. It appears that the minister concurs with the recommendations of the NMC that unfair dismissals would be unfair labour practices only if they concerned the replacement of white workers by black workers

Mawu believes that unions will have to re-evaluate their entire attitude to the Industrial Court in the light of recent judgments and of the minister's refusal to appoint conciliation boards in dismissal disputes

Judgment

The Screenex judgment, delayed by more than 8 months after the trial, contains a number of factual errors, among which are the following

1. The court states at p 13 that the 1981 amendment to the Labour Relations Act had the consequence that migrant workers now had a right to acquire rights in terms of the Section 10(1)(B) of the Urban Areas Act

2 The court refers to a non-existent act, the '(Black) Workers Areas Act' at p 20

3 The court refers incorrectly to benefits which workers acquire if their employers are affiliated to Seifsa Workers do not automatically acquire all these benefits, such as medical aid

The court unfortunately failed to give any judgment as to whether the company's refusal to negotiate with the union was an unfair labour practice

It is also dissapointing that the court stated that it could not investigate whether or not the emoployer-employee relationship was continuous, as 'all the relevant parties to such an enquiry are not before the court'

It is also disappointing that the court distinguished the Screenex case from that of Mawu versus Mauchle, on the grounds inter alia that the Mauchle case did not "have to deal with a migrant labour contract but with an 'employment relationship that goes beyond the statutory requirement"

It is clear that this judgment places migrant workers outside the protection of the law and refuses them full trade union rights It also makes them second class members of the Industrial Council

RDM 16/10/84 (200)

Govt looking at black freehold, says Viljoen

Mail Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has said the Government will give serious thought to freehold rights for urban blacks.

Dr Viljoen accepted the idea that "urban blacks are here to stay" and urged councillors to make themselves available to the Cabinet Committee appointed to look into the matter.

He said this during a meeting with East Rand mayors and town councillors who said after the meeting that the talks had been "fruitful" and would help them regain credibility

The councillors are members of the East Rand Urban Councillors Association (Eruca), which represents 14 town councils.

At a Press conference the Eruca chairman and Daveyton mayor, Mr S T Boya, outlined points and their replies to a memorandum the group sent the Minister two weeks ago

- Dr Viljoen said a Select Committee was inquiring into the idea of establishing a single education system for all races and the issue could be raised in Parliament soon
- There should be "no problems" in transferring all township assets to the jurisdiction of the councils, including land and buildings. Dr Viljoen would delegate officials of his department to speed this up
- It was up to the town councils to ask for industrial land to be developed so that the towns could benefit from levies Dr Viljoen said he would look into the matter so black councils could benefit from industries like white councils did.
- Efforts would be make by the Government to subsidise local authorities and the Government would establish a revolving fund and loan fund from which the local authorities could benefit.
- The Government would delay selling the liquor outlets and sorghum beer industry to private enterprise. The department would look for other sources of revenue and only then sell the outlets Town councils would share profits from the outlets with development boards, "which did not happen before"
- The age limit in schools has been scrapped and corporal punishment guidelines are being set
- The upgrading of teachers would be a first priority for the Government in the near future.

Commenting on the talks, a Katlehong councillor, Mr Lucky Mogorosi, said. "The ball is now in the Minister's court. We cannot be overconfident about the results until we see them implemented I want to see the day my child gets a National Education certificate"

Asked if the lack of credibility could be reversed after the meeting, Mr Boya said if everything which was agreed upon in the meeting could be implemented, he was sure they would be able to go back to their constituencies and tell them what had been achieved

Mr Boya announced that Eruca will meet Dr Viljoen on Wednesday, October 24, to "finalise issues".

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Edit- [illegible] Box 1138, Johannes- [illegible] the

Govt 'looking at urban blacks'

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—The urbanisation of blacks presented a problem which was receiving the Government's urgent attention, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Speaking at an international banking seminar here, he said the Government had acknowledged the realities of urbanisation in decentralised and existing urban areas

This was reflected in steps taken recently to upgrade facilities in black urban areas, to remove restrictions on blacks to participate in economic activities and to provide adequate services and trade facilities

Progress in these areas was also important politically, because a stable black middle class had something to lose in the event of revolutionary and radical upheavals

Mr Heunis said it was not true that blacks were excluded from constitutional and other developments in South Africa It was only true in so far as the constitution was concerned

Completed

Referring to the special Cabinet committee dealing with black constitutional development, Mr Heunis said the committee had completed its initial spade work in spite of a hectic 1983-84 political year

'The urgency of the matter as far as the Government is concerned is underlined by the fact that since the start of 1984 the special committee has met many times with black leadership'

It dealt with contentious issues ranging from citizenship to the position of the urban blacks

'It should be clear then that change has gained momentum in South Africa'

Urbanisation involved roughly 40 percent of blacks

The problem it presented did not invalidate progress that had been made in constitutional development, he said

200

Scrap 'costly' influx control, Govt is urged

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

IN A major new policy statement yesterday, the Urban Foundation added its voice to the call for the gradual phasing out of influx control and called for a "positive urbanisation strategy ... designed to manage urbanisation, but not to prevent it".

It described the present approach to urbanisation as counter-productive, illusory and diverting attention from the real development questions facing South Africa's metropolitan areas.

"The costs in both human and financial terms are increasingly apparent; its benefits are — at best — minimal.

"Moreover, it is rightly perceived by the majority of South Africans as a racially discriminatory measure As a single factor, it has had the most devastating effect on race relations," said Mr Justice Jan Steyn, chief executive director of the foundation.

South Africa needed to formulate a positive urbanisation strategy that was realistic, built on economic trends and appropriate for development needs, he said.

He declined to describe such a strategy, saying it would have to be evolved with black leadership and acceptable to those communities whose lives would be affected by it.

However, it was essential to undertake a planned programme to replace influx control with "a policy based on a set of positive incentives ... not relying on coercive measures", he said.

Mr Justice Steyn chose a special luncheon organised by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) at the Carlton Hotel to make this statement.

The function was attended by about 150 people, including representatives of most of South Africa's large companies and the United States, British, French and Belgian consulates.

It was the first full statement of the Urban Foundation's policy on influx control since its formation in 1977 and was the result of a three-year study by the foundation.

Mr Justice Steyn warned that failure to face the problem of urbanisation honestly and with integrity would inhibit the country's ability to maintain law and order and promote development.

The Urban Foundation study had shown that attempts at influx control all over the world had not succeeded. Coercive attempts had been ineffective and had led to corruption and disrespect for the law.

Influx control inhibited forward planning for metropolitan areas and this fundamentally affected the quality of life in black townships, he said.

"The movement of people towards South Africa's metropolitan areas is an inevitable process which cannot be halted by the application of controls on the movement of people," he said

The first step to an alternative approach was to change attitudes by ceasing to regard urbanisation as an evil to be averted at all costs. "It is necessary for economic development and critical for successful rural development," he said.

17 million prosecuted under pass laws

200

6/11/84 C Times

By BARRY STREEK

THE Urban Foundation last week became the latest of long list of groups and individuals in South Africa who have called for the scrapping of the pass laws and controls aimed at keeping black people out of the cities

While the foundation's executive director, Mr Jan Steyn, said the costs of the influx control system in human and financial terms, were "increasingly apparent", he did not spell out details

But earlier this year, Professor Michael Savage of the University of Cape Town estimated that between 1916 and 1981/2 more than 17,2 million blacks had been prosecuted under the pass laws

The former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament that 142 067 people had been convicted in the nine major urban areas for offences relating to reference books and influx control

Costs

This meant that, on average, someone was convicted in those nine areas every four minutes of 1983

Professor Savage estimated that it cost R113 million in direct costs eight years ago to implement the pass law system

Recently Professor Savage said that with the rate of inflation this figure needed updating, but if the costs increased by only 10 percent a year, the implementation of the influx control measures would cost at least R200 million a year now

This included the costs of issuing reference books, policing, patrolling, prosecutions, imprisonment, and aid centres

"These are the direct costs and they do not include the more transparent costs," Professor Savage said

In reply to questions in Parliament, Dr Koornhof revealed that less than one percent of the 284 000 people who appeared in Commissioner's Courts in the major urban areas last year had legal representation — and they paid R1,2 million in fines

One of the Commissioner's Court magistrates, Ms B Karczewski this year described as "disgusting" the law which forced her to sentence up to 200 people a day for being in a prescribed area illegally

She said "The law puts the onus on the accused to prove that they are innocent They have to show they were in the area less than 72 hours The best I can do is give them a light fine"

In its report this year, the Hoexter Commission called for the abolition of Commissioner's Courts — a proposal which the government accepted — and said that by any civilized standard the criminal prosecution for any offence of inhabitants of the same country in separate courts purely on the grounds of race was "unnecessary, humiliating and repugnant"

The commission also criticized the gross overcrowding of prisons by pass law offenders

In June, the Durban Chamber of Commerce warned that influx control could start violence in the city and "destabilize the entire area"

While calls to abolish influx control have increased, two people have recently shown up what the pass laws can mean one is Transvaal marathon runner Ephraim Sibisi who, police said, had to carry his pass-book with him whenever and wherever he trained

Prison

The other is Francesco the Clown, who has been summonsed to appear in court later this month on a charge of employing an unregistered black housekeeper He has refused to pay the R100 admission of guilt fine after he had applied 11 times to register his housekeeper and has said he will go to jail if necessary

Francesco said "I cannot tolerate the dignity of any human being, black, white or polka dot, being taken away and if it means I have to go to prison as a way of highlighting this iniquitous situation, so be it.

"This is the biggest circus with the best clowns I have known "

Between Francesco the Clown and the stand by the Urban Foundation, the pressure is on the government to abolish the laws which MP Mrs Helen Suzman has called "the most repulsive and discriminatory legislation on the statute books"

She added "If reform is to mean anything, this is obviously one of the laws that must be repealed"

Rom 7/11/84 (200)

INFLUX CONTROL FAILS

By PRISCILLA WHYTE

INFLUX control negates the basic principles of free enterprise and interferes with economic progress, Dr Zac de Beer, chairman of LTA, told the SA Institute of Builders yesterday.

He said influx control obscured the facts essential to proper planning.

"It is a spectacular failure here as it is elsewhere.

"Influx control in South Africa is discriminatory and offensive to human dignity."

Urbanisation was a worldwide phenomenon:

"Forty percent of the world's population is urbanised, and by the end of the century, this figure will be 50% of a much larger total."

Dr De Beer said Mr Jan Steyn, of the Urban Foundation, had told the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce last week that, according to the official census figures, the population in Soweto was about 800 000, but informed estimates of the actual population varied from 1,2-million to over 2-million.

The effect of influx control, said Dr De Beer, was to obscure the actual size of the urban black population.

He had had it on excellent authority that there were 1-million "illegals" in Soweto.

"As long as we maintain the official fiction that we are controlling the influx, we won't have the facts we need to set up a planned and structured policy.

"Urbanisation is inevitable, permanent and, indeed, essential to progress.

"We had better stop tut-tutting about it and evolve and apply a positive strategy to make it work properly in everybody's interests."

He said: "The vast lack of housing for urban black people creates a challenge and an opportunity for our industry."

Even under ideal circumstances there were daunting tasks to be undertaken on both the technical side and in arranging the innovative financing required.

"Quite a few of us have tried to get into this act and know of the huge problems created by the shortage of proclaimed and serviced land, the endless red tape involved, the uncertain legal position of the people who need the houses, and the lack of reliable information."

RDM 8/11/84 (200)

Big business wants new review of influx control

ANTON HARBER, Political Reporter

THERE has been a chorus of calls from big business interests for a re-examination of influx control in recent months.

Mr Justice Jan Steyn, chief executive director of the Urban Foundation, recently called for a phasing out of influx control and the introduction of a positive strategy for urbanisation.

It was the first clear statement on the issue by the seven-year-old foundation and was the result of three years of careful study.

It was significant, too, that Mr Justice Steyn chose a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce special luncheon to make the policy statement on influx control

The Urban Foundation represents a wide range of businessmen — both English and Afrikaans — and as such its pronouncement was particularly noteworthy.

However, it is by no means standing alone. A wide range of South Africa's most powerful business bosses have chorused this standpoint

The chairman of Anglovaal, Mr Basil Hersov, recently said it was clear that the forcible relocation of people should not form part of a long-term response to urbanisation

Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of Barlow Rand, said the private sector had a vital interest in "the search for a new and more sensible approach to urbanisation".

Mr David de Villiers, until recently the managing director of Nasionale Pers, said there were areas in which forces seemed to be building up so as to require urgent reconsideration of previously "non-negotiable" matters.

One of these was influx control and pass law enforcement, he said.

"In the light of the evidence, an overwhelming case seems to be building up for a fundamental rethink, with a view possibly to the phasing out of influx control and the substitution for it of better balanced policies for coping with the inevitable processes of urbanisation."

A year ago, Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, illustrated the importance of the issue when he said that "probably more than any other tool of national policy, (it) is central to South African affairs in general and our economic development in particular.

"Movement to the towns is going to take place, whether we like it or not, and however draconian the methods we take to stop it. We can no longer afford to be held back by policies that serve only the narrowest of sectional interests," Mr Relly said

Criticism of South Africa's influx control policies is not new. A wide range of organisations — including almost all black organisations and trade unions — have consistently maintained a non-negotiable opposition to influx control.

This is not surprising. It has repeatedly been said that there is no policy which has caused more suffering and bitterness among blacks

In 1982, one person was arrested for breaking influx control laws every 2,5 minutes, and 564 were arrested every day.

Why, then, the sudden chorus of concern by businessmen? The argument among most of them runs much the same. Influx control has become too costly — both economically and politically — and has had little effect on stopping the flow of people to the towns as the countryside became increasingly unable to sustain them

Other, unstated, reasons for the new attack on influx control can be guessed at.

The ramifications of a phasing out of influx control would be enormous and difficult to predict. However, one of the obvious effects would be the creation of a much larger army of labour or potential labour in the cities.

For businessmen, this is a double-sided coin. On the one hand, the possibility of a large body of unemployed people in the cities could hold a long-term political risk. On the other hand, it also reduces the power of employed people — and particularly those organised into trade unions — since they are more easily replaced in the event of conflict in the workplace.

There has also been a lot of attention focussed on the financial costs of the "Homeland" structures and the expense of administering the pass laws

Perhaps, too, these men feel the issue is timeous because of recent statements and actions by the Government and its officials

Mr J Gunther, chief director of the Western Cape Development Board, admitted last month that prosecutions and shack demolitions was not stopping the influx of blacks into his area

There were about 100 000 "illegals" in the Western Cape, with up to 1 000 more arriving daily, he said.

Dr Piet Koornhof, while still Minister of Co-Operation and Development, said last year that the Government had no intention of easing influx control. But his successor, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said recently

"It is no longer a question of whether or not blacks will urbanise, but of how and when? Therefore, it is unavoidable, and of the greatest importance to the Government to follow a planned and thoroughly structured urbanisation policy".

"It is not yet clear what a planned and thoroughly structured urbanisation policy is, but observers keen to know will be watching to see how the Urbanisation Bill emerges from a Parliamentary select committee.

Meanwhile, influx control arrests rose by 28% last year, to a total of 206 022. Another 98 507 people were arrested under the new Trespass Act.

Wipe influx details from documents, urge blacks

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Correspondent

BLACK leaders have urged the special Cabinet committee on black constitutional development to abolish influx control details in the new uniform identity documents

This has emerged after a series of meetings this week between members of the Cabinet committee and leaders of the self-governing and national states

The Cabinet committee met the homeland leaders in Pretoria on Wednesday and later travelled to Mmabatho for talks with the Bophuthatswana government.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said after the first meeting that a new identity document, uniform for all races, would be introduced towards the end of next year

The Sunday Express understands that during the discussions the pass laws were violently attacked by the black leaders

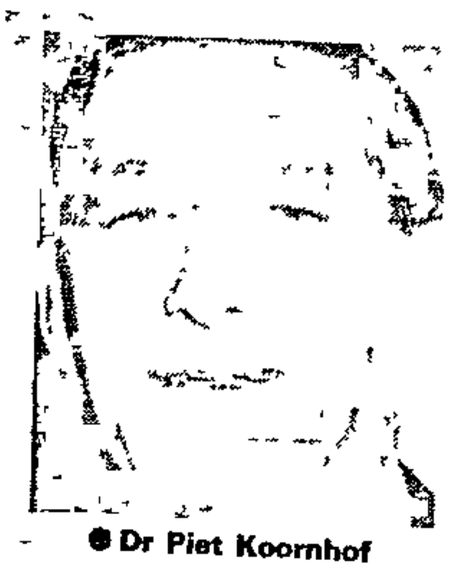
Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said in an interview that although details of the new identity documents were not given, the black leaders were given clearly to understand that they would not be used as an instrument to administer the pass laws "as they at present exist".

Instrument

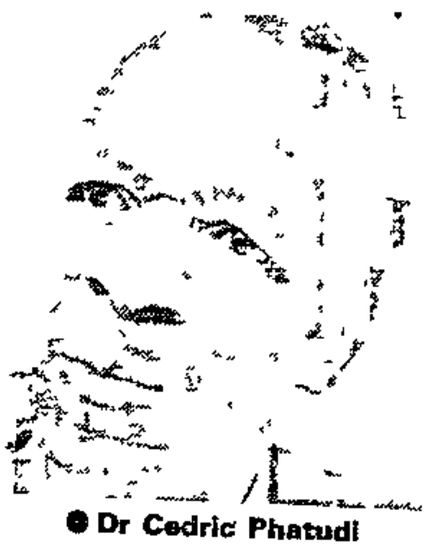
"Black objections to the present reference book, the *dompas*, are that citizens of the self-governing states who live in South Africa are made subject to discriminatory South African laws and that the *dompas* is used as an instrument to administer those laws," he said.

"We were assured this would not be the case with the new identity documents and that they would in all ways resemble those carried by whites."

Meanwhile Nationalist sources see the meetings as laying the ground for substantial changes in the pass laws in the Urbanisation Bill which will probably go to Parliament early in the next session.



● Dr Piet Koornhof



● Dr Cedric Phatudi

The Bill, originally known as the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, was one of the trio of Bills which the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, laid before Parliament in 1982

The other two Bills were passed after substantial amendment, but the third went to select committees in 1982, 1983 and 1984 and was again referred back to the Department of Co-operation and Development for redrafting in May this year

Since then, the clamour against the pass laws has increased with calls from business leaders for the phasing out of influx control

The influential Urban Foundation, the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, Mr Mike Rosholt of Barlow Rand, Mr Basil Hersov of Anglovaal and Mr Dawid de Villiers, chairman of Nasionale Pers, have called for reassessment of influx control.

And Mr J Gunther, director the Western Cape Development Board, admitted recently that influx conrol was no longer working there were 100 000 blacks in his area illegally and more were arriving daily, he said.

Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdale and a member of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, said he saw the recommendations of the Riekert commission as the yardstick the government was using to plan its new approach to influx control.

● See PAGE 10

STAR 22/11/84

Influx laws also hit the nurserymen

By Maud Motanyane

The present influx control laws, which regulated the flow of work seekers into urban areas, kept the best qualified people out of the employers' reach, a horticulture convention was told this week

Speaking at the 37th South African Nurserymen's Association (Sana) convention held at the Sandton Sun Hotel, Professor W Backer of the Rand Afrikaans University said it was up to employers to "spell out their labour needs to the Government"

Although influx control was necessary, employers often found that it was those people who were literate and, therefore, trainable, who did not qualify to be in the urban areas

LABOUR RELATIONS

Professor Backer, who spoke on labour relations in the nursery industry, warned the horticulture industry to improve working conditions and relations with their workers before the introduction of trade unions in their industry

Although the nursery employees were not yet covered by the Labour Relations Act, which meant they could not form unions, the National Manpower Commission was looking at the industry's labour relations

Mr Tom Arnold (right) presents a R20 000 cheque to Sana chairman Mr Keith Kirsten for the establishment of a horticulture bursary scheme

The horticulture industry, which was labour intensive, could prevent disaster by engaging in practices that would promote peace, stability, productivity and job satisfaction, he said

He called on Sana to standardise their education programmes and salary scales and to establish communication channels with their employees

Where workers were provided with a free meal and accommodation, it was necessary for them to know the financial value of such services, so as to appreciate them, Professor Backer said

Employers needed to to sign contracts with their workers where proper grievance procedures could be spelt out

Change the labour laws or prepare to bury S Africa's mining industry

By GAVIN RELLY, chairman of Anglo American

IF WE, and the country, are to reap the benefit of investments we have to be able to rely on the on-going use of more skilled labour without the disruptions of a migratory labour system

To achieve greater productivity from our workforce, employees must be allowed to become committed to a particular place of work and acquire a stake in the local community

If we are to realise the full potential of a free enterprise society it is not enough only to be racially integrated on a work basis

Job satisfaction is not merely derived from gainfully employing a man from eight to five — his quality of life is vitally dependent upon his 24-hour experience

If one is to expect a man of colour to want to participate in the management structure, he must be allowed to enjoy the trappings of his success

He should be allowed the same residential privileges and social opportunities as his white counterpart

South Africa needs to achieve certain essential objectives if we are going to create the circumstances which will allow viable mining to take place in this area into the middle of the next century

Firstly, we need to resolve the issue of a "scheduled person" in the Mines and Works Act

This affects the advancement of mining engineers and engineers of colour in that only certain racially qualified people are allowed to accept legal responsibility for a number of acts essential to the operation of a mine

It is to the Government's credit that they so readily implemented most of the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations for a dramatically different labour dispensation

As a result, job reservation does not exist in any industry in South Africa other than mining

Government, in keeping with a new spirit of non-interference, set employers and the unions the task arriving at mutually satisfactory arrangements which would allow for the proper incorporation of black people into the mining structure.

Four years later, this simply stated objective has not been achieved

Important changes to the Group Areas Act are needed if we are to be able to attract professional people of colour to manage our mining operations

It is impossible to foster an *esprit de corps* and generate a sense of belonging if people are not allowed to live together and partake of the same recreational facilities

Moreover, the country, with its very limited financial resources, cannot afford the luxury of dual facilities

Challenge

Economies of scale dictate that it is much more efficient to erect one integrated Technikon and invest the balance of the capital in a commercial undertaking which would provide employment for the artisans who qualify in the multiracial facility

Another objective should be to facilitate the maturing process of our trade union relationships

Black unionism, despite its rapid growth in numbers, is still very much in its infancy

A balanced industrial relations structure is absolutely vital for the economic prosperity of our country, but nobody has ever pretended this could be achieved overnight.

Employers, union leaders and workers alike need the time and understanding of all to make mistakes and learn from their experiences

The final goal is perhaps the most elusive It will prove extremely difficult to overcome the racial prejudices of several generations, but overcome them we must

It is not just the on-the-job interaction that encourages a man's participation, but his overall standing in the community and the respect accorded him

While this may be the greatest challenge, it is also the one that is within the reach of each of us to do something about

These arguments have essentially been predicated on basic business issues However, the rationale is more broadly based than that.

We would make a grave mistake if we too readily discarded the absolutely essential ingredient of good government — this is, to give people a realistic hope as to their future prospects

If we are to stabilise the whirling undercurrents which stress our social fabric, we must promote and encourage an emerging black middle class who can reasonably fulfil all the normal aspirations which we ourselves hold dear

Let us not fool ourselves as to the consequences of trying to avoid these challenges

Without dramatic changes it will not be possible for mining operations to make their contribution to the economy

Without the investment opportunities, there would be no foreign fund flows to the country and no opportunity to put domestic monies to productive use.

This would severely impair the economy's ability to generate employment opportunities

And let there be no doubt that idle hands and idle minds, driven by hungry bellies, will, sure as night follows day, bring great waves of social unrest such as this country has never seen before

(Extracted from a recent speech at the opening of a new shaft at Vaal Reefs)

RDM 6/12/84 (200)

Urbanisation strategy to replace influx control . . .

HERMANN GILIOMEE

THERE has been considerable speculation about the Government's declared policy to replace influx control with a black urbanisation strategy and to provide for black participation in metropolitan government.

In a series of interviews I have recently conducted with senior people in Government, the broad outlines emerged of the revised Government thinking on urban blacks.

The Government has finally accepted that influx control in its present form is undesirable and that black urbanisation is inevitable and to be welcomed.

It is, however, still committed to important aspects of its old policy

Black urbanisation cannot occur "as desired" but must take place in an "orderly fashion" and fulfil "an economic function".

New housing and infrastructure will be provided as much as possible in the homelands so that urbanisation could take place there. This is seen as an acceptable substitute for influx control.

Of the expected 10 to 15 million Africans who will urbanise over the next 15 years, the majority is expected to settle in homeland cities. Uncontrolled squatting in white areas is still looked upon with disfavour The Government is still intent on clearing a place like Crossroads, near Cape Town, in the course of 1985

At recent academic conferences, scholars have suggested that South Africa tackle the problem of rapid black population growth by encouraging black settlement on white farms

This option has not yet been considered by Government and there is strong opposition to the idea of a return to squatting or labour tenancy on white farms.

Although there is increasing sensitivity on the issue of black resettlement, the Government intends to continue cleaning "uneconomic" or "badly situated" black spots

The controversial removal of the KwaNgema and Driefontein near Piet Retief will go ahead

There are also new elements in the urbanisation policy

Firstly, the Government has abandoned the policy of freezing black townships within 70km of a homeland and removing people to that particular homeland.

The existing freeze on several of such townships has already been lifted and the Government fully accepts that the old policy was not economically or politically feasible

This is a welcome change, and it is to be hoped that the on-going removals from several Free State and Transvaal towns will now be stopped.

Secondly, the Government wants to base future influx control squarely on the twin principals of approved housing and employment.

It is prepared to relax influx control somewhat by lowering the standards of housing through permitting site-and-service schemes and the self-financing of housing by means of seat equity

Some officials and advisers also speak of a lowering of the standards of employment to include those outside the formal sector

How these broad principles will be implemented is still being debated and much will depend on how much land for township development is made available

There is some talk in Pretoria of two new Sowetos currently being planned, but senior politicians remain tightlipped about this possibility which will, in any event, require the backing of the Transvaal caucus

Thirdly, the Government wants to depoliticise passes

Instead of passes blacks will be issued with a document which will be identical with that carried by whites, coloured people and Indians.

The hope is that this uniform identity document will be seen as "establishing a person's identity rather than being an instrument for policing influx"

Whether blacks will appreciate this fine distinction remains to be seen, but there is a belief that this new document will help to present influx control in a more favourable light, both locally and abroad.

In general, this policy is an improvement on the system that prevailed before the Riekert Report.

At the same time it is far removed from the Grosskopf recommendations supported by big business, which would have made it possible for blacks to stake a claim to urban residence rights after a reasonably short period

As regards black local authorities, the Government feels it unnecessary to embark on a profound rethink as a result of the recent riots, the mass action against 27 of the 39 Vaal Triangle councillors and subsequent resignation of several black mayors

It accepts some of the blame, especially in it not providing for a proper financial base for these authorities before they were introduced (which led to the disastrous raising of rents of the Vaal Triangle councils)

Nevertheless, the black local authorities are largely seen as experiencing growing-pains, which will subside once they acquire a sounder financial base and are fitted into a wider Governmental structure

In an important shift, the Government has come round to the view that black local authorities should be included with the white, coloured and Indian local authorities in the proposed new regional service councils

The familiar distinction between own and general affairs will prevail

Own affairs will be handled by the relevant "ethnic" city councils

At the same time, white, coloured, Indian and black local authorities will come together in regional service councils to co-ordinate the supply of services — such as water, electricity and sewerage — to municipalities in a particular metropolitan area

These regional service councils will formally set the rate for tarriffs and taxes within a particular region and this revenue will in turn be distributed among the respective local authorities

Underlying this are two somewhat hidden principles.

On the one hand, the Government want to phase out as soon as possible the current subsides on housing and transport On the other hand, local government will primarily be financed by revenue raised through indirect means

Most important of these will be the new employment tax It will be presented as a tax on business, but in reality business will only be the collection agents and it will be the consumer who will in fact be paying the new taxes.

On the question of how urban blacks could be fitted into a new national political dispensation, little progress has been made.

The old view that these blacks have to exercise their rights via the homelands is being abandoned.

There is a strong tendency to consider blacks with urban residence rights (the so-called Section Ten people) as a distinct political category entitled to special political rights

The Government obviously wants to incorporate only a limited number of "insiders", however, the recent Vaal Triangle riots have shown how vulnerable those blacks are who are deemed to receive special favours from the system.

In conclusion, it appears as if the Government intends to lower the influx control barriers somewhat, but not substantially so

It will attempt to sanitise passes and it hopes to overcome the legitimacy crisis surrounding black local authorities by placing them on a more sound financial footing and fitting them into an over-arching metropolitan system of government.

No substantial progress appears to have been made on the issue of black political rights on a national level.

Time will tell whether these adaptations will defuse the issue of influx control and begin to meet urban black political aspirations

The general prognosis does not seem to be particularly promising. Perhaps one should, during the festive season, reflect on a thought expressed by the incomparable C W de Kiewiet.

In 1941 he wrote in his "A History of South Africa": "It is not given to any people, however wise or rich, to extricate itself simply from the disorders and maladjustments that history has produced in its midst"

BREWING INDUSTRY, CAPE TOWN

Parties Employer Organisation: South African Brewing Industry Association
Trade Union: Brewery Employees' Union (Cape Peninsula)

Area Municipal Area of Cape Town

Footnotes

1. Annual Leave - Skilled workers are entitled to 15 or 18 days leave per year

2. Sick Leave - In addition to full pay for 10 and 12 days, allowance is also made for a further 15 or 18 days at 30% of full pay.

RDM 11/1/85 200 339

Influx laws hamper our economic growth

S P CILLIERS

INFLUX control has now clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the stability of South African society and it needs to be attended to urgently.

In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the State, its removal can only be achieved if a drastic reconceptualisation of the policy of separate development is effected

There is now an imperative need for such a reconceptualisation

For this, it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the State for the past several decades.

Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of originally the Afrikaner and later the white community in South Africa.

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated

A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realisation of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system

On the political front it calls for a restructuring that would allow for all persons living within any particular area of jurisdiction of any political system to participate in the decision-making process at local, regional and national levels

The economic system must cater for growth and development in order to accommodate a growing and modernising population

The social order must allow for people to maintain personal, family and community relations as far as possible Cultural values as expressed in peoples' preferences for lifestyles must be protected

From the preceding, specific concrete goals and guidelines may be derived in terms of which an overall development strategy and specific strategies for urban growth and urbanisation may be evaluated

Thus it should be clear that the above goals require that the strategy should aim at the eventual institution of complete freedom of movement and settlement.

In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realised in practice

The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa

It therefore denies black persons — even those with South African citizenship — one of the basic rights of citizenship — i.e, the right to freedom of movement

It follows from the above that it is desirable to replace the present system of influx control with a national strategy for urban growth and urbanisation designed as part of a national development plan

A development plan must consist of a strategy which facilitates the realisation of the stated goals As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than of limiting or coercive measures

It is to be expected that the institution of freedom of movement and settlement will, at least initially, lead to higher rates of migration in to urban and white-controlled rural areas

In order to minimise the negative effects of such developments a restructuring of present systems of organisation and control needs to be achieved along the following lines

- The promotion of industrial and commercial deconcentration in existing urban, and in particular metropolitan, areas in order to restore the present imbalanced urban systems.

The aim must be to eliminate the existing monopoly of whites over the economic growth potential of urban areas and to maximise the use of existing infrastructure

- Dormitory towns must be allowed to develop into balanced suburban communities, workplaces and living areas must be allowed to develop in closer proximity to one another; sources of revenue for local services must be allowed to develop in local communities so that local authorities can become viable entities

This requires the opening of commercial and industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all population groups Deconcentrated growth points with existing urban complexes must be promoted

- A review of the system of zoning of land use in urban areas and of the system of control over the licensing of commercial and industrial activities so as to create maximal opportunities for informal economic activity
- The institution of intermediary systems of urban and regional authority to structure total urban and regional systems effectively
- The institution of a comprehensive housing strategy to cater for rapid urban growth and to prevent urban congestion and overpopulation

This requires

- Controlled, informal urban settlement, with security of tenure in the place of uncontrolled illegal squatting,
- Adopting the Slums Act, extending its applicability to black townships and applying it strictly in order to contain overpopulation, congestion and decay in the formal sectors of urban areas;
- Further extension of the housing policy to maximise participation by the private sector, including the end-user, in the housing process
- The systematic dismantling and eventual scrapping of the Group Areas Act so as to facilitate intra- and inter-urban migration and circulation of the growing developed sector of the population
- Rural and agricultural reform and development programmes for both black states (national as well as independent) and white rural areas to facilitate and promote both subsistence and commercial agriculture maximally

This requires a systematic replacement of communal land rights by individual land tenure in black areas and the reinstitution of land tenure rights of blacks in white rural areas

In the final analysis it calls for a major revision of the Black Land Act (1913) and of the Black Land and Trust Act (1936)

- The extension of full civil rights to blacks and the basis of domicile, as in the case of whites, coloureds and Asians

This means that blacks living in white-controlled areas (such as those with Section 10 (1) a-c rights in urban areas and those living as permanent workers on white farms) must be recognised as full citizens of these areas with full freedom of movement.

Influx control and pass laws for such people must be scrapped

The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels.

(Professor Cilliers teaches sociology at the University of Stellenbosch)

Drastic policy changes needed to end influx control

(200) D. Dispatch 14/1/85

By PROFESSOR S. P. CILLIERS
lecturer in sociology at the university of Stellenbosch

A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realisation of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system

On the political front it calls for a restructuring that would allow for all persons living within any particular area of jurisdiction of any political system to participate in the decision-making process at local, regional and national levels

The economic system must cater for growth and development in order to accommodate a growing and modernising population The social order must allow for people to maintain personal, family and community relations as far as possible Cultural values as expressed in peoples' preferences for lifestyles must be protected

From the preceding, specific concrete goals and guidelines may be derived in terms of which an overall development strategy and specific strategies for urban growth and urbanisation may be evaluated Thus it should be clear that the above goals require that the strategy should aim at the eventual institution of complete freedom of movement and settlement.

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The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa.

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The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels

Afrikaner academic looks at separate development

Drastic policy changes nee to end influx control

(200) D. Dispatch 14/1/85

By PROFESSOR S. P. CILLIERS lecturer in sociology at the university of Stellenbosch

Influx control has now clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the stability of South African society and it needs to be attended to urgently

In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the state, its removal can only be achieved if a drastic revision of the policy of separate development is effected

There is now an imperative need for such a revision For this, it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the state for the past several decades. Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of originally the Afrikaner and later the white community in South Africa.

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated

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In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations, and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realised in practice

The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa

It therefore denies black persons — even those with South African citizenship — one of the basic rights of citizenship, ie the right to freedom of movement

It follows from the above that it is desirable to replace the present system of influx control with a national strategy for urban growth and urbanisation designed as part of a national development plan

A development plan must consist of a strategy which facilitates the realisation of the stated goals As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than of limiting or coercive measures

It is to be expected that the institution of freedom of movement and settlement will, at least initially, lead to higher rates of migration into urban and white-controlled rural areas

In order to minimise the negative effects of such developments a restructuring of present systems of organisation and control needs to be achieved along the following lines

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- Dormitory towns must be allowed to develop into balanced suburban communities, work-places and living areas must be allowed to develop in closer proximity to one another, sources of revenue for local services must be allowed to develop in local communities so that local authorities can become viable entities This requires the opening of commercial and industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all population groups. Deconcentrated growth points with existing urban complexes must be promoted
- A review of the system of zoning of land use in urban areas and of the system of control over the licensing of commercial and industrial activities so as to create maximal opportunities for informal economic activity.
- The institution of intermediary systems of urban and regional authority to structure total urban and regional systems effectively.
- The institution of a comprehensive housing strategy to cater for rapid urban growth and to prevent urban congestion and overpopulation.

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Time to ditch influx co

INFLUX control has now clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the stability of South African society and it needs to be attended to urgently

In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the State, its removal can be achieved only if a drastic reconceptualisation of the policy of separate development is effected

Imperative

There is now an imperative need for such a reconceptualisation For this it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the State for the past several decades Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of, originally, the Afrikaner and, later, the white community in South Africa

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated

A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realisation of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system

On the political front it calls for a restructuring that would allow for all persons living within any particular area of jurisdiction of any political system to participate in the decision-making process at local, regional and national levels

The economic system must cater for growth and development in order to accommodate a growing and modernising population The social order must allow for people to maintain personal, family and community relations as far as possible Cultural values as expressed in peoples' preferences for lifestyles must be protected.

By (200)

S P CILLIERS

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This requires a systematic replacement of communal land rights by individual land tenure in black areas and the reinstitution of land tenure rights of blacks in white rural areas In final analysis it calls for a major revision of the Black Land Act (1913) and of the Black Land and Trust Act (1936)

Full citizens

☐ The extension of full civil rights to blacks and the basis of domicile, as in the case of whites, coloureds and Asians This means that blacks living in white-controlled areas (such as those with Section 10 [1] a-c rights in urban areas and those living as permanent workers on white farms) must be recognised as full citizens of these areas with full freedom of movement Influx control and pass laws for such people must be scrapped

The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels

● *(Professor Cilliers teaches sociology at the University of Stellenbosch)*

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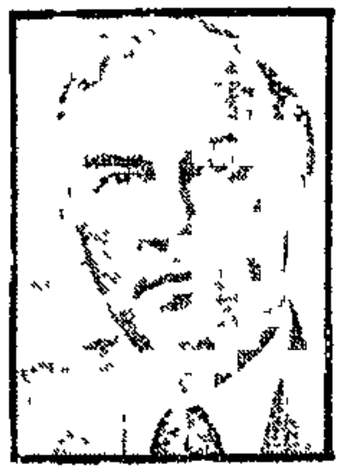
P W Botha's offer to blacks — Motlana replies

ARGUS 31/1/85 (200)

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA'S pronouncements on black freehold rights, citizenship and influx control and his offer to them of a negotiating forum have sparked major political interest. Argus Political Editor LEON MARSHALL spoke to Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten and key black political figure on the Reef, on how he saw the President's statements.



Question: How do you see the President's speech? Have you taken 'cautious encouragement' from it as initially reported?

Answer· The President made a bland statement What could I have found encouraging about it It lacked everything that could be called a statement of intent Mr Botha might have tried to placate his rightwing by being vague But what has it left us, the black people?

It was a vague and highly qualified statement He could have said all blacks could qualify for freehold tenure Yet, he qualified it by saying it would apply only to those who qualified for leasehold rights And we all know how difficult it is to even get leasehold

Debating society

I don't know what this debating society is that he is offering us where the Government is supposed to talk to invited blacks We've been doing that since 1910. We don't need it.

In black society the statements have been rejected almost with contempt. For the momement it has given us no hope whatsoever. We'll have to see what the enabling legislation on freehold rights and inbflux control says.

Q: What do you think would break the logjam between white and black?

A Many black people have said to me to break the logjam, to end mistrust, the government needs to do something dramatic

I suggest two minor things that could be done towards that end and that would not affect the power structure — in other words white minority rule. The government needs to say:

'We abolish the pass laws with all their ramifications forthwith,' and

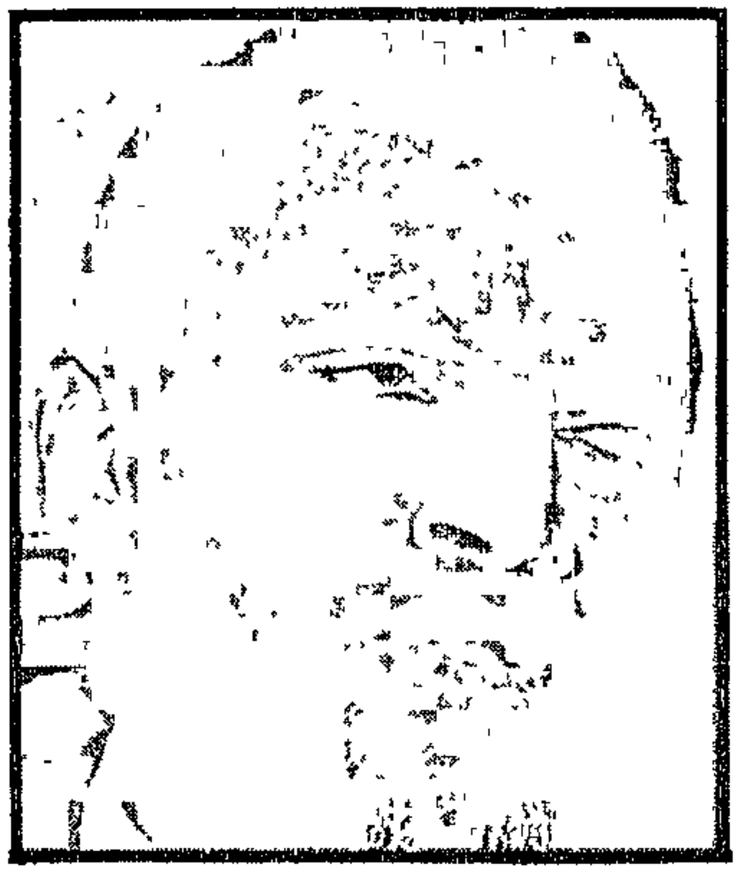
'We abolish the Group Areas Act forthwith'

If it is prepared to do that it will create so much goodwill that it will be possible to start negotiations towards a constitutional agreement Many blacks would sit down and talk But that is the bottomline — abolition of the Group Areas Act and the pass laws

I was once invited by Dr Piet Koornhof to serve on a regional committee for urban blacks Before agreeing, I called a public meeting to consult the ordinary people There were two things they said should be done before I could serve on the committee first abolish the Group Areas Act and the pass laws.

The question is whether the government has the political courage to do that

The problem is that the longer they delay, the more difficult it will become for negotations Black demands are growing, not diminishing First they demanded one department of education, not caring whether it was under a white minister or not Now there are already those demanding not only one department but also that the minister should be black.



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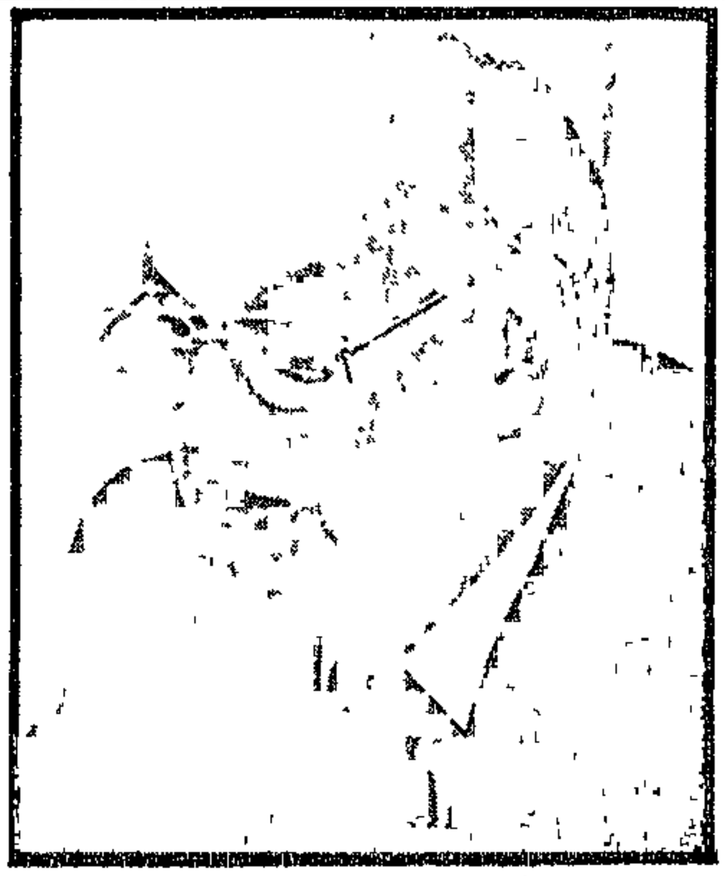

President P W Botha

One thing there should be no misunderstanding about, we'll not go to the negotiating table carrying our passes.

The Government must show its bona fides first We've been negotiating too long

Q: But wouldn't some blacks be prepared to go to the negotiating forum anyway?

A. Of course There are those who have grown fat on the system — the elite created by the government and who owe everything they have to government patronage They will rush to Cape Town.

The Government may even give them something which in other circumstances would have meant something But the people they give such concessions to are themselves rejected Thus, what they come away with is also rejected

Why call a puppet to say 'we're giving you freehold rights and this and that ? Why can people with doctorates from Oxford not learn? Why make concessions to puppets? Why give things to them which other people have died and suffered for?

Q: In what context then did you use the words 'cautiously optimistic' when first approached on the President's remarks?

Mirage

A· I am cautiously optimistic yes, but only because I see the Government slowly and painfully coming to grips with reality The mirage they saw of one day reversing the stream of blacks to the urban area has disappeared

Q: Do you think the President's offer of negotiation might eventually cause a division in black politics, with some — say the ANC — favouring talks and others — say Azapo — continuing to reject it?

A The debating chamber offered to us is almost laughable

We're all working for power equality, one man one vote We'll stand united on these things There will be no real split in black society as long as that remains our common aim

You see, it is Government policies that unite us

Q Col. 156 19/2/85

+The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes

(a) An average of 50 per day

(b) Prisoners are made available to hirers at a fixed tariff approved by the Treasury. The prisoners concerned are not employed by the hirer and therefore conditions of employment are not laid down, but prisoners are to be treated in accordance with the stipulations of the Prisons Act 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the regulations promulgated in terms thereof Prisoners are collected at the prison by the temporary warders in the employ of the hirer at 06h45 and are returned to the prison at 16h30 They have breakfast and supper in the prison and have lunch, which is provided by the prison, at their places of work A lunchtime is provided for this purpose from 12h00 to 13h00

(c) Mr Norman Hirsowitz.

(2) Yes Prison personnel periodically visit prisoners' working places

(3) Yes The most recent visits paid to the Sandhurst Estates took place on the following dates

27 October 1984

14 November 1984

17 December 1984

13 January 1985

13 January 1985

7 February 1985

(4) No (a) and (b) as well as (5) fall away

(6) No

Citizens of Black states: employment in Republic

200 Hansard

*30 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether citizens of national and/or independent black states require any authorization or documentation from his Department or any Development Board when taking up employment in the Republic, if so, (a) what specified documentation or other authorization, (b) where is such documentation or authorization obtained and (c) what are the conditions attached to their taking up employment in the Republic,

(2) whether a check is kept on (a) such persons and (b) their employers or places of employment, if so, what is the nature of this check;

(3) whether any member of his Department or the relevant Development Board received any complaints from employees of a certain potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department of the purpose of his reply, concerning (a) working conditions, (b) pay and (c) any other specified matter; if so, (i) who received such complaints, (ii) when were these complaints received, (iii) what was the nature of the complaints and (iv) who are the owners of this farm,

(4) whether any action was taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) A valid identity document and a service contract, attested in the country of origin, as well as the approval of the Chief Commissioner concerned

(b) Documentation in the country of origin and approval at the Chief Commissioner concerned

(c) A firm offer of employment and the necessary documentation and approval

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Development Board does keep record of every case

(3) Yes The Magistrate, Bethal who is an official of the Department of Justice and who also functions as a Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) Yes It was stated that the contract period of the workers concerned had expired and that they wished to return home, but that the farm manager refused to send them home,

(i) The Magistrate, Bethal

(ii) 6 December 1984

(iii) Complaints were made about working conditions and remuneration

(iv) Mr N Hirschowitz

(4) The farm manager was requested to call at the Magistrates Office and he produced documentation to the magistrate from which it was evident that the workers who complained had not at that stage completed their contract periods The workers however refused to return to their place of work and on 2 January 1985 during a further visit by the workers to the magistrate's office, part of the wages due to them was paid and they were allowed to proceed to their homes. The recruiting organisation concerned is at present calculating the balance due to these workers and this will be paid over as soon as the calculations have been made

At 14h47, Questions on General Affairs interrupted in accordance with Joint Rule No 57

Unsolicited Christmas cards

*31 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) Whether his Department (a) has been informed of and/or (b) has received representations concerning a certain commercial company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, which allegedly requests payment from the public for unsolicited Christmas cards posted to them, if so, what is the name of this company,

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the (a) number of incapacitated beneficiaries receiving assistance from this company in South Africa and (b) total amount paid to such beneficiaries by this company concerned is the Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty)

(3) whether he will investigate this matter?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) (a) and (b) No but the name of the company conderned is The Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty) Ltd

(2) (a) en (b) The information is not available This is a private company operating on a purely commercial basis As a private company it is under no obligation to submit annual financial statements to the Registrar of Companies

(3) The Trade Practices Advisory Committee has been requested to investigate the matter

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(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the (a) number of incapacitated beneficiaries receiving assistance from this company in South Africa and (b) total amount paid to such beneficiaries by this company concerned is the Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty)

(3) whether he will investigate this matter?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) and (b) No, but the name of the company conderned is The Association of Mouth and Foot Printers (Pty) Ltd

(2) (a) en (b) The information is not available This is a private company operating on a purely commercial basis As a private company it is under no obligation to submit annual financial statements to the Registrar of Companies

(3) The Trade Practices Advisory Committee has been requested to investigate the matter

Reforms for urban blacks but passes stay

CAPE TIMES 26/2/85

(200)

Political Staff

PROPOSED reforms providing greater security and mobility for urban blacks and making it possible for thousands more workers to qualify for city rights were announced by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town yesterday.

The reforms, to be contained in amendments to the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, will have major practical benefits for black people in the cities

However, Mrs Sheena Duncan, national director of the Black Sash, said Dr Viljoen's announcement was a "crushing disappointment" after hopes had been raised that influx control would go

The lobby for the abolition of influx control includes black leaders, the Urban Foundation and leading businessmen

A spokesman for the Urban Foundation, which has been pressing for a separate urbanization Bill, said they would like to study Dr Viljoen's statement before commenting

Dr Viljoen said the decision to amend the Act in this session of Parliament had been made after careful consideration of all the implications The three major reforms would be

- Black people with section 10 (1) (a), (b) and (c) rights would retain these qualifications when they resided or worked in areas other than those in which they obtained the qualification

City blacks have had this mobility — providing they had a job and accommodation — for five years in terms of an amendment to black labour regulations in 1980

The practical effect of this amendment would be to allow people from different prescribed areas access to housing in new areas to which they have moved

- Workers qualifying for Section 10 (1) (b) rights would be able to make up the qualification period of 10 years continuous employment by one employer or 15 years continuous employment by several employers in different prescribed areas

Thousands of workers, like those in the construction industry, who have been disqualified from city rights because they worked in different prescribed areas, could now qualify

- Blacks settling in the national self-governing or independent states who already have section 10 rights would be able to retain this "privilege"

'Real issues'

This could defuse much of the tension in townships such as Lamontville and Hambanati, which are facing incorporation into Kwazulu According to the changes, blacks with city rights could retain them

SEE PAGE 7

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● Blacks settling in the national self-governing or independent states who already have section 10 rights would be able to retain this "privilege".

'Real issues'

This could defuse much of the tension in townships such as Lamontville and Hambanati, which are facing incorporation into Kwazulu According to the changes, blacks with city rights could retain them if their townships are incorporated into the homelands.

Mrs Duncan said that while these measures would make life easier for some people, it did not in any way address the real issues such as influx control and the lot of people in rural areas

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said in reply to a question last night, that the government did not intend making any other changes to the legislation this year

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	$284,25
Rand	$0,4680/90
FT index (close)	968,00
RDM 100	864,30

INSIDE

Hansard Q Col. 303
26/2/85

Rikhoto judgment

125 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 under section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhoto judgment?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BOARDS	(a)	(b)	
Central-Transvaal	2 051	1 667	
Western-Transvaal	85	77	
Highveld	1 026	1 055	(59 carried forward from 1983)
West-Rand	9 671	12 367	(4 411 carried forward from 1983)
East-Rand	5 510	5 143	
Northern-Transvaal	—	—	
Eastern-Transvaal	15	4	
Orange Vaal	2 599	1 807	
Southern OFS	74	73	
Natalia	1 390	1 382	
Northern-Cape	21	8	
Eastern-Cape	473	317	
Western-Cape	3 230	428	
Walvis Bay	2	2	

Reference books/influx control

126 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Illegal employment

129 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many persons were arrested for illegally employing Blacks in each Development Board area in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (b) what was the total number of Black employers involved in each such year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) None.

(b) None.

Alterations/structural changes to Parliamentary buildings/housing

137 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Public Works:†

(1) What was the total cost of the (a) alterations and structural changes to the Marks Building, (b) provision of permanent accommodation for the President's council, (c) provision of housing for the (i) members and (ii) Ministers' Council of the House of (aa) Representatives and (bb) Delegates and (d) provision of housing for the members of the President's Council, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) what was the estimated cost of the (a) building work on Stalplein, (b) alterations and structural changes to Tuynhuys and (c) extension of the existing Parliamentary complex, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) R4 380 000

(b) R3 700 000

		(aa)	(bb)
(c)	(i)	R2 978 000	R4 600 000
	(ii)	None	R1 348 000

(d) None.

(2) (a) R10 376 000

(b) R3 350 000

(c) R23 000 000

Hansard Q. Col 305
26/2/85

Internal Security Act

139 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 25 Persons.

(b) 1 for 305 days
3 for 194 days
1 for 113 days
5 for 112 days
2 for 111 days
3 for 84 days
1 for 70 days
4 for 36 days
1 for 28 days
4 for 18 days

(c) None

Internal Security Act

142 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons detained in 1984 under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were charged, if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges;

(2) whether any of those charged were (a) acquitted and (b) found guilty, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) in respect of what charges, in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

(a) 59

(b) Terrorism; Treason, Participating in the activities of an unlawful organization, Furthering the objects of an unlawful organization, Subversion, Intimidation, Public violence, Illegal possession of a fire-arm

(2) (a) Yes

(i) and (ii) Three were acquitted on a charge of terrorism

(b) Yes

(i)	(ii)
6	Terrorism
2	Participating in the activities of an unlawful organization
1	Furthering the object of an unlawful organization
1	Intimidation
1	Illegal possession of a fire-arm

Hansard Q.Col.303 26/2/85

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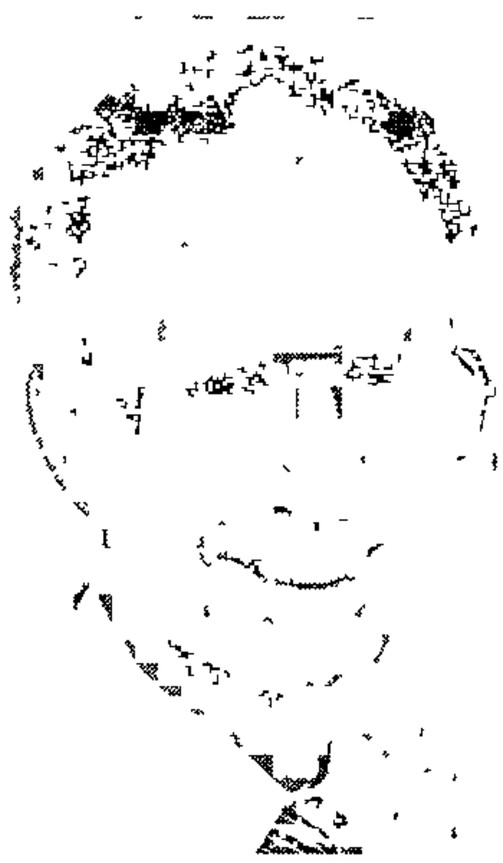
1	Illegal possession of a fire-arm

Plea for urbanization policy to replace influx control

Cape Times 28/2/85

This is an extract from a timely and important new book, "Up against the Fences: Poverty, passes and privilege in South Africa", which is edited by **Hermann Giliomee** and **Lawrence Schlemmer** and published by David Philip. The extract is taken from a concluding chapter of the book written by Giliomee and Schlemmer, the country's leading political analysts. A major theme of "Up against the Fences" is the pressing need for influx control to make way for a rational policy of black urbanization. The contributors, apart from academic specialists, include business leaders such as Mr Harry Oppenheimer, Mr Gavin Relly and Mr Mike Rosholt.

Hermann Giliomee



Lawrence Schlemmer

A scene at the labour bureau in Nyanga

THE major speech by President Botha of January 1985 has been widely interpreted as signalling a bold new departure in government policy towards urban blacks

Mr Botha's speech contained many positive statements of intent On the issue of influx control, however, he merely stated that the government would strive to eliminate its negative and discriminatory aspects

We believe that it is impossible to soften and deracialize influx control Whatever provisions for control remain under such a new deal will require official surveillance imposed unilaterally upon blacks

One cannot believe that whites would be required to produce documentation Influx control based on similar identity documents would still impugn the human dignity of blacks and cause major resentment In our view there is only one reformist solution Influx control must be revoked and replaced by a set of provisions promoting orderly urbanization

Since we finished the concluding chapters of the book "Up Against the Fences" in mid-1984 our conviction that influx control must be replaced by a rational urbanization strategy has been strengthened by three developments

□ *The strengthening of foreign pressure and particularly disinvestment forces* The Vaal Triangle disturbances in the second half of 1984 have given new momentum to the disinvestment movement in the United States, which wishes to punish and weaken the apartheid system

In response to this foreign pressure, several cabinet ministers have claimed that apartheid no longer exists We wish to observe that this defence will never be convincing as long as there are laws and practices that discriminate against blacks Influx control is the prime example

□ *The evident unwillingness of black local authorities to impose influx control* The wave of township unrest in the second half of 1984 has forced more than 16 black local authorities into disarray

It is clearly impossible for the government to expect black local authorities to administer influx control as it had hoped they would do A stable and effective urban black leadership will not emerge as long as it is expected to implement discriminatory legislation

□ *No major interest group still demands influx control, and big business now calls for its abolition* Stanley Greenberg (1980) has argued that in the early stages of industrialization all the major interest groups — the mines, manufacturing industry farmers and (white) trade unions — demanded influx control to regulate and subordinate black labour Today, there is in the private sector no major support group left for the traditional forms of labour control

At the end of 1984 Mr Jan Steyn, chief executive office of the Urban Foundation, representing both Afrikaner and English big business, asked the government to replace influx control with a set of positive incentives Mr Steyn stated that influx control inhibits the market, prevents realistic forward planning, and has the most negative effect on race relations (Cape Times, 31 10 1984)

Nevertheless the government still follows a continuation of control albeit under a new name and guise In defending this control, government spokesmen most commonly use the following arguments

Argument 1 "Without influx control, a massive black inflow to the cities will take place that will reduce whites to a tiny minority"

We would argue that there is no hard evidence for this assumption In a recent paper, "Notes on South African Urbanization, January 1985", Charles Simkins has concluded on the basis of careful statistical projections that by the year 2000 there will be an additional two million blacks in the white metropolitan areas if influx control is abolished

This will result in a black population in these areas of 9,52 million If, however, influx control is maintained up to the year 2000 there will be a total of 7,76 million blacks Clearly the difference of two million will not qualititatively alter the character of the white cities It certainly does not merit the costs

Apart from the political costs of black alienation there are substantial financial costs An analysis in Rapport of December 1984 shows that in the current financial year roughly R89 million will be spent on administering influx control This means that from now to the year 2000 we will spend more than R1,3 billion to reduce the black population in the common area cities by a factor of 2 in 10 We doubt whether it is worth the cost

Argument 2 "Abolishing influx control would mean an explosion of crime in the cities"

We believe that this is also a false assumption The shack settlements around Durban, analysed in this book, represent a case study of uncontrolled urbanization on the edges of a major city, yet the average white Durbanite is hardly affected by it

A comparison of the crime statistics of the Durban-Pinetown area, on the one hand, and the Johannesburg-Witwatersrand region, on the other, shows that for all crimes relating to theft and robbery the Witwatersrand has a higher rate of crime by "non-whites" than Durban-Pinetown with the exception of pick-pocketing (Department of Statistics "Statistics of Offences", Report 109/101/12)

(The book will be in the bookshops by mid-March)

CAPE TIMES 28/2/85 (200)

Influx controls 'inhibit growth'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Influx control had failed to prevent a large inflow of rural blacks into the main metropolitan areas and had inhibited development of a strategy to cope with urbanization, Ms Ann Bernstein, of the Urban Foundation (UF), said yesterday

"What it has done is to influence where South Africa's urbanization is taking place," she told a conference here on city problems

Instead of concentrations of people building up in the main metropolises, informal settlements sprang up on the their peripheries

The densely populated camps on the edge of the main cities were often situated in the "homelands" — such as Winterveld in Bophuthatswana near Pretoria, and Inanda and its environs in Kwazulu near Durban

"Present policy ensures that the impact of rapid urbanization falls most heavily on those public authorities least able to deal with it", and as a result rapid urbanization became a more difficult and costly process for both the individual and the society

Implementation of influx control diverted resources and energy away from dealing with the challenge of developing a coherent urban policy.

Ms Bernstein challenged the official view that blacks lawfully resident in the urban areas saw migrants as threat and supported influx control A UF survey showed that, with one exception, black councillors were strongly opposed to influx control

Ms Bernstein rejected the Riekert Commission proposal for a system of influx control based on the availability of employment and housing as it would "force employers to control influx at the workplace and there would have to be control in the community — police raids and the demolition of unauthorized housing"

In a separate paper, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Science, quoted research findings to disprove the popular view that thousands of rurally based black wives and children would "flood" the urban areas if influx controls were abolished

Call to end influx control

Cape Times 6/3/85

Staff Reporter

MRS Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, appealed for the total abolition of influx control and the granting of freehold home ownership to blacks during the debate on the Appropriation Draft Ordinance in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Influx control had been estimated to cost the State up to R100m a year, but it did not work.

The Provincial Administration did not escape involvement in the application of influx control.

Provincial traffic inspectors had been present at two influx monitoring points, one on the N1 and one on the N2, for 4 388 working hours and 3 020 hours overtime.

"Yet there is almost no traffic control in the black townships — the Western Cape Development Board say they have no money to start a traffic service."

Mrs Bishop welcomed recent government concessions, such as the plan to develop Crossroads, but asked whether the government still intended to move Kaya Mnandi, near Stellenbosch, and Mfuleni, near Blackheath, to Khayelitsha, "as we were told in March 1983".

 Cape Times 7/3/85 (200) Parliament and Politics

Viljoen: People detained 'rather long periods'

Political Staff

A GOVERNMENT inquiry into the detention of black people prior to deportation to Zimbabwe had found that some people had in the past been detained "for rather long periods", the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said this week

He also said the report of the inquiry would not be made available to MPs.

The inquiry was ordered after newspaper reports that law-abiding black people with valid South African reference books and other documents were being detained without trial by the Commissioner at Alexandra for up to 13 months to make them confess that they were aliens.

Dr Viljoen said in reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that the most important findings of the investigation were that South African blacks "are not deported"

It had also found that "some persons had in the past been detained for rather long periods"

"The primary reason being problems experienced in the investigation of cases."

Dr Viljoen said the report of the investigation, which dealt with alleged irregularities in respect of foreign blacks, would not be released to MPs and that "the matter was disposed of departmentally"

He also said discussions at a high level were held with the South African Police and other authorities in connection with the detention of foreign blacks.

"Steps have been taken to obviate delays," Dr Viljoen said.

He declined to make a statement on the matter but Mrs Suzman said afterwards "there is something very fishy about this whole matter".

"I intend to explore it further because there can be no justification for detaining people up to 13 months in order to exert pressure on them to admit they were aliens with all the subsequent penalties that entails, ie thereafter instant deportation.

"One can only wonder about the fate of people who have fallen into this net," she said.

Mrs Suzman also attacked the secrecy about the findings of the investigation.

★ Cape Times, Saturday, 9/3/85

Conscripts are not the best army — Luyt

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The military force of a country should be a protective shield and not a force with ambitions in other spheres — like maintaining the policy of apartheid, Sir Richard Luyt, a former principal vice chancellor of Rhodes here on Thursday night at the opening of the 30th Black Sash conference.

Saying he wanted an end to compulsory military conscription in South Africa, Sir Richard, himself a former soldier, said the country would encounter greater problems if it continued with military policy and if the policy were abolished now.

Men should not be forced into compulsory military service. Forced conscripts never make up the best army," he said.

Sir Richard said the government was propagating apartheid with a whites-only compulsory military force.

"Does the government fear lack of loyalty?" he asked, and added that a majority government that was morally good would attract a strong volunteer army. A minority government did not deserve to survive.

Sir Richard said that if the military failed to represent the country, bitterness and distrust would result.

He said the army's increasing involvement in the African townships which was becoming "close to routine" needed to be morally questioned.

"It is not fair to put young men in painful moral dilemmas because of this," he added.

He pointed out that South Africa had fought two world wars without compulsory conscription.

"The worthiness of the call was good enough then."

Sir Richard congratulated the Black Sash for being one of the first to press for an end to military conscription.

Sir Richard Luyt

Tyres slashed at conference

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Several people, including 21 nuns and the Progressive Federal Party MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, were left stranded in pouring rain late on Thursday night when the tyres of their vehicles were slashed in Baakens Street here.

All had attended the 30th annual conference of the Black Sash in the City Hall earlier.

One of the victims, who did not want to be named, told the Eastern Province Herald that two men, standing at the corner of Castle Hill and Baakens Street, laughed aloud when the vandalism was discovered.

● Mr Mkhuseli Jack, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization, the Rev Michael Mjekula, an Anglican priest and former chairman of the Cradock Residents Association (Cradora), and Cradock community leader Mr Matthew Goniwe, who may not be quoted, told an audience of about 80 at the Black Sash Conference of events in their communities.

Outlining the motivation for this weekend's proposed stayaway, Mr Jack said several organizations had met following the bus-fare increase and had decided a stayaway was the best course of action.

Mr Mjekula said he believed there was a solution to save South Africa from "doom and further bloodshed, so let us not repeat the mistakes of yesterday".

any Development Board took any steps in respect of shelters of squatters in 1984, if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many shelters in respect of each specified Development Board area were affected by these steps and (c) where were these shelters situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes, officials of the development boards listed in items (b) and (c) hereunder

(a) Certain squatters were warned to remove their shelters or were given written notice to do so within 21 days and to obtain accommodation where their residence would not be illegal Where they did not comply the officials, where necessary, laid charges and either on their own initiative or at the request of the land owner or occupier, demolished the shelters Squatters who qualified for settlement in Urban Black Townships were so settled where possible and others were assisted to settle elsewhere

(b) and (c)

Western Cape Development Board
5 164 shelters viz
Crossroads 380, Portland Cement site (bordering Nyanga) 219 and in Nyanga 4 565

Northern Cape Development Board
76 shelters, viz
Kimberley district 42 and Douglas district 34

Eastern Cape Development Board
763 shelters, viz
Port Elizabeth (Vuildraai) 28, Zwide 35 and East London (Duncan Village) 700

Southern OFS Development Board
78 shelters, viz
Welkom district 28 and the squatters camp at Allanridge (Odendaalsrus district) 50

Orange-Vaal Development Board
49 shelters situated in the old White township at Grasmere which was proclaimed for occupation by Indians and Coloureds

Natalia Development Board
378 shelters, viz
Stanger 104, Tongaat 124 and Pinetown 150

Central Transvaal Development Board
3 shelters at Garsfontein, Pretoria district

Western Transvaal Development Board
6 shelters in Wolmaranstad district

East Rand Development Board
356 shelters, viz
Germiston 68, Heidelberg 94, Devon 1, Nigel 72, Kempton Park 110 and Benoni 11

West Rand Development Board
74 shelters in Soweto

200 Hansard

South African/foreign workers

Q. 61. 628 14/3/85

118 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1984 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act,

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana,

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Male	Female	Total
(1) (a) South African Black Workers			
Agriculture	131 347	48 825	180 172
Mining and quarrying	119 787	1 574	121 361
Manufacturing	235 784	41 862	277 646
Electricity	43 214	3 663	46 877
Construction	212 571	4 473	217 044
Wholesale and retail trade	151 555	38 934	190 489
Transport	98 361	9 287	107 648
Financing and insurance	16 638	3 537	20 175
Domestic services	54 139	136 299	190 438
Other	123 835	26 882	150 717
Total	1 187 231	315 336	1 502 567
(b) Foreign Black Workers			
Agriculture	78 172	13 818	91 990
Mining and quarrying	559 924	1 165	561 089
Manufacturing	110 266	20 316	130 582
Electricity	24 247	2 965	27 212
Construction	117 193	773	117 966
Wholesale and retail trade	62 339	17 487	79 826
Transport	42 702	9 076	51 778
Financing and insurance	13 024	4 212	17 236
Domestic services	32 118	109 821	141 939
Other	63 797	12 285	76 082
Total	1 103 782	191 918	1 295 700
(2) (a) Transkei			
Agriculture	32 388	3 224	35 612
Mining and quarrying	179 928	25	179 953
Manufacturing	31 108	1 219	32 327
Electricity	9 754	185	9 939
Construction	53 072	162	53 234
Wholesale and retail trade	12 007	2 323	14 330
Transport	9 967	255	10 222
Financing and insurance	3 942	192	4 134
Domestic services	4 971	21 896	26 867
Other	19 568	1 306	20 874
Total	356 705	30 787	387 492
(b) Bophuthatswana			
Agriculture	22 238	6 791	29 029
Mining and quarrying	59 742	1 015	60 757
Manufacturing	46 571	11 292	57 863
Electricity	7 009	2 172	9 181
Construction	35 029	210	35 239
Wholesale and retail trade	29 512	11 571	41 083
Transport	18 249	7 814	26 036

	Male	Female	Total
Financing and insurance	4 999	3 412	8 411
Domestic services	12 035	61 492	33 517
Other	25 749	7 768	73 527
Total	261 133	113 537	374 670
(3) (a) and (b)			
Angola			
Agriculture	8	1	9
Mining and quarrying	4	—	4
Manufacturing	1	1	2
Electricity	—	—	—
Construction	3	1	4
Wholesale and retail trade	—	1	1
Transport	1	—	1
Financing and insurance	—	—	—
Domestic services	13	3	16
Other	10	1	11
Total	40	8	48
Botswana			
Agriculture	1 173	410	1 583
Mining and quarrying	19 757	—	19 757
Manufacturing	1 075	45	1 120
Electricity	562	9	571
Construction	666	1	667
Wholesale and retail trade	491	41	532
Transport	483	32	515
Financing and insurance	138	16	154
Domestic services	309	702	1 011
Other	480	43	523
Total	25 134	1 299	26 433
Lesotho			
Agriculture	1 514	300	1 814
Mining and quarrying	118 771	8	118 779
Manufacturing	4 466	355	4 821
Electricity	1 312	80	1 392
Construction	3 907	19	3 926
Wholesale and retail trade	1 012	182	1 194
Transport	1 151	193	1 344
Financing and insurance	198	69	267
Domestic services	1 115	1 967	3 082
Other	1 603	221	1 824
Total	135 049	3 394	138 443
Malawi			
Agriculture	3 480	25	3 505
Mining and quarrying	19 565	—	19 565
Manufacturing	1 153	4	1 157

	Male	Female	Total
Electricity	133	—	133
Construction	355	3	358
Wholesale and retail trade	773	2	775
Transport	535	—	535
Financing and insurance	201	1	202
Domestic services	1 613	618	2 231
Other	806	1	807
Total	28 614	654	29 268
Mozambique			
Agriculture	3 074	1	3 075
Mining and quarrying	52 725	—	52 725
Manufacturing	735	4	739
Electricity	20	3	23
Construction	326	8	334
Wholesale and retail trade	1 102	3	1 105
Transport	1 057	2	1 059
Financing and insurance	74	—	74
Domestic services	852	30	882
Other	390	1	391
Total	60 355	52	60 407
Swaziland			
Agriculture	532	162	694
Mining and quarrying	12 472	—	12 472
Manufacturing	797	263	1 060
Electricity	72	10	82
Construction	413	1	414
Wholesale and retail trade	562	93	655
Transport	236	34	270
Financing and insurance	62	15	77
Domestic services	228	636	864
Other	191	44	235
Total	15 565	1 258	16 823
Ciskei			
Agriculture	5 481	394	5 875
Mining and quarrying	21 622	17	21 639
Manufacturing	17 486	6 224	23 710
Electricity	2 423	397	2 820
Construction	16 485	94	16 579
Wholesale and retail trade	10 111	2 363	12 474
Transport	4 939	411	5 350
Financing and insurance	1 618	349	1 967
Domestic services	4 398	17 977	22 375
Other	7 884	2 533	10 417
Total	92 447	30 759	123 206

	Male	Female	Total
Venda			
Agriculture	7 017	2 484	9 501
Mining and quarrying	5 124	97	5 221
Manufacturing	6 253	855	7 108
Electricity	2 829	75	2 904
Construction	6 538	271	6 809
Wholesale and retail trade	6 341	828	7 169
Transport	5 215	202	5 417
Financing and insurance	1 456	106	1 562
Domestic services	2 551	4 188	6 739
Other	6 356	286	6 642
Total	49 680	9 392	59 072
Zambia			
Agriculture	188	4	192
Mining and quarrying	492	—	492
Manufacturing	67	—	67
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	33	—	33
Wholesale and retail trade	126	5	131
Transport	55	2	57
Financing and insurance	17	—	17
Domestic services	178	3	181
Other	101	—	101
Total	1 260	14	1 274
Zimbabwe			
Agriculture	1 051	3	1 054
Mining and quarrying	257	3	260
Manufacturing	356	2	358
Electricity	44	5	49
Construction	229	—	229
Wholesale and retail trade	200	—	200
Transport	695	1	696
Financing and insurance	278	2	280
Domestic services	3 773	13	3 786
Other	578	2	580
Total	7 461	31	7 492
Other			
Agriculture	28	19	47
Mining and quarrying	69 465	—	69 465
Manufacturing	198	52	250
Electricity	86	29	115
Construction	137	3	140
Wholesale and retail trade	102	75	177
Transport	119	130	249
Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic services	82	296	378
Other	81	79	160
Total	70 339	733	71 072

Old-age homes: subsidies

Q.601 637 14/3/85

121 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What, in each category, was the *per capita* subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

R264,36 for the 1983-84 financial year With reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 7 March 1984 it needs to be mentioned that an audit revealed that the figure for the 1982-83 financial year should be R259,68 and not R387,92 per annum as mentioned in the reply to the question The reason for the discrepancy is that claims in respect of the previous year that were received late were brought into account in respect of the 1982-83 financial year

Hansard Q.601.637 14/3/85

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

176 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
(a)	(i)	14 058	22 426	45 954
	(ii)	6 622	8 144	9 107

(b) 31 December 1984

Hansard

Pensions/grants

Q 601.637 14/3/85

202 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (aa) old-age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1984,

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1984 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants,

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons pensions (iii) war veterans pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839
(bb) 4 456
(cc) 1 355
(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%
(bb) approximately 64%
(cc) approximately 74%
(dd) approximately 67%

The statistics kept do not enable me to furnish an exact figure in this regard

(b) The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states The figures are not available

(2) (a) Old-age pensions R708
Blind persons' pensions R708
War veterans' pensions R768

any Development Board took any steps in respect of shelters of squatters in 1984, if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many shelters in respect of each specified Development Board area were affected by these steps and (c) where were these shelters situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes, officials of the development boards listed in items (b) and (c) hereunder

(a) Certain squatters were warned to remove their shelters or were given written notice to do so within 21 days and to obtain accommodation where their residence would not be illegal Where they did not comply the officials, where necessary, laid charges and either on their own initiative or at the request of the land owner or occupier demolished the shelters Squatters who qualified for settlement in Urban Black Townships were so settled where possible and others were assisted to settle elsewhere.

(b) and (c)

Western Cape Development Board
5 164 shelters, viz
Crossroads 380, Portland Cement site (bordering Nyanga) 219 and in Nyanga 4 565

Northern Cape Development Board
76 shelters, viz
Kimberley district 42 and Douglas district 34

Eastern Cape Development Board
763 shelters, viz
Port Elizabeth (Vuildraai) 28, Zwide 35 and East London (Duncan Village) 700

Southern OFS Development Board
78 shelters, viz
Welkom district 28 and the squatters camp at Allanridge (Odendaalsrus district) 50.

Orange-Vaal Development Board
49 shelters situated in the old White township at Grasmere which was proclaimed for occupation by Indians and Coloureds

Natalia Development Board
378 shelters, viz
Stanger 104, Tongaat 124 and Pinetown 150

Central Transvaal Development Board
3 shelters at Garsfontein, Pretoria district

Western Transvaal Development Board
6 shelters in Wolmaranstad district

East Rand Development Board
356 shelters, viz
Germiston 68, Heidelberg 94, Devon 1, Nigel 72, Kempton Park 110 and Benoni 11

West Rand Development Board
74 shelters in Soweto

200 Hansard

South African/foreign workers

Q. 61. 628 14/3/85

118 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1984 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act,

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana,

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Male	Female	Total
(1) (a) South African Black Workers			
Agriculture	131 347	48 825	180 172
Mining and quarrying	119 787	1 574	121 361
Manufacturing	235 784	41 862	277 646
Electricity	43 214	3 663	46 877
Construction	212 571	4 473	217 044
Wholesale and retail trade	151 555	38 934	190 489
Transport	98 361	9 287	107 648
Financing and insurance	16 638	3 537	20 175
Domestic services	54 139	136 299	190 438
Other	123 835	26 882	150 717
Total	1 187 231	315 336	1 502 567
(b) Foreign Black Workers			
Agriculture	78 172	13 818	91 990
Mining and quarrying	559 924	1 165	561 089
Manufacturing	110 266	20 316	130 582
Electricity	24 247	2 965	27 212
Construction	117 193	773	117 966
Wholesale and retail trade	62 339	17 487	79 826
Transport	42 702	9 076	51 778
Financing and insurance	13 024	4 212	17 236
Domestic services	32 118	109 821	141 939
Other	63 797	12 285	76 082
Total	1 103 782	191 918	1 295 700
(2) (a) Transkei			
Agriculture	32 388	3 224	35 612
Mining and quarrying	179 928	25	179 953
Manufacturing	31 108	1 219	32 327
Electricity	9 754	185	9 939
Construction	53 072	162	53 234
Wholesale and retail trade	12 007	2 323	14 330
Transport	9 967	255	10 222
Financing and insurance	3 942	192	4 134
Domestic services	4 971	21 896	26 867
Other	19 568	1 306	20 874
Total	356 705	30 787	387 492
(b) Bophuthatswana			
Agriculture	22 238	6 791	29 029
Mining and quarrying	59 742	1 015	60 757
Manufacturing	46 571	11 292	57 863
Electricity	7 009	2 172	9 181
Construction	35 029	210	35 239
Wholesale and retail trade	29 512	11 571	41 083
Transport	18 249	7 814	26 036

	Male	Female	Total
Financing and insurance	4 999	3 412	8 411
Domestic services	12 035	61 492	33 517
Other	25 749	7 768	73 527
Total	261 133	113 537	374 670

(3) (a) and (b)

Angola

Agriculture	8	1	9
Mining and quarrying	4	—	4
Manufacturing	1	1	2
Electricity	—	—	—
Construction	3	1	4
Wholesale and retail trade	—	1	1
Transport	1	—	1
Financing and insurance	—	—	—
Domestic services	13	3	16
Other	10	1	11
Total	40	8	48

Botswana

Agriculture	1 173	410	1 583
Mining and quarrying	19 757	—	19 757
Manufacturing	1 075	45	1 120
Electricity	562	9	571
Construction	666	1	667
Wholesale and retail trade	491	41	532
Transport	483	32	515
Financing and insurance	138	16	154
Domestic services	309	702	1 011
Other	480	43	523
Total	25 134	1 299	26 433

Lesotho

Agriculture	1 514	300	1 814
Mining and quarrying	118 771	8	118 779
Manufacturing	4 466	355	4 821
Electricity	1 312	80	1 392
Construction	3 907	19	3 926
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Financing and insurance	198	69	267
Domestic services	1 115	1 967	3 082
Other	1 603	221	1 824
Total	135 049	3 394	138 443

Malawi

Agriculture	3 480	25	3 505
Mining and quarrying	19 565	—	19 565
Manufacturing	1 153	4	1 157

	Male	Female	Total
Electricity	133	—	133
Construction	355	3	358
Wholesale and retail trade	773	2	775
Transport	535	—	535
Financing and insurance	201	1	202
Domestic services	1 613	618	2 231
Other	806	1	807
Total	28 614	654	29 268

Mozambique

Agriculture	3 074	1	3 075
Mining and quarrying	52 725	—	52 725
Manufacturing	735	4	739
Electricity	20	3	23
Construction	326	8	334
Wholesale and retail trade	1 102	3	1 105
Transport	1 057	2	1 059
Financing and insurance	74	—	74
Domestic services	852	30	882
Other	390	1	391
Total	60 355	52	60 407

Swaziland

Agriculture	532	162	694
Mining and quarrying	12 472	—	12 472
Manufacturing	797	263	1 060
Electricity	72	10	82
Construction	413	1	414
Wholesale and retail trade	562	93	655
Transport	236	34	270
Financing and insurance	62	15	77
Domestic services	228	636	864
Other	191	44	235
Total	15 565	1 258	16 823

Ciskei

Agriculture	5 481	394	5 875
Mining and quarrying	21 622	17	21 639
Manufacturing	17 486	6 224	23 710
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Total	92 447	30 759	123 206

Venda	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7 017	2 484	9 501
Mining and quarrying	5 124	97	5 221
Manufacturing	6 253	855	7 108
Electricity	2 829	75	2 904
Construction	6 538	271	6 809
Wholesale and retail trade	6 341	828	7 169
Transport	5 215	202	5 417
Financing and insurance	1 456	106	1 562
Domestic services	2 551	4 188	6 739
Other	6 356	286	6 642
Total	49 680	9 392	59 072
Zambia			
Agriculture	188	4	192
Mining and quarrying	492	—	492
Manufacturing	67	—	67
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	33	—	33
Wholesale and retail trade	126	5	131
Transport	55	2	57
Financing and insurance	17	—	17
Domestic services	178	3	181
Other	101	—	101
Total	1 260	14	1 274
Zimbabwe			
Agriculture	1 051	3	1 054
Mining and quarrying	257	3	260
Manufacturing	356	2	358
Electricity	44	5	49
Construction	229	—	229
Wholesale and retail trade	200	—	200
Transport	695	1	696
Financing and insurance	278	2	280
Domestic services	3 773	13	3 786
Other	578	2	580
Total	7 461	31	7 492
Other			
Agriculture	28	19	47
Mining and quarrying	69 465	—	69 465
Manufacturing	198	52	250
Electricity	86	29	115
Construction	137	3	140
Wholesale and retail trade	102	75	177
Transport	119	130	249
Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic services	82	296	378
Other	81	79	160
Total	70 339	733	71 072

Old-age homes: subsidies

Q.Col 637 14/3/85

121 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What, in each category, was the *per capita* subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

R264,36 for the 1983-84 financial year With reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 7 March 1984 it needs to be mentioned that an audit revealed that the figure for the 1982-83 financial year should be R259,68 and not R387,92 per annum as mentioned in the reply to the question The reason for the discrepancy is that claims in respect of the previous year that were received late were brought into account in respect of the 1982-83 financial year

Hansard Q.Col.637

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

14/3/85

176 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
(a)	(i)	14 058	22 426	45 954
	(ii)	6 622	8 144	9 107

(b) 31 December 1984

Hansard

Pensions/grants

Q.Col.637 14/3/85

202 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (aa) old-age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1984,

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1984 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants,

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old-age pensions (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839
(bb) 4 456
(cc) 1 355
(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%
(bb) approximately 64%
(cc) approximately 74%
(dd) approximately 67%

The statistics kept do not enable me to furnish an exact figure in this regard

(b) The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states The figures are not available

(2) (a) Old-age pensions R708
Blind persons' pensions R708
War veterans' pensions R768

Cape Times 15/3/85 (200)

Urbanization policy 'vicious and punitive'

Political Correspondent

THE government's influx-control policies did not stop people going to the cities — merely harassed and persecuted them once they got there, Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship at the Cathedral Hall in Cape Town that "Crossroads is testimony to the fact that even vicious and punitive influx-control policies will not stop people coming to the cities"

Government policies had over the years failed to come to grips with the problems of urbanization nationally, while planning and action for Western Cape blacks had been "hopelessly inadequate and dangerously misguided"

Despite the "ruthless implementation" of the coloured labour preference policy, the black population in the Western Cape had grown by 63 percent between 1970 and 1980

The freeze on black family housing, the denial of freehold or leasehold and discouragement of private-sector involvement in black townships had inevitably led to an acute shortage of accommodation and squatting

Of the 273 000 black people in Peninsula townships, some 100 000 were regarded as illegals

"The question is simply one of how government is going to allocate its resources Either spending its time and money trying to prevent or slow down an inevitable process, or using those resources to make black urbanization as productive as possible in human, economic and political terms"

Mr Andrew urged the government to adopt a rational urbanization policy which would include

- An immediate end to all forced removals and the break-up of family life
- The rapid phasing-out of all forms of coercive influx control
- The facilitation of effective and rational urban migration by guiding people to where the best opportunities for work and housing exist
- The granting of freehold title to all, coupled with the provision of low-income emergency housing on well located land in urban areas
- Policies to encourage the development of small businesses
- The pursuit of decentralized development on socio-economic grounds where justified, but not as an attempt to achieve ideological objectives

Town	Number of Classrooms
Cullinan	4
Katlehong	73
Tembisa	168
Daveyton	117
Ekangala	24
Tsakana	129
Bronkhorstspruit	36
Tokoza	52
Kwa-Thema	30
Vosloorus	28
Wattville	9

(3) Yes

(a) 670

(b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year

Hansard
Trading licences Q. Col. 1115 16/4/85

493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokorn, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Volsoorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon and (xiii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a)	(i) Cullinan	2
	(ii) Tokaza	64
	(iii) Wattville	23
	(iv) Daveyton	485
	(v) Vosloorus	182
	(vi) KwaThema	170
	(vii) Ratanda	30
	(viii) Kathlehong	332
	(ix) Duduza	20
	(x) Tembisa	181
	(xi) Delmas	16
	(xii) Devon	4
	(xiii) Tsakana	74
(b)	Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspruit)	6

As at 5 March 1985

Hansard
Permanent residential rights Q Col. 1116 16/4/85

559 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Development Board Area	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
East Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	*—	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free-state	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

* Not readily available

Hansard Q. Col. 1117 16/4/85
Kenton-on-Sea

571 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt, if so (a) where and (b) when,

(2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated

(a) and (b) Fall Away

(2) (a) 2 001

(b) (i) 4

(ii) At a communal water tank approximately 120 metres outside the camp

Hansard
Deportations/repatriations Q. Col 1118 16/4/85

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (i) (aa) None

(bb) 21 764

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972
Act 25 of 1945

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) Bophuthatswana
Botswana
Ciskei
KaNgwane
KwaZulu
Lebowa
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Qwaqwa
South West Africa
Swaziland
Transkei
Venda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

200 Hansard
Workers requisitioned from Black states Q. Col 1118 16/4/85

596 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) QwaQwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Development Board in 1984,

(2) how many such workers in each Development Board area were (a) commuters and (b) migrants?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Western Cape Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	Nil
	(b)	Gazankulu	Nil
	(c)	Qwaqwa	Nil
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	80
	(f)	KwaNdebele	Nil
	(g)	Venda	Nil
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	300
	(i)	Ciskei	10 609
	(j)	Transkei	56 987
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	67 976

Eastern Cape Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	7
	(b)	Gazankulu	14
	(c)	Qwaqwa	4
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	33
	(f)	KwaNdebele	4
	(g)	Venda	34
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	34
	(i)	Ciskei	65 590
	(j)	Transkei	15 550
(2)	(a)	Commuters	62 503
	(b)	Migrants	18 767

Northern Cape Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	21
	(b)	Gazankulu	16
	(c)	Qwaqwa	26
	(d)	KaNgwane	12
	(e)	KwaZulu	156
	(f)	KwaNdebele	3
	(g)	Venda	5
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	28 422
	(i)	Ciskei	850
	(j)	Transkei	1 847
(2)	(a)	Commuters	6 061
	(b)	Migrants	25 297

South Orange Free State Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	693
	(b)	Gazankulu	1 091
	(c)	Qwaqwa	6 487
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	891
	(f)	KwaNdebele	6
	(g)	Venda	99
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	9 787
	(i)	Ciskei	901
	(j)	Transkei	7 324
(2)	(a)	Commuters	5 000
	(b)	Migrants	22 279

Orange Vaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	940
	(b)	Gazankulu	163
	(c)	Qwaqwa	7 858
	(d)	KaNgwane	23
	(e)	KwaZulu	695
	(f)	KwaNdebele	36
	(g)	Venda	99
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	6 117
	(i)	Ciskei	278
	(j)	Transkei	3 734
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	19 943

Natalia Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1 796
	(b)	Gazankulu	24
	(c)	Qwaqwa	351
	(d)	KaNgwane	42
	(e)	KwaZulu	260 242
	(f)	KwaNdebele	92
	(g)	Venda	3
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	570
	(i)	Ciskei	362
	(j)	Transkei	22 769

(2)	(a)	Commuters	201 400
	(b)	Migrants	84 851

West Rand Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	32 316
	(b)	Gazankulu	12 542
	(c)	Qwaqwa	5 373
	(d)	KaNgwane	1 918
	(e)	KwaZulu	25 018
	(f)	KwaNdebele	4 130
	(g)	Venda	17 495
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	33 109
	(i)	Ciskei	3 068
	(j)	Transkei	27 108
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	162 077

East Rand Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	41 179
	(b)	Gazankulu	10 462
	(c)	Qwaqwa	5 854
	(d)	KaNgwane	3 864
	(e)	KwaZulu	21 769
	(f)	KwaNdebele	8 910
	(g)	Venda	6 143
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	7 314
	(i)	Ciskei	1 938
	(j)	Transkei	24 942
(2)	(a)	Commuters	605
	(b)	Migrants	131 770

Highveld Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	33 552
	(b)	Gazankulu	4 767
	(c)	Qwaqwa	2 973
	(d)	KaNgwane	9 040
	(e)	KwaZulu	7 843
	(f)	KwaNdebele	23 781
	(g)	Venda	955
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	2 472
	(i)	Ciskei	1 100
	(j)	Transkei	6 238
(2)	(a)	Commuters	11 685
	(b)	Migrants	81 036

Eastern Transvaal Development Board.

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1 147
	(b)	Gazankulu	627
	(c)	Qwaqwa	24
	(d)	KaNgwane	7 336
	(e)	KwaZulu	26 864
	(f)	KwaNdebele	33
	(g)	Venda	683
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	400
	(i)	Ciskei	266
	(j)	Transkei	755
(2)	(a)	Commuters	2 115
	(b)	Migrants	36 020

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	45 252
	(b)	Gazankulu	9 705
	(c)	Qwaqwa	278
	(d)	KaNgwane	177
	(e)	KwaZulu	220
	(f)	KwaNdebele	1 507
	(g)	Venda	6 173
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	972
	(i)	Ciskei	9
	(j)	Transkei	821
(2)	(a)	Commuters	37 533
	(b)	Migrants	27 581

Central Transvaal Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	29 297
	(b)	Gazankulu	6 064
	(c)	Qwaqwa	926
	(d)	KaNgwane	1 550
	(e)	KwaZulu	2 735
	(f)	KwaNdebele	32 862
	(g)	Venda	4 274
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	121 944
	(i)	Ciskei	396
	(j)	Transkei	12 915
(2)	(a)	Commuters	113 823
	(b)	Migrants	99 140

Western Transvaal Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	481
	(b)	Gazankulu	174
	(c)	Qwaqwa	194
	(d)	KaNgwane	227
	(e)	KwaZulu	20
	(f)	KwaNdebele	26
	(g)	Venda	66
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	26 554
	(i)	Ciskei	60
	(j)	Transkei	858

Town	Number of Classrooms
Cullinan	4
Katlehong	73
Tembisa	168
Daveyton	117
Ekangala	24
Tsakana	129
Bronkhorstspruit	36
Tokoza	52
Kwa-Thema	30
Vosloorus	28
Wattville	9

(3) Yes

(a) 670

(b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year

Hansard
Trading licences Q. Col 1115 16/4/85

493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokorn, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Volsoorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon and (xiii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a)	(i) Cullinan	2
	(ii) Tokaza	64
	(iii) Wattville	23
	(iv) Daveyton	485
	(v) Vosloorus	182
	(vi) KwaThema	170
	(vii) Ratanda	30
	(viii) Kathlehong	332
	(ix) Duduza	20
	(x) Tembisa	181
	(xi) Delmas	16
	(xii) Devon	4
	(xiii) Tsakana	74
(b)	Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspruit)	6

As at 5 March 1985

Hansard
Permanent residential rights Q. Col. 1116 16/4/85

559 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Development Board Area	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
East Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	*—	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free-state	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

* Not readily available

Hansard Q. Col. 1117 16/4/85
Kenton-on-Sea

571 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt, if so, (a) where and (b) when,

(2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated

(a) and (b) Fall Away

(2) (a) 2 001

(b) (i) 4

(ii) At a communal water tank approximately 120 metres outside the camp

Hansard
Deportations/repatriations Q. Col 1118 16/4/85

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (i) (aa) None

(bb) 21 764

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972
Act 25 of 1945

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) Bophuthatswana
Botswana
Ciskei
KaNgwane
KwaZulu
Lebowa
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Qwaqwa
South West Africa
Swaziland
Transkei
Venda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Hansard
Workers requisitioned from Black states Q. Col 1118 16/4/85

596 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education

Sash sees man beaten in police cells

CAPE TIMES 18/3/85

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Black Sash members investigating allegations that a number of Uitenhage pupils are being held in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage prisons, said yesterday they had witnessed a man assaulting a youth shackled to a table at the Uitenhage police station

Last night Lieutenant Cecil Vermaak, duty liaison officer for the SA Police in the Eastern Cape, said police were investigating the assault allegation He declined further comment.

Members of the Black Sash said the assault came only one day after the organization's president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, met the chief magistrates of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage and a senior prison official in an unsuccessful bid to secure the release of "possibly as many as 100 children" said to be interred in Eastern Cape prisons

Mrs Molly Blackburn, one of nine Black Sash delegates who claim to have witnessed the assault, said the Sash delegation had gone to the police station to establish the whereabouts of seven children from Uitenhage's Kwanobuhle township who had been "missing without trace for the past few days"

She said Sash members would try today to bring an urgent Supreme Court application in a bid to secure an interdict for the release of four people being held at the Uitenhage police cells They included Mr Norman Kona, 18, who was the victim of yesterday's assault at the police station, she said

A Western Cape Black Sash delegate, Dr Liz Thomson, said she had superficially examined Mr Kona before he was taken away by policemen, and he was "in urgent need of medical attention"

Mrs Blackburn said she had established that Mr Norman Kona was not listed on a police record of those being held at the Uitenhage police station cells

After arriving at the station, Mrs Blackburn said they were directed to another part of the building Unescorted they entered the room where "a young man was lying on the floor with his hands shackled to a table behind him He was being assaulted by a black man in civilian clothes with a long orange whip".

● The meeting on Saturday was attended by the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr J A Coetzee, the chief magistrate of Uitenhage, Mr Groenewald and the captain of prisons, Mr H D Treunich

Mr Coetzee confirmed last night that the meeting had taken place

● **Restore peace in SWA — Sash, page 2**

Restore peace in SWA, says Black Sash

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Black Sash yesterday reiterated its call for an end to South Africa's "illegal occupation" of SWA/Namibia and urged implementation of measures to restore peace in the territory

A statement issued at the end of the Black Sash's 30th annual conference here called for

- Immediate implementation of the United Nations resolution
- The disbanding of the paramilitary police task force, Koevoet
- The release of all SWA/Namibian political prisoners and detainees
- The abolition of the Terrorism Act and all Attorney-General proclamations relating to security in SWA/Namibia

The statement resulted from a joint report compiled by Mrs Molly Blackburn and Mrs Di Bishop after a visit to SWA/Namibia and the operational area in September last year.

The conference also discussed reports on removals, housing, education, influx control, pension schemes, minimum wages, detentions and military conscription

Government "reforms", especially proposed influx-control reforms, were generally distrusted as a measure designed only to "temporarily pacify" blacks, the conference heard They were not genuine moves to remove apartheid

The Black Sash also condemned calls for the scrapping of minimum wages and lashed out at the quality of interpretation currently provided in South Africa's courts.

"Many injustices occur because the vast majority of blacks are undefended and have little or no knowledge of the law," it said

Mrs Sheena Duncan was re-elected national president of the Black Sash

Two detectives suspended

Cape Times 20/3/86

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Two black detective constables have been suspended from duty pending the outcome of an investigation into the alleged assault on Sunday of a youth shackled to a table at the Uitenhage police station

Their suspension follows claims by Black Sash members on Sunday that they witnessed the assault on Norman Kona, 18

From police headquarters in Pretoria, Major Steve van Rooyen announced the suspension of the two policemen yesterday, and said charges had been registered immediately after the incident had been brought to the attention of the SAP

● Meanwhile, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, SAP liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, confirmed yesterday that a charge of criminal injuria was being investigated against Mrs. Molly Blackburn after an allegation that Lieutenant J W Fouche — with whom she "had words" on Sunday at the Uitenhage police station — had a "strong smell of liquor on his breath"

He said he could not elaborate on the charge as the case was sub judice

Mrs Blackburn, who was among the Sash members who claimed to have witnessed the assault on the youth, also declined to comment "because it is sub judice"

Standing up 'for little people'

N/E ARGUS 23/3/85 200

By JOHN MACLENNAN
Weekend Argus Political Staff

[illegible] Cape Town [illegible] Uitenhage [illegible] just two of the new fatelines of [illegible] crunching the latest deathtolls of civil unrest And at these political frontlines you are sure to find two unlikely standard-bearers for the cause they describe as "right"

Simply put They can't stand to see little people kicked about They are fuelled by anger And they are not scared to do something about it

Says Black Sash member Mrs Molly Blackburn "I have a sense of outrage at what is happening to people who are in many instances defenceless"

Mrs Di Bishop

Mrs Molly Blackburn

And Gardens MPC Mrs Di Bishop "The Black Sash makes one very aware of the effects on individual human beings of the political system and I am just very determined to fight it"

Who are these new-style politicians of confrontation? Mrs Blackburn is 55, married for the second time (this time to a doctor) and has seven children aged between 14 and 27

She is the product of an upper-class Government school, Collegiate Girls in Port Elizabeth, where her family has lived for eight generations She took her BA at Rhodes with majors in sociology and geography

She has long been exposed to politics through the influence of her father, Mr Buller Pagden, who was chairman of the Progressive Party in Port Elizabeth. She won the provincial seat of Walmer for the Progressive Federal Party in 1981 and is involved also with the Black Sash and a series of other committees.

The work, she says, is tiring, "One has to feel angry in order to carry on, because unless you are you find you can't raise the energy to carry on"

This week, for example, she was involved in visiting Uitenhage yet again and taking affidavits from township dwellers involved in the violence

Police investigating affidavits

Affidavits compiled by her caused a tremendous fuss recently when they were read into the record of Parliament They now form the basis of a police investigation of allegations that police assaulted and killed innocent people during previous unrest

What makes her angry? "Little people being pushed around"

Mrs Bishop is 35 and married to a retired businessman who worked in the computer field He is immediate past chairman of the Institute of Race Relations and now vice-chairman of the Civil Rights League

She was born and bred in Cape Town and matriculated — like Mrs Blackburn — from an upper-class Government school Rustenberg

	1984/'85	1985/'86	1986/'87
	Nov. '84 to Feb '85	Mar '85 to Feb '86	Mar. '86 to Jun '86
	R	R	R
Accommodation	4 000	82 000	25 000
Travel	39 500	73 000	18 000
Entertainment	1 000	2 500	600
Stationery	2 300	1 000	1 000
Labour saving devices	2 000	40 000	—
Professional and specialized services	41 200	539 000	77 900
	90 000	737 500	122 500

Total. R950 000

Hansard

Repatriation of workers

Q. Col. 1291 26/4/85

707 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education·

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1984,

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1)	(a) Zimbabwe . . .	2 226
	(b) Lesotho . ..	1 139
	(c) Swaziland	274
	(d) Botswana ..	762
	(e) Mozambique .	16 318
(2)	(a) Zimbabwe	1 196
	(b) Lesotho .	469
	(c) Swaziland . .	53
	(d) Botswana .. .	358
	(e) Mozambique	2 199

as at 31 December 1984.

Hansard

Trading licences

Q. Col. 1292 26/4/85

718 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education·

How many trading licences were operative in (a) East London, (b) Cathcart, (c) Queenstown, (d) King William's Town, (e) Komga and (f) Stutterheim as at 1 January (i) 1983 and (ii) 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The Department of Co-operation and

Development is not a licencing authority but has nevertheless succeeded in establishing the number of trading licences operating in the Urban Black townships attached to the cities and townships mentioned in this question

		(i)	(ii)
(a)	East London	21	20
(b)	Cathcart	3	3
(c)	Queenstown	19	19
(d)	King William's Town	4	5
(e)	Komga	2	2
(f)	Stutterheim	—	—

Hansard

Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts

Q. Col 1293 26/4/85

719 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a) 41

(b) 58 152.

(Figures as at 31 August 1984)

Hansard

Langa Commissioners' Courts

Q. Col. 1293 26/4/85

739 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any women convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to jail by dependent children in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a) 154

(b) Between 1 month and 5 years old

(1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

PAYE system

778 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance †

(1) What amount was collected in individual income tax by means of the PAYE system in the 1984 tax year,

(2) (a) in how many instances did the final assessments result in (i) repayments owing to over-taxation and (ii) additional payments owing to under-taxation and (b) what were the total amounts due in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) R5 119 327 245,00

(2) (a) (i) 905 524

(ii) 713 640

(b) (i) R174 477 268,00

(ii) R879 501 369.00

Note Abovementioned figures exclude loan levy and relate to assessments *raised* during the period 1 March 1983 to 29 February 1984

Duncan: Scrap pass laws, shake up police

By BARRY STREEK

ONLY a dramatic gesture from the government, such as scrapping the pass laws, could reduce the almost anarchic tension and conflict in black residential areas, the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday

Moves to clarify the citizenship issue and a shake-up of the police, particularly in the Eastern Cape, would also help reduce tensions, she said in an interview

Mrs Duncan, who has been closely monitoring the situation in black residential areas throughout South Africa, said "we have got to face the fact that we are entering what is almost a civil war"

'Ungovernable'

She said a large number of townships had reached the stage where they were ungovernable and where basic services had broken down

"For instance, in Kwanobuhle in Uitenhage they have not collected the night soil in areas which have not got water-borne sewerage

"Whatever Mr P W Botha does, the situation cannot get any better unless the government responds in a very dramatic way to demands that are being made

"One actually needs something really dramatic — like saying that the pass laws are abolished from this minute

"If you had some real event like that, I think one could then look for constructive ways in which the political solutions are going to be found

"But, unfortunately, there are no signs of that happening," Mrs Duncan said

Sheena Duncan . . . I do not believe our police are trained as keepers of the peace

Another gesture which would be very important would be for the government to say that anyone whose South African citizenship had been taken away could automatically regain it

"In the Transvaal this is one of the bitterly resented measures," she said

Mrs Duncan also said the demands of the people in all the townships she had visited had gone way beyond rents or education, even though these might have been the initial causes of conflict

"You could resolve the rent problem or you could do something about Bantu education but people are not going to stop Their demands are really for freedom"

A shake-up of the police was also absolutely necessary to reduce conflict

"In the first place all police should be put back into uniform at all times In the second place, announce that in normal circumstances they will not carry arms," she said

If the pass laws were also abolished, the police could get back on to the beat without their guns

"It would not happen in the police overnight You could get a new minister of police who announces that all these things are going to happen but I don't know how fast the policemen themselves would respond That would depend entirely on who the senior police officers are in any particular area, as to whether you would see foot-dragging or whether you would actually see the force responding

'Abdicated'

"I think our police training here has been wrong for years because I do not believe our police are trained as keepers of the peace," she said

● Mrs Duncan also said the Eastern Cape was the only area "where the police are so out of control"

She believed this was partly because the white professional community in the Eastern Cape had abdicated its control

"The whole system is working in a completely unrestrained way When you get doctors meekly obeying security police orders that they are not to treat patients, and the churches seemingly just not together as they are elsewhere, this horrifies me," she said

tion requested is not kept in a special register and cannot be gathered without perfomring a considerable quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified

(aa) It is estimated that 30 057 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1984. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development and does not include those granted by the national states

Hansard

Influx control/identity documents

Q. Col. 1355 30/4/85

676 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education·

(a) What amount was derived by the Natalia Development Board in 1984 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents and (b) how much of this amount was in respect of the (i) Port Natal and (ii) Drakensberg Development Boards (aa) before and (bb) after their amalgamation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) The Natalia Development Board was established on 1 April 1984 From that date until 31 August 1984 (the date on which the Department of Justice took over the control of courts) R2 791 were collected in fines

(b) (i) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Drakensberg Development Board) R1 645 were collected in fines

(ii) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Port Natal Development Board) R34 were collected in fines

(i) (bb) See (a) above

(ii) (bb) See (a) above

Commissioners' courts: legal representation

Hansard Q. Col. 1356 30/4/85

720 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION·

Yes

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	93	5 144
Kroonstad	4	682
Welkom	5	7 768
Vaal Triangle	27	20 098
Botshabelo	128	1 098
Pietermaritzburg	8	629
Durban	20	4 452
Pinetown	20	1 604
Empangeni	1	863
Vryheid	0	988
Umzinto	30	137
Port Shepstone	2	127
Ladysmith	13	943
Dundee	0	369
Estcourt	0	103
Newcastle	0	847
Stanger	8	63
Inanda	29	37
Queenstown	0	1 823
East London	51	3 662
Grahamstown	20	416
Port Elizabeth	728	3 647
Langa	229	4 369
Kimberley	0	688
Benoni	0	5 158
Brakpan	1	1 842
Nigel	12	1 032
Springs	9	2 453
Germiston	213	22 344
Boksburg	15	5 277
Krugersdorp	40	2 171
Roodepoort	10	8 713
Alexandra	85	13 302
Randfontein	0	5 419
Johannesburg	41	58 152
Tzaneen	0	824

Louis Trichardt	0	737
Potgietersrus	23	817
Pietersburg	0	624
Ermelo	8	1 707
Barberton	17	7 531
Nelspruit	26	2 751
Brits	4	1 762
Pretoria	520	21 445
Rustenburg	2	1 106
Witbank	580	4 313
Middelburg	90	2 756
Groblersdal	15	274
Lydenburg	3	946
Lichtenburg	2	1 125
Potchefstroom	10	1 734

Figures up to 31 August 1984

Hansard Q. Col. 1357

Influx control/identity documents

30/4/85

740 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period,

(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1) (a) 53 130

(b) 29 009.

(2) 310

(3) R15 970

Figures up to 31 August 1984.

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons

Q. Col. 1358 30/4/85

754 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provision were they being detained in each case, (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) in which police stations were they being detained,

(2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984 if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) (i) 133 as at 1985–03–28

(ii) 276 as at 1985–03–28

(b) In terms of sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of Act No 59 of 1972, section 12(1) and (2) of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 26(1) of Act No 67 of 1964

(c) 122 for 1 day
24 for 2 days
47 for 3 days
10 for 4 days
11 for 5 days
3 for 6 days
2 for 7 days
3 for 8 days
14 for 9 days
11 for 10 days
4 for 11 days
1 for 13 days
23 for 14 days

1 for 17 days
1 for 20 days
4 for 21 days
1 for 22 days
1 for 23 days
2 for 24 days
4 for 27 days
25 for 28 days
43 for 30 days
31 for 31 days
4 for 32 days
1 for 41 days
1 for 49 days
6 for 2 months
5 for 3 months
1 for 4 months
3 for 5 months

(d) At 46 police stations in different centres

(2) Yes

(a) 8 815

(b) Immediately after detention . . . 186
1 to 2 days 2 322
3 to 30 days . 6 307

(c) Mozambique
Lesotho
Swaziland
Transkei
Zambia
England
Zimbabwe
Angola
America
Botswana
Germany
Malawi
Zaire
Portugal
Israel
Ireland
Maputo
Ciskei

(d) At 110 different police stations throughout the Republic.

Members of President's Council: houses

812. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

What was the total cost in respect of building houses for the Chairmen of Committees of the President's Council up to 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

R1 061 060 which relates to the former Presidents Council

Drivers' licences

818 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 6 June 1984, the Provincial Administrations have as yet reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers' licences be separate from identity documents and reference books, if not, when is it anticipated that the Provincial Administrations will report to the Cabinet, if so,

(2) whether the Provincial Administrations have made any recommendations in this regard, if so, (a) what is the nature of these recommendations and (b) when will they be implemented?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) No. A workgroup consisting of officials of the respective Provincial Administrations and the Department of Transport has been appointed to investigate the practical implications of the separation of the driver's licence from the identity document The report on their findings is, however, not yet available and must on receipt thereof still be referred to the Provincial Administrations for consideration whereafter the Cabinet will be requested to pronounce on the recommendations.

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

Hansard Q. Col. 1361 30/4/85

Eastern Cape: persons killed

831 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were killed as a result of the unrest in the Eastern Cape between 1 January 1985 and the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many of these persons were killed by (i) the police, (ii) other specified authorities or law-enforcement agencies and (iii) other persons and (c) what, in each case, are the (i)(aa) names and (bb) ages of the persons killed, (ii) dates on which they were killed and (iii) names of the places in which the killings occurred?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 123 from 1985-01-01 to 1985-04-20

(b) (i) 94

(ii) South African Defence Force 1
Councillors 2

(iii) 26

(c) I consider it not to be in the public interest to furnish the required information

Own Affairs

Hansard Q. Col 1361 30/4/85

Students: *per capita* expenditure

71. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture.

What was the *per capita* expenditure in 1984 on students attending (a) the University of Cape Town, (b) the University of Natal, (c) the University of the Orange Free State, (d) the University of Port Elizabeth, (e) the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys, (f) the University of Pretoria, (g) the Rand Afrikaans University, (h) Rhodes University, (i) the University of Stellenbosch, (j) the University of South Africa and (k) the University of the Witwatersrand?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The cost of the state per full-time equivalent student during 1984 was as follows

		R
(a)	University of Cape Town .	5 226
(b)	University of Natal	6 414
(c)	University of the Orange Free State	5 995
(d)	University of Port Elizabeth	6 958
(e)	Potchefstroom Universiteit vir CHO	4 550
(f)	University of Pretoria	4 908
(g)	Rand Afrikaans University	5 711
(h)	Rhodes University .	6 133
(i)	University of Stellenbosch	5 197
(j)	University of South Africa . . .	1 998
(k)	University of the Witwatersrand	5 024

In determining the above, the amount estimated for 1984/85 in respect of subsidies according to the formula, subsidies in respect of interest on and capital redemption of private and state loans and the additional subsidy as a result of the new service dispensation were taken into account. In calculating the above, full time equivalent student numbers have been used in stead of the traditional head count number in order to get a more comparable figure

Universities: capital expenditure

72. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What was the total capital expenditure from the State Revenue Account on universities under the control of his Department in the 1983-84 and 1984-85 financial years, respectively

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The total capital expenditure from the State Revenue Account was as follows.

1983/84 R1 428 622
1984/85 R1 103 572

These amounts were in respect of the

urday, March 30, 1985

CAPE TIMES

200

Scrap pass laws, says Duncan

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE abolition of influx control would do more to move South Africa out of its present state of emergency than any other possible step, Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said in Cape Town yesterday.

She was speaking at the launch of a campaign for the abolition of influx control organized by the Western Cape region of the Black Sash.

Mrs Duncan said influx control had been repeatedly identified as one of the major causes of black anger.

Banning

Referring to the widespread banning of meetings gazetted by the government yesterday, she said:

"If Dr Gerrit Viljoen were to announce on Monday that there would be no more pass raids and that people would no longer have to produce their passes on demand, I believe the immediate response from the black community will do more to move us out of the present state of emergency than anything else the government could do."

There was no reason why influx control could not be abolished overnight. Influx control had proved itself unenforceable and its abolition would only recognize a situation that existed.

Some 42 percent of black people in Cape Town were here illegally. If influx control were abolished, they would merely be able to go about their business for the first time ever without fear of arrest.

Arguing that influx from rural areas would be much less than was generally feared, Mrs Duncan said many migrant workers interviewed after winning urban residence rights after the Rikhoto judgment said they would not bring their families to the urban areas before finding suitable accommodation for them.

Manpower

Abolition of influx control would also release police manpower from pass raids to patrol areas afflicted by crime, would enable development board officials to turn their attention to development, and would relieve pressure on the courts and prisons.

Mrs Duncan described as astonishing arguments against the abolition based on the enormous costs of coping with increased urban populations.

"These people are our responsibility wherever they happen to be and it will be much cheaper to provide essential services in urban environments."

Black Sash protesters abused

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Passers-by abused Black Sash members yesterday when they staged a silent protest in Main Street, Port Elizabeth.

Members took half-hour turns to stand outside the library with a poster which read "Stop Police Shooting".

During the final 20 minutes of their stand, which started at 9.30am, three people verbally attacked a silent protester.

Peak-hour traffic motorists shook their heads, smiled, nodded or swore.

One man photographed the protest and, according to a Sash member who sat knitting on a bench nearby, a woman also photographed the protest from her car.

Asked what passers-by had said to her, a protester who did not want to be named said one had asked her why she was not contributing towards the funeral fund for victims of the Westdene bus disaster.

Another had said she should help the economy, while a third asked her "who I thought was protecting me". She had also been called a communist.

Alien — at the stroke of a pen

CAPE TIMES 2/4/85

200

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

A PROMINENT black man in the Eastern Cape has lost a key court bid to stop the government from withdrawing his rights to enter South Africa without a visa and live in the Republic without a temporary residence permit

Mr Stephen Tshwete was born in the Transvaal in 1938 and has lived in Nkqonkqweni, a township just outside the Ciskei, ever since He works in King William's Town but has to travel through the Ciskei to get there

Political figure

He is a prominent political figure and was imprisoned in East London from 1963 to 1979

On November 8 last year, Mr Tshwete received a notice from the Director-General of Home Affairs informing him that his exemption from visa requirements had been withdrawn and he would no longer be permitted to enter South Africa without a visa His exemption from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary residence permit had also been withdrawn

Although Mr Tshwete has been affected as an individual, the judgment — handed down in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court two weeks ago — has serious implications for millions of blacks living outside the homelands

One legal spokesman told the Cape Times this week "Every black from the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana or Venda living in the Republic when these countries became independent are now aliens in South Africa

"Blanket exemptions were issued to all such persons from having to acquire visas and temporary residence permits when these countries became independent

"However, the action taken against Mr Tshwete and the subsequent judgment has shown that this can be taken away at the stroke of a pen"

Mr Tshwete applied for an urgent court order declaring that he had the right to live permanently in the Republic without a visa or permit, and restraining the government from taking action against him

However, Mr Justice A J Jones found the Director-General had acted within his legal competence and dismissed the application with costs

Following the judgment, Mr Tshwete may no longer live in Nkqonkqeni without a permit and cannot enter King Williams' Town without a visa

A senior official of the Department of Home Affairs yesterday confirmed that the notice had been served on Mr Tshwete individually, and did not affect any other Ciskeians in South Africa

Judgment affects millions

● FROM PAGE 1

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Mr Tshwete could not be contacted yesterday and it is not known whether he has applied for a visa or permit.

He is a prominent political figure and was imprisoned in East London between 1963 and 1979

A senior official of the Department of Home Affairs yesterday confirmed that the notice had been served on Mr Tshwete individually and did not affect any other Ciskeians in South Africa.

However, he declined to say why the action had been taken, saying it was 'standing policy' for the department not to provide reasons for any actions of this nature

He also declined to comment on suggestions that the action had been taken for political reasons.

He could not say how many notices of this kind had been issued in recent times but said they were few in number.

'It is something which is done only in extraordinary circumstances,' he added

Judgment affects millions of 'aliens'

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A man in the eastern Cape has lost a key court bid to stop the Government from withdrawing his rights to enter South Africa without a visa and live here without a temporary residence permit

He is Mr Stephen Tshwete, who has lived inside South Africa since his birth in 1938

Although Mr Tshwete has been affected as an individual, legal spokesmen say the judgment, handed down in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court two weeks ago, has serious implications for millions of blacks living outside the homelands

One spokesman said 'Every black from Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana or Venda living in South Africa when these countries became independent is now an alien here

'Blanket exemptions were issued to all such persons from having to acquire visas and temporary residence permits when these countries became independent

'However, the action taken against Mr Tshwete and the subsequent judgment has shown that this can be taken away at the stroke of a pen

'These events illustrate that millions of blacks are no more than precarious sojourners in the land of their birth,' he added

Mr Tshwete was born in the Transvaal but has lived in Nkqonkqweni, a township just outside Ciskei between East London and Queenstown, ever since He works in King William's Town but has to travel through Ciskei to get there

On November 8 last year, Mr Tshwete received a notice from the Director-General of Home Affairs, informing him that his exemption from visa requirements as laid down in the Admissions of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act had been withdrawn and he would no longer be permitted to enter South Africa without a visa

His exemption from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary residence permit in terms of the Aliens Act had also been withdrawn

Mr Tshwete applied for

● TURN TO PAGE 2

LAW

ARGUS 10/4/85 200

British bid to challenge status of SA homelands

British churches are to press the Thatcher government to challenge the legality of the South African Government's homeland policy, reports JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Foreign Service in London

THE British Council of Churches' Division of International Affairs is considering action which could lead to a World Court advisory opinion on the "denationalisation" of black South Africans

At the BCC assembly earlier this month delegates unanimously accepted a report which ended with a recommendation that the division ask the Thatcher government to support action at the United Nations for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice

Observers believe the Division of International Affairs will take a decision within the next three to four weeks and that it will endorse the call for an advisory opinion

The issue was raised recently by Professor John Dugard, Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, in an article in the International Commission of Jurists' Review

Professor Dugard referred to the denationalisation of black South Africans as a "pivotal principle" of modern apartheid and said a finding that this violated international law could give impetus to a revolution in race attitudes in South Africa

The report considered by the church assembly referred to Professor Dugard's "helpful" article and said denationalisation was the "cornerstone" of the "new apartheid" in South Africa

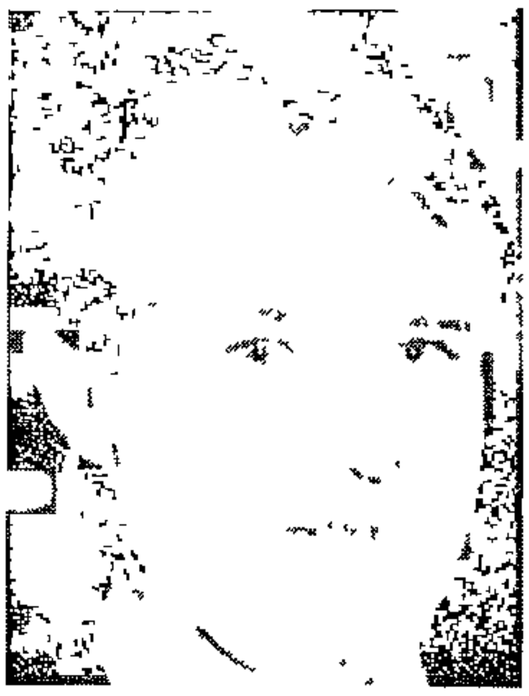
The South African Government's moral crisis would be considerably heightened by a declaration of the illegality of its race policy

"Although South Africa's laws are often bad and morally indefensible there is a widespread respect within the country for law

"So, while the rulings of the UN are easily discounted and constantly ignored, the opinion of the International Court will not be so readily disregarded"

In addition, Western countries would be under further moral restraint to end a system which so glaringly violated international law

A request for an advisory opinion from the court required a two-thirds majority vote in the UN General Assembly or nine votes — including the votes of all the permanent members — in the Security Council



Professor Dugard

Greater weight would be given to the court's proceedings within South Africa if the request for an advisory opinion came from the Security Council

In his article, Professor Dugard argued that under contemporary international law states were barred from discriminating against their nationals on grounds of race

Thus it appeared that measures whereby residents in independent homelands lost their South African citizenship would violate international law

He said that although the South African Government would reject any unfavourable finding by the World Court as "politically biased" and legally untenable, such a court finding ultimately would have a profound influence as other countries endorsed it

In the aftermath of the court's 1971 decision on SWA/Namibia, and in spite of the Government's outraged denunciation of it, Government policy was obliged to change and to accept that independence for a unitary Namibia was the only politically viable goal The Bantustan policy in the territory had to be abandoned

Problems of urban influx

Political Staff

IT would be impossible to provide enough jobs and housing for the expected influx of people to urban areas, the NRP MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, said yesterday during the debate

The government would have to pay serious attention to these two factors in the light of its recent announcements concerning urbanization and influx control

The NRP's urbanization strategy had rested on availability of jobs and housing This would have to be reviewed because it was "improbable that enough employment opportunities and accommodation could be provided"

The problem of urbanization would have to be tackled in two ways

● The informal sector of the economy should be encouraged as many people would find a way of making a living so that the lack of employment opportunities would not inhibit an orderly urbanization programme

● Another look should be taken at the provision of low-cost housing

He criticized the government for "magnanimously" considering granting citizenship to urban blacks when citizenship was a basic right

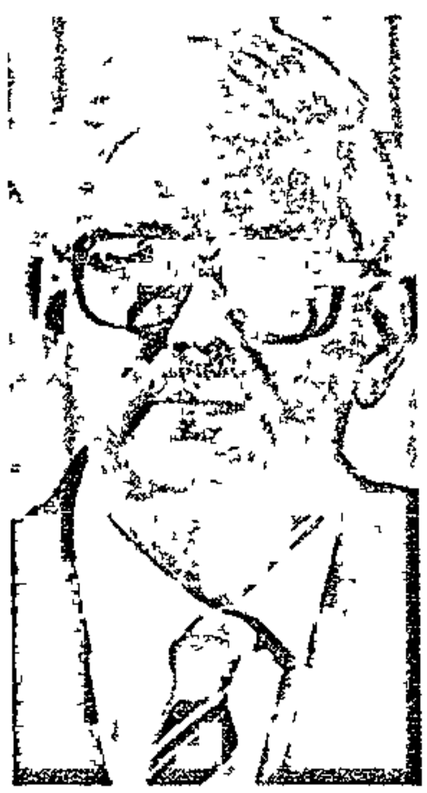
CAPE TIMES 12/4/85

Influx: Changes to be introduced

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

LEGISLATION aimed at changing South Africa's controversial influx control laws will be introduced in the second half of this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced yesterday.

The government was giving high priority to reviewing influx control laws and draft legislation to assist the orderly urbanization of black communities would go to a standing committee later this year, he said



Dr Gerrit Viljoen

Dissatisfaction

Speaking during the Budget debate, Dr Viljoen acknowledged that influx control was one of the major reasons for dissatisfaction and frustration in black communities

He said the government had come to accept that the influx of black people into the cities was unavoidable but emphasized that this should take place in an orderly fashion

Dr Viljoen said the government's urbanization strategy did not support migration to the cities at the expense of development in the rural areas

Typical

A diversified strategy was necessary whereby growth in the existing metropoles should be complemented by incentives for living in the homelands and at growth points

He said rapid migration to industrial areas was a typical feature of developing countries

"When we are being charged with injustices such as forced removals, we must realize this is a problem in the whole Third World

"In many countries far more drastic measures are being taken than in South Africa"

Dr Viljoen said he was impressed with the progress being made by Cape Town squatters who had decided to move to Khayelitsha

Informal sector activity had already been established and building of schools was proceeding apace

Appealed

The government's policy of negotiation had led to practical new alternatives for squatters The acceptance of orderly squatting had become an important new housing strategy "to bring housing in the Third World context".

He appealed to the private sector to play a greater role in helping upgrade squatter communities like Crossroads

Dr Viljoen said the situation of those who had decided to move would be reviewed in 18 months but emphasized that squatters would not be "repatriated"

● Black teachers who were not working as a result of school boycotts may have to be put on unpaid leave or transferred, Dr Viljoen warned yesterday

The government would have no option but to transfer teachers who were unable to work as a result of boycotts, Dr Viljoen said

But those unwilling to move because of intimidation would have to take unpaid leave

Gratified

He said education was vitally important and all available manpower had to be used

Dr Viljoen said he was gratified that the situation in a number of boycott-plagued areas was improving At Cradock, where classes had been stopped for over a year, the pupils had decided to go back to school next week.

He emphasized that his department did not close schools when boycotts took place — the facilities remained open but the communities simply did not use them

Division

Town	Number of Classrooms
Cullinan	4
Katlehong	73
Tembisa	168
Daveyton	117
Ekangala	24
Tsakana	129
Bronkhorstspruit	36
Tokoza	52
Kwa-Thema	30
Vosloorus	28
Wattville	9

(3) Yes

(a) 670

(b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year

Hansard
Trading licences Q. Col. 1115 16/4/85

493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokorn, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Volsoorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon and (xiii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a)	(i) Cullinan	2
	(ii) Tokaza	64
	(iii) Wattville	23
	(iv) Daveyton	485
	(v) Vosloorus	182
	(vi) KwaThema	170
	(vii) Ratanda	30
	(viii) Kathlehong	332
	(ix) Duduza	20
	(x) Tembisa	181
	(xi) Delmas	16
	(xii) Devon	4
	(xiii) Tsakana	74
(b)	Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspruit)	6

As at 5 March 1985

Hansard
Permanent residential rights Q Col 1116 16/4/85

559 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Development Board Area	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
East Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	*—	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free-state	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

* Not readily available

Hansard Q. Col. 1117 16/4/85
Kenton-on-Sea

571 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt, if so, (a) where and (b) when,

(2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated

(a) and (b) Fall Away

(2) (a) 2 001

(b) (i) 4

(ii) At a communal water tank approximately 120 metres outside the camp

Hansard
Deportations/repatriations Q. Col. 1118 16/4/85

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (i) (aa) None

(bb) 21 764

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972
Act 25 of 1945

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) Bophuthatswana
Botswana
Ciskei
KaNgwane
KwaZulu
Lebowa
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Qwaqwa
South West Africa
Swaziland
Transkei
Venda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

200 Hansard
Workers requisitioned from Black states Q. Col 1118 16/4/85

596 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu (c) QwaQwa (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu (f) KwaNdebele (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Development Board in 1984,

(2) how many such workers in each Development Board area were (a) commuters and (b) migrants?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Western Cape Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	Nil
	(b)	Gazankulu	Nil
	(c)	Qwaqwa	Nil
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	80
	(f)	KwaNdebele	Nil
	(g)	Venda	Nil
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	300
	(i)	Ciskei	10 609
	(j)	Transkei	56 957
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	67 976

Eastern Cape Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	7
	(b)	Gazankulu	14
	(c)	Qwaqwa	1
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	33
	(f)	KwaNdebele	4
	(g)	Venda	34
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	34
	(i)	Ciskei	65 590
	(j)	Transkei	15 550
(2)	(a)	Commuters	62 503
	(b)	Migrants	18 767

Northern Cape Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	21
	(b)	Gazankulu	16
	(c)	Qwaqwa	26
	(d)	KaNgwane	12
	(e)	KwaZulu	156
	(f)	KwaNdebele	3
	(g)	Venda	5
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	28 422
	(i)	Ciskei	850
	(j)	Transkei	1 847
(2)	(a)	Commuters	6 061
	(b)	Migrants	25 297

South Orange Free State Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	693
	(b)	Gazankulu	1 091
	(c)	Qwaqwa	6 487
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	891
	(f)	KwaNdebele	6
	(g)	Venda	99
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	9 787
	(i)	Ciskei	901
	(j)	Transkei	7 324
(2)	(a)	Commuters	5 000
	(b)	Migrants	22 279

Orange Vaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	940
	(b)	Gazankulu	163
	(c)	Qwaqwa	7 858
	(d)	KaNgwane	23
	(e)	KwaZulu	695
	(f)	KwaNdebele	36
	(g)	Venda	99
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	6 117
	(i)	Ciskei	278
	(j)	Transkei	3 734
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	19 943

Natalia Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1 796
	(b)	Gazankulu	24
	(c)	Qwaqwa	351
	(d)	KaNgwane	42
	(e)	KwaZulu	260 242
	(f)	KwaNdebele	92
	(g)	Venda	3
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	570
	(i)	Ciskei	362
	(j)	Transkei	22 769

(2)	(a)	Commuters	201 400
	(b)	Migrants	84 851

West Rand Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	32 316
	(b)	Gazankulu	12 542
	(c)	Qwaqwa	5 373
	(d)	KaNgwane	1 918
	(e)	KwaZulu	25 018
	(f)	KwaNdebele	4 130
	(g)	Venda	17 495
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	33 109
	(i)	Ciskei	3 068
	(j)	Transkei	27 108
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	162 077

East Rand Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	41 179
	(b)	Gazankulu	10 462
	(c)	Qwaqwa	5 854
	(d)	KaNgwane	3 864
	(e)	KwaZulu	21 769
	(f)	KwaNdebele	8 910
	(g)	Venda	6 143
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	7 314
	(i)	Ciskei	1 938
	(j)	Transkei	24 942
(2)	(a)	Commuters	605
	(b)	Migrants	131 770

Highveld Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	33 552
	(b)	Gazankulu	4 767
	(c)	Qwaqwa	2 973
	(d)	KaNgwane	9 040
	(e)	KwaZulu	7 843
	(f)	KwaNdebele	23 781
	(g)	Venda	955
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	2 472
	(i)	Ciskei	1 100
	(j)	Transkei	6 238
(2)	(a)	Commuters	11 685
	(b)	Migrants	81 036

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1 147
	(b)	Gazankulu	627
	(c)	Qwaqwa	24
	(d)	KaNgwane	7 336
	(e)	KwaZulu	26 864
	(f)	KwaNdebele	33
	(g)	Venda	683
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	400
	(i)	Ciskei	266
	(j)	Transkei	755
(2)	(a)	Commuters	2 115
	(b)	Migrants	36 020

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	45 252
	(b)	Gazankulu	9 705
	(c)	Qwaqwa	278
	(d)	KaNgwane	177
	(e)	KwaZulu	220
	(f)	KwaNdebele	1 507
	(g)	Venda	6 173
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	972
	(i)	Ciskei	9
	(j)	Transkei	821
(2)	(a)	Commuters	37 533
	(b)	Migrants	27 581

Central Transvaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	29 297
	(b)	Gazankulu	6 064
	(c)	Qwaqwa	926
	(d)	KaNgwane	1 550
	(e)	KwaZulu	2 735
	(f)	KwaNdebele	32 862
	(g)	Venda	4 274
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	121 944
	(i)	Ciskei	396
	(j)	Transkei	12 915
(2)	(a)	Commuters	113 823
	(b)	Migrants	99 140

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	481
	(b)	Gazankulu	174
	(c)	Qwaqwa	194
	(d)	KaNgwane	227
	(e)	KwaZulu	20
	(f)	KwaNdebele	26
	(g)	Venda	66
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	26 554
	(i)	Ciskei	60
	(j)	Transkei	858

(2) (a) Commuters 6 215
(b) Migrants 22 445

Hansard Q Col 1123 16/4/85

Children's homes

597 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (i) Nil

(ii) Nine (31 January 1985)

(b) 665 children

Hansard Q Col 1123 16/4/85

KwaNdebele

598 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii) other specified statutory bodies, (iii) the KwaNdebele authority and (iv) private builders in 1984, (b) what type or types of housing were built and (c) what was the total cost involved to each such body in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 125, by KwaNdebele Development Corporation

(iii) Nil.

(iv) The number is unknown but thousands of Ndebele built their own homes

(b) (i) Nil

(ii) Improved 51/9-type four roomed houses

(iii) Nil

(iv) All types, ranging from traditional homes to three- and four-roomed houses built according to approved plans

(c) (i) Nil

(ii) R1 620 500

(iii) Nil

(iv) Unknown

Apart from the above, 1 387 houses have been built by the East Rand Development Board at Ekangala outside KwaNdebele and to date R10,5 million have been spent on the provision of services and erection of houses and community facilities there

16/4/85

Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act

Hansard Q. Col 1124

611 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) what amount of money was collected from farmers in the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Development Board as contributions in respect of Black workers under the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act, No 29 of 1972, and (b) what service or services are rendered to farmers by the Board in respect of these contributions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) R369 880 during the 1983/84 financial year

(b) The Board arranges and regulates seasonal and full-time labour, assists

with the selection and recruitment of suitable labourers from the national states and from independent states, assists where necessary when disputes arise between employer and employee, assists with the settlement of pensioners and displaced persons who are dismissed by farmers and combats squatting

Immunization of children

624 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

What percentage of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black children in South Africa had been immunized by the State against (i) whooping cough, (ii) measles, (iii) diptheria, (iv) poliomyelitis and (v) tuberculosis as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

The information as requested is not readily available

Hansard Q. Col. 1125 16/4/85

Disability pensions

632 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

How many war disability pensions were (a) awarded and (b) terminated by (i) death and (ii) cancellation in each year since 1970 up to the latest specified year for which figures are available, and (c) how many in each case were veterans of (i) World War I, (ii) World War II and (iii) the Korean War?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

The present computer program does not register individual award and cancellations of Military Pensions on a current basis

The information requested is thus not available

A summary of the total numbers of pensioners who received pensions during the relevant years as reflected in annual reports are quoted below

	World War I	World War II	Korean War
1970	1 295	16 393	8
1971	1 108	15 491	9
1972	1 041	15 157	9
1973	1 000	14 876	9
1974	922	14 498	9
1975	844	14 027	9
1976	547	13 718	9
1977	474	13 239	9
1978	415	12 699	9
1979	315	12 178	9
1980	321	11 692	9
1981	309	11 460	9
1982	270	10 820	8
1983	237	10 203	8
1984	172	9 104	8

Hansard Q Col 1126 16/4/85

Adoption

649 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

346

Hansard Q. Col 1126 16/4/85

Black Communities Development Act

656 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether each Development Board has co-opted persons to serve on each of the committees as laid down in section 8 of the Black Communities Development Act, No 4 of 1984, if so, (a) who are the persons so co-opted on each committee of each Development Board, (b) for what periods were they co-opted and (c) what are their (i) qualifications and (ii) experience in each case, if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that these persons will be co-opted?

Town	Number of Classrooms
Cullinan	4
Katlehong	73
Tembisa	168
Daveyton	117
Ekangala	24
Tsakana	129
Bronkhorstspruit	36
Tokoza	52
Kwa-Thema	30
Vosloorus	28
Wattville	9

(3) Yes

(a) 670

(b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year

Hansard
Trading licences Q. Col. 1115 16/4/85

493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokorn, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Volsoorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon and (xiii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a)	(i) Cullinan	2
	(ii) Tokaza	64
	(iii) Wattville	23
	(iv) Daveyton	485
	(v) Vosloorus	182
	(vi) KwaThema	170
	(vii) Ratanda	30
	(viii) Kathlehong	332
	(ix) Duduza	20
	(x) Tembisa	181
	(xi) Delmas	16
	(xii) Devon	4
	(xiii) Tsakana	74
(b)	Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspruit)	6

As at 5 March 1985.

Hansard
Permanent residential rights Q. Col. 1116 16/4/85

559 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Development Board Area	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
East Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	*—	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free-state	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

* Not readily available.

Hansard Q. Col. 1117 16/4/85
Kenton-on-Sea

571 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt, if so, (a) where and (b) when,

(2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated.

(a) and (b) Fall Away

(2) (a) 2 001

(b) (i) 4

(ii) At a communal water tank approximately 120 metres outside the camp

Hansard
Deportations/repatriations Q. Col 1118 16/4/85

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (i) (aa) None

(bb) 21 764

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972
Act 25 of 1945.

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) Bophuthatswana
Botswana
Ciskei
KaNgwane
KwaZulu
Lebowa
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Qwaqwa
South West Africa
Swaziland
Transkei
Venda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Hansard
Workers requisitioned from Black states Q. Col. 1118 16/4/85

596 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

CAPE TIMES 26/4/85 (200) (205)

Abolish influx control, Suzman urges

HOUSE OF ASEMBLY.— An announcement that the government intended getting rid of influx control and the pass laws would do much more to influence black public opinion in South Africa and abroad than efforts to create a multi-party, all-race forum to discuss the constitutional future of black people, Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday

Reforms such as the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act were offset daily by events inside the country, she said in committee on the Foreign Affairs vote.

Referring to a recent statement by the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, that domestic reform in South Africa was the central issue in US Southern Africa policy, she said: "We are certainly going to have to do much more in domestic reform if we wish to avoid sanctions."

It was becoming increasingly clear that the political cost to the US Government of "constructive engagement" at present outweighed any advantage the Reagan Administration had hoped to gain from the policy Even senior Republican Party senators no longer supported the policy and were thinking of punitive action against South Africa.

She called on the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to influence his cabinet colleagues against "precipitate" statements and actions such as the refusal to open Cape Town's 3 Arts theatre to all races

She said there was a lot of bravado in South Africa about the threat of economic sanctions. The State President had said the country had faced this threat for two decades and would beat it "just as we beat the arms embargo and the oil embargo".

However, Mrs Suzman stressed that the possibility of economic sanctions was cause for concern since the current situation was different from that pertaining two decades ago. "We are suffering from the worst economic recession since the 1930 depression and unemployment is at alarming levels."

Mrs Suzman repeated calls for the unconditional release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, saying the condition that he renounce violence was absurd

"If Mandela and other prisoners in that category committed any act of violence after their release, surely they would fall foul of the common law of the land and find themselves behind bars again?" — Sana

	1984/'85	1985/'86	1986/'87
	Nov '84 to Feb '85	Mar '85 to Feb '86	Mar '86 to Jun '86
	R	R	R
Accommodation ..	4 000	82 000	25 000
Travel .	39 500	73 000	18 000
Entertainment	1 000	2 500	600
Stationery ..	2 300	1 000	1 000
Labour saving devices .	2 000	40 000	—
Professional and specialized services	41 200	539 000	77 900
	90 000	737 500	122 500

Total R950 000

Hansard

Repatriation of workers

(1) (2) Col 1291 26/4/85

717 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1984,

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1)	(a) Zimbabwe	2 226
	(b) Lesotho	1 139
	(c) Swaziland	274
	(d) Botswana	762
	(e) Mozambique .	16 318
(2)	(a) Zimbabwe	1 196
	(b) Lesotho	469
	(c) Swaziland	53
	(d) Botswana	358
	(e) Mozambique	2 199

as at 31 December 1984

Hansard

Trading licences Q Col 1292 26/4/85

718 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many trading licences were operative in (a) East London, (b) Cathcart, (c) Queenstown, (d) King William's Town, (e) Komga and (f) Stutterheim as at 1 January (i) 1983 and (ii) 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The Department of Co-operation and

Development is not a licencing authority but has nevertheless succeeded in establishing the number of trading licences operating in the Urban Black townships attached to the cities and townships mentioned in this question

	(i)	(ii)
(a) East London	21	20
(b) Cathcart	3	3
(c) Queenstown	19	19
(d) King William's Town	4	5
(e) Komga	2	2
(f) Stutterheim	—	—

Hansard

Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts

Q Col 1293 26/4/85

719 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a) 41

(b) 58 152

(Figures as at 31 August 1984.)

Hansard

Langa Commissioners' Courts

Q Col 1293 26/4/85

739 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any women convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to jail by dependent children in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a) 154

(b) Between 1 month and 5 years old

(1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984.)

PAYE system

778 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance †

(1) What amount was collected in individual income tax by means of the PAYE system in the 1984 tax year,

(2) (a) in how many instances did the final assessments result in (i) repayments owing to over-taxation and (ii) additional payments owing to under-taxation and (b) what were the total amounts due in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) R5 119 327 245,00

(2) (a) (i) 905 524

(ii) 713 640

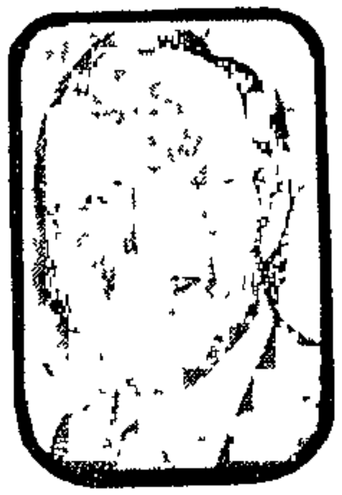
(b) (i) R174 477 268,00

(ii) R879 501 369,00

Note Abovementioned figures exclude loan levy and relate to assessments *raised* during the period 1 March 1983 to 29 February 1984

'Tide to cities' will keep flowing

200 E. Post 27/4/85



By Louis Beckerling
Business Editor

NEITHER legislation, police action, nor the creation of "magnets" in rural areas will stem the inexorable tide of black urbanisation, Port Elizabeth's civil engineers were warned this week

"And it is a tragedy that because of the South African obsession for organisation and neat solutions — and bulldozers — we have failed to build on international experience," added Mr Ron Heydenrych, national president of the Institute of Civil Engineers

Addressing the PE branch of the institute this week, Mr Heydenrych said South Africans should reverse their attitude to the spread of informal urban settlements and acknowledge that areas such as Crossroads "are not temporary phenomena, and are not necessarily bad"

"The real challenge for white South Africa in the next 20 years lies close to home — not in the black areas, but on our own doorstep

"South African urbanisation will be associated with escalating expectations and the emergence of a black middle and upper class The alternative would be political instability which will destroy our society"

Mr Heydenrych's criticism follows an equally sharp attack on the Government's policy towards regional development and influx control, delivered in Port Elizabeth last month by Urban Foundation research officer Miss Anne Bernstein

"The South African decentralisation policy, like many international attempts, is based upon the premise that control can be exerted on population patterns by encouraging industry to establish in satellite towns," said Mr Heydenrych

"There is no reason to expect, however, that it will be more successful than in other countries

"Its impact must be limited by the constraints of the capital resources available and the simple fact that the relatively small purchasing power of our markets limits the amount of industry which can be viably sustained

"The majority of new city dwellers, whether there through natural population growth or through immigration, will find their jobs in the service and informal sectors which are best provided in the existing cities'

Referring to international experience, Mr Heydenrych pointed out that rapid urbanisation in countries such as Brazil and Mexico provided examples that were "not encouraging"

"For instance, 46% of the people in Mexico City live in shanty towns, 30% likewise in Bombay, and on our own continent the figure for Addis Ababa is 90%

"In South Africa we are already far down the road towards relying upon spontaneous housing

"It was estimated that in 1980 between 300 000 and 350 000 Africans lived in informal settlements in the Durban metropolitan area — that is 31% to 35% of the total"

Numerous studies had shown that squatters themselves do not necessarily perceive the standards of the dwellings in such settlements to be unacceptably low, being concerned rather with security of tenure and lack of services

Under the cirumstances the challenge facing the design professions in South Africa, said Mr Heydenrych, was to acknowledge that such spontaneous settlements were not temporary and not necessarily bad

Planning provision should be made for such settlements "by providing water and by making it known that settlers will not be harassed"

And once these develop goodwill must be established with the new city dwellers and the authorities should then "work with them in keeping access routes open, and in providing other basic services such as refuse removal and sewerage"

Such squatter camps were not a permanent solution, and on-going urbanisation would be associated with escalating expectations and the emergence of a black middle and upper class, said Mr Heydenrych.

is requested is not kept in a special register and cannot be gathered without performing a considerable quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified

(aa) It is estimated that 30 057 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1984 This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development and does not include those granted by the national states

Hansard

Influx control/identity documents

Q Col 1355 30/4/85

676 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) What amount was derived by the Natalia Development Board in 1984 from fine imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents and (2) how much of this amount was in respect of the (i) Port Natal and (ii) Drakensberg Development Boards (aa) before and (bb) after their amalgamation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) The Natalia Development Board was established on 1 April 1984 From that date until 31 August 1984 (the date on which the Department of Justice took over the control of courts) R2 791 were collected in fines

(b) (i) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Drakensberg Development Board) R1 645 were collected in fines

(ii) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Port Natal Development Board) R34 were collected in fines

(i) (bb) See (a) above

(ii) (bb) See (a) above

Commissioners' courts, legal representation

Hansard Q Col. 1356 30/4/85

720 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	93	5 144
Kroonstad	4	682
Welkom	5	7 768
Vaal Triangle	27	20 098
Botshabelo	128	1 098
Pietermaritzburg	8	629
Durban	20	4 452
Pinetown	20	1 604
Empangeni	1	863
Vryheid	0	988
Umzinto	30	137
Port Shepstone	2	127
Ladysmith	13	943
Dundee	0	369
Estcourt	0	103
Newcastle	0	847
Stanger	8	63
Inanda	29	37
Queenstown	0	1 823
East London	51	3 662
Grahamstown	20	416
Port Elizabeth	728	3 647
Langa	229	4 369
Kimberley	0	688
Benoni	0	5 158
Brakpan	1	1 842
Nigel	12	1 032
Springs	9	2 453
Germiston	213	22 344
Boksburg	15	5 277
Krugersdorp	40	2 171
Roodepoort	10	8 713
Alexandra	85	13 302
Randfontein	0	5 419
Johannesburg	41	58 152
Tzaneen	0	824

Louis Trichardt	0	737
Potgietersrus	23	817
Pietersburg	0	624
Ermelo	8	1 707
Barberton	17	7 531
Nelspruit	26	2 751
Brits	4	1 762
Pretoria	520	21 445
Rustenburg	2	1 106
Witbank	580	4 313
Middelburg	90	2 756
Groblersdal	15	274
Lydenburg	3	946
Lichtenburg	2	1 125
Potchefstroom	10	1 734

Figures up to 31 August 1984

Hansard Q. Col. 1357

Influx control/identity documents

30/4/85

740 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period,

(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) 53 130

(b) 29 009

(2) 310

(3) R15 970

Figures up to 31 August 1984

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons

Q Col. 1358 30/4/85

754 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provision were they being detained in each case, (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) in which police stations were they being detained,

(2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984, if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) (i) 133 as at 1985–03–28

(ii) 276 as at 1985–03–28

(b) In terms of sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of Act No 59 of 1972, section 12(1) and (2) of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 26(1) of Act No 67 of 1964

(c) 122 for 1 day
24 for 2 days
47 for 3 days
10 for 4 days
11 for 5 days
3 for 6 days
2 for 7 days
3 for 8 days
14 for 9 days
11 for 10 days
4 for 11 days
1 for 13 days
23 for 14 days

tion requested is not kept in a special register and cannot be gathered without perfomring a considerable quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified

(aa) It is estimated that 30 057 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1984 This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development and does not include those granted by the national states

Hansard

Influx control/identity documents

Q. Col. 1355 30/4/85

676 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) What amount was derived by the Natalia Development Board in 1984 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents and (b) how much of this amount was in respect of the (i) Port Natal and (ii) Drakensberg Development Boards (aa) before and (bb) after their amalgamation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) The Natalia Development Board was established on 1 April 1984 From that date until 31 August 1984 (the date on which the Department of Justice took over the control of courts) R2 791 were collected in fines

(b) (i) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Drakensberg Development Board) R1 645 were collected in fines

(ii) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Port Natal Development Board) R34 were collected in fines

(i) (bb) See (a) above

(ii) (bb) See (a) above

Commissioners' courts: legal representation

Hansard Q Col. 1356 30/4/85

720 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	93	5 144
Kroonstad	4	682
Welkom	5	7 768
Vaal Triangle	27	20 098
Botshabelo	128	1 098
Pietermaritzburg	8	629
Durban	20	4 452
Pinetown	20	1 604
Empangeni	1	863
Vryheid	0	988
Umzinto	30	137
Port Shepstone	2	127
Ladysmith	13	943
Dundee	0	369
Estcourt	0	103
Newcastle	0	847
Stanger	8	63
Inanda	29	37
Queenstown	0	1 823
East London	51	3 662
Grahamstown	20	416
Port Elizabeth	728	3 647
Langa	229	4 369
Kimberley	0	688
Benoni	0	5 158
Brakpan	1	1 842
Nigel	12	1 032
Springs	9	2 453
Germiston	213	22 344
Boksburg	15	5 277
Krugersdorp	40	2 171
Roodepoort	10	8 713
Alexandra	85	13 302
Randfontein	0	5 419
Johannesburg	41	58 152
Tzaneen	0	824

Louis Trichardt	0	737
Potgietersrus	23	817
Pietersburg	0	624
Ermelo	8	1 707
Barberton	17	7 531
Nelspruit	26	2 751
Brits	4	1 762
Pretoria	520	21 445
Rustenburg	2	1 106
Witbank	580	4 313
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(b) 29 009

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Figures up to 31 August 1984

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons

Q. Col. 1358 30/4/85

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(1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provision were they being detained in each case, (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) in which police stations were they being detained,

(2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984, if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

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47 for 3 days
10 for 4 days
11 for 5 days
3 for 6 days
2 for 7 days
3 for 8 days
14 for 9 days
11 for 10 days
4 for 11 days
1 for 13 days
23 for 14 days

1 for 17 days
1 for 20 days
4 for 21 days
1 for 22 days
1 for 23 days
2 for 24 days
4 for 27 days
25 for 28 days
43 for 30 days
31 for 31 days
1 for 32 days
1 for 41 days
1 for 49 days
6 for 2 months
5 for 3 months
1 for 4 months
3 for 5 months

(d) At 16 police stations in different centres

(2) Yes

(a) 8 815

(b) Immediately after detention 186
1 to 2 days 2 322
3 to 30 days 6 307

(c) Mozambique
Lesotho
Swaziland
Transkei
Zambia
England
Zimbabwe
Angola
America
Botswana
Germany
Malawi
Zaire
Portugal
Israel
Ireland
Maputo
Ciskei

(d) At 110 different police stations throughout the Republic.

Members of President's Council; houses

812 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

What was the total cost in respect of building houses for the Chairmen of Committees of the President's Council up to 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

R1 061 060 which relates to the former Presidents Council

Drivers' licences

818 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 6 June 1984, the Provincial Administrations have as yet reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers' licences be separate from identity documents and reference books, if not, when is it anticipated that the Provincial Administrations will report to the Cabinet, if so,

(2) whether the Provincial Administrations have made any recommendations in this regard, if so, (a) what is the nature of these recommendations and (b) when will they be implemented?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) No A workgroup consisting of officials of the respective Provincial Administrations and the Department of Transport has been appointed to investigate the practical implications of the separation of the driver's licence from the identity document The report on their findings is, however, not yet available and must on receipt thereof still be referred to the Provincial Administrations for consideration whereafter the Cabinet will be requested to pronounce on the recommendations

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

Hansard Q Col. 1361 30/4/85

Eastern Cape: persons killed

831 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were killed as a result of the unrest in the Eastern Cape between 1 January 1985 and the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many of these persons were killed by (i) the police, (ii) other specified authorities or law-enforcement agencies and (iii) other persons and (c) what, in each case, are the (i)(aa) names and (bb) ages of the persons killed, (ii) dates on which they were killed and (iii) names of the places in which the killings occurred?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 123 from 1985-01-01 to 1985-04-20

(b) (i) 94

(ii) South African Defence Force 1
Councillors 2

(iii) 26

(c) I consider it not to be in the public interest to furnish the required information

Own Affairs

Hansard Q. Col 1361

Students: *per capita* expenditure

30/4/85

71 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture.

What was the *per capita* expenditure in 1984 on students attending (a) the University of Cape Town, (b) the University of Natal, (c) the University of the Orange Free State, (d) the University of Port Elizabeth, (e) the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoer Onderwys, (f) the University of Pretoria, (g) the Rand Afrikaans University, (h) Rhodes University, (i) the University of Stellenbosch, (j) the University of South Africa and (k) the University of the Witwatersrand?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The cost of the state per full-time equivalent student during 1984 was as follows.

		R
(a)	University of Cape Town	5 276
(b)	University of Natal	6 114
(c)	University of the Orange Free State	5 995
(d)	University of Port Elizabeth	6 958
(e)	Potchefstroom Universiteit vir CHO	4 550
(f)	University of Pretoria	4 908
(g)	Rand Afrikaans University	5 711
(h)	Rhodes University	6 133
(i)	University of Stellenbosch	5 197
(j)	University of South Africa	1 998
(k)	University of the Witwatersrand	5 024

In determining the above, the amount estimated for 1984/85 in respect of subsidies according to the formula, subsidies in respect of interest on and capital redemption of private and state loans and the additional subsidy as a result of the new service dispensation were taken into account, In calculating the above, full time equivalent student numbers have been used instead of the traditional head count number in order to get a more comparable figure

Universities: capital expenditure

72 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What was the total capital expenditure from the State Revenue Account on universities under the control of his Department in the 1983-84 and 1984-85 financial years, respectively

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The total capital expenditure from the State Revenue Account was as follows:

1983/84 R1 428 622
1984/85 R1 103 572

These amounts were in respect of the

200 ~~200~~ ~~200~~ ~~239~~ 3/90

ARGUS 6/5/85

Ruling on Mthiya case soon

Labour Reporter

JUDGMENT in the landmark Mthiya case which could affect the permanent residence rights of at least 10 000 city migrant workers is expected to be delivered by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein soon

The case involves Mr Mdandweni Mthiya, a contract worker who had worked for one employer "continuously" for 10 years even though he had three long absences from work

In April last year Mr Justice Tebbutt granted Mr Mthiya Section 10 (i) (b) rights, or permanent city residence. The judge found that Mr Mthiya was entitled to these rights because he had proved he had worked for one employer continuously for longer than 10 years and had lived in the city continuously for 15 years

The Western Cape Development Board was refused leave to appeal against the Cape Supreme Court judgment, but it was taken to the Appeal Court after the Chief Justice was petitioned for leave to appeal

The board's appeal was heard in February and judgment is expected soon

Estimates are that at least 10 000 city contract workers could gain permanent residence in the Peninsula if the Appeal Court upholds the Supreme Court ruling

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Controls cause housing havoc

Cape Times 8/5/85 (200)

Staff Reporter

INFLUX control and the government's policy of apartheid had inhibited effective solutions to South Africa's housing problems, the general manager of the Family Housing Association, Mr Matthew Nell, told a conference on urban housing provision yesterday

Addressing the one-day conference hosted in the City by the Institute of Town and Regional Planners, Mr Nell said influx control increased the adminstrative load on local authorities, which delayed the provision of new houses and increased costs

Urban rights

Residents without urban rights due to influx control did not invest their resources in building their own accommodation In addition the application of influx control inhibited the informal construction industry, he said

Mr Nell warned that unless self-help housing was one of a number of options available to people, it could be stigmatized as a "second-class" solution which people would resent

Housing standards in South Africa were still too high, said Mr Nell

The government's policy on self-help housing should be changed to allow home-owners to gradually build or upgrade their homes to a desired standard Home-builders should not have to build their homes at once according to norms they could not afford

The director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, Professor Gavin Maasdorp, said that efficient urban management was increasingly recognised as being crucial for the solution of housing problems

He said local authorities had to develop the capacity to plan, manage and finance housing development and urban services

Unrest

The Minister of Local Government, Housing and Culture in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, said that the government had to ensure that home ownership was possible for all coloured people

He said that social unhappiness was repeatedly linked to lack of home ownership and housing grievances were repeatedly used as a vehicle for political agitation

He said it was the State's duty to assist those who could not afford housing and subsidies should be awarded according to need and not simply be paid as a matter of course to civil servants

of

AIDS also kills casual sex

Architect J K

Council funding method attacked

CAPE TIMES 10/5/85

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Organized commerce and industry say higher inflation and more unemployment will result from the method of funding regional government proposed by the Regional Services Councils Bill published in Parliament yesterday

The Bill proposes levies on company wage bills and turnover to pay for the new all-race councils which will take over most of the functions of local authorities — including water, electricity, sewerage, traffic control and libraries — on a regional basis

The commerce spokesmen were backed by Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and chief finance spokesman for the PFP, who said the turnover tax could have an effect on prices comparable to an increase of up to two percent in GST

Mr Schwarz said that despite appeals by the minister that the tax not be passed on to the consumer, he had no doubt that, at a time when profits were under pressure, this was inevitable

● **RSC Bill may push up prices, page 4**

● **Call to refer proposed tax to Margo, page 12**

Govt plans to change influx control laws

CAPE TIMES 10/5/85

Political Correspondent

THE government was giving urgent attention to ways of reducing the influx of "illegal" and unemployed immigrants into the Western Cape, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, warned last night

However, he also announced that draft legislation aimed at a "thorough" softening of influx control legislation — which is likely to ease the hated pass law system — is likely to be submitted to a Parliamentary select committee in the second half of this year

In a major policy speech to the Cape Employers Association, Dr Viljoen also announced that

● He did not believe that the scrapping of all influx control would be feasible or practical,

● Efforts were being made to eliminate unnecessarily restrictive regulations which have the effect of creating large numbers of technical transgressions,

● He could see "no reason why a properly upgraded Crossroads could not ultimately qualify for leasehold together with the rest of Nyanga",

● The number of squatters at Crossroads was "far higher" than initially estimated and that approval had consequently been given for the development of two more informal settlement areas to the north of Khayelitsha,

● Blacks moving to Khayelitsha under the 18-month residential permit system could "resolve the impasse over the legality issue" by becoming economically active during the 18-month period and then have their permit extended

Dr Viljoen said "urgent attention" was being given to achieving more effective influx control To this end, he appealed to employers to "studiously avoid" employing persons who were not authorized to work in the Western Cape

The government would continue with its strategy of stemming the influx of work seekers into the Western Cape by creating employment opportunities in areas like the Eastern Cape and the homelands

Cape Times 10/5/85 (200)

Influx control to be revised

Political Staff

DRAFT legislation involving a "thorough" revision of influx control is likely to be submitted to a parliamentary standing committee before the end of the year

And an easing of the hated pass laws seems to be on the cards

This was announced last night by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in an address in the City to the Cape Employers Association

Stating that he did not believe that the total scrapping of influx control was practical in terms of the demographic and economic realities of South Africa, Dr Viljoen said the aim was to achieve "much greater simplicity and flexibility" in arranging and ordering urban settlement.

Technical

At the same time, he said, an effort was being made to "eliminate unnecessarily restrictive regulations which have the effect of creating large numbers of technical transgressions and cause much unnecessary frustration, in particular regarding the ready availability of identity documents"

Dr Viljoen warned at the same time that serious attention would have to be given to "abating the continuing influx of newcomers expecially from the Eastern Cape, the Ciskei and Transkei' into the Western Cape

He said the best way to counter influx was through development and creation of jobs in the areas from which the migrants originated

This was why the government was giving special attention to the creation of black employment opportunities in the Eastern Cape, Transkei and Ciskei

R53 million

● The Department of Co-operation and Development has been allocated R53m of the R100m allocated in the budget to bring employment relief, Dr Viljoen said

His department would spend

● R18m on job opportunities in urban and rural areas and in the national states

● R25m on job opportunities through self-build housing

● R5m for environmental care through litter removal

● R5m for jobs for upgrading hostels for migrant workers

The Department of Foreign Affairs has received R14m for job creation in independent neighbouring states, and the Department of Manpower R25m for training the unemployed

Parliament and Politics

SA to legalize Mozambicans

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to legalize tens of thousands of unregistered Mozambicans working in the Transvaal Lowveld and has given the green light to work-seekers from its Nkomati partner to cross the border provided they seek registration

The moratorium follows top-level discussions in Cape Town yesterday between the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr A Mazula

According to the temporary agreement — which is to remain in force until a new bilateral labour accord is finalized in October this year — all Mozambicans with identity documents will be treated as legal workers once they have been registered at Nelspruit

Major benefits are expected to flow from the latest initiative for both Mozambican labour and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal.

In addition, both governments expect the latest move to carry major security benefits in that it will facilitate the close monitoring of all workers crossing the border

At present there are about 60 000 legal Mozambican workers in South Africa, more than 50 000 of these on the mines No reliable figures exist for the number of "illegals" in the country, but some government sources estimate that there are as many as 100 000

The new dispensation will not only pave the way for legalization of many of these unregistered workers but should allow for a greater flow of work-seekers from Mozambique itself

Inconvenience

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that the legalization of Mozambican workers would "alleviate" inconvenience for farmers, workers and the police, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal

"We would like to reach the position where every person has an identity doucument and a valid permit for employment," he said

Mr Du Plessis said farmers in the area were anxious to employ Mozambican workers, particularly in tasks involving hard manual labour which South African workers were loath to tackle

Mr Du Plessis emphasized that the legalization carried with it "much greater protection" for workers as they would in future enjoy all the protections afforded South African workers

For example, workers would enjoy greater protection in the case of accidents or disputes, and would feel free to complain as this would not in future expose them as illegals

Mr Du Plessis said the latest initiative would also alleviate security problems in both countries

"Both countries want records and control of workers with a view to security South Africa does not want the ANC to cross the border and Mozambique does not want Renamo (rebels) to do so"

Mr Mazula said "This agreement is important because it does not only bring economic advantages but will alleviate security problems on both sides of the border

"We want to know how many people are crossing the border and what they are doing"

'Trek' from rural wages

CAPE TIMES 16/5/85

Political Staff

SHOCK minimum wage rates in the Transkei and Lesotho encouraged workers to trek to the urban areas, a University of Cape Town study has found

It found that the official minimum wage levels in Transkei and Lesotho were often less than a third of that earned in the building industry in South Africa and less than half that earned on the mines

"It is no mystery that so many workers trek from these impoverished rural areas to find jobs in developed South Africa, often defying legal prohibitions and certainly encountering discrimination and forfeiting the comforts of family life

"Yet those who have jobs in the reserves, though paid perhaps one-third of the poverty datum line, must be counted fortunate against those who have no jobs," the study said

The study, released yesterday by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at UCT, said minimum wage rates in both Transkei and Lesotho were "remarkably low".

It said no South African industrial and wage agreements applied in the reserves and the minimum wage rates which had been fixed were so low that enforcement was redundant

In some parts of Transkei, labourers were entitled to as little as R12,70 a week, it said

Although low wages should in theory attract labour-intensive industries to the rural areas, the failure of the decentralization policy showed that the low-wage factor was a small one in the decision to relocate an industry

The study found that every wage determination in Transkei "falls far below the Household Subsistence Level"

However, there was no reason why a worker in Umtata should earn less in Umtata while doing the same job as a worker in Cape Town or Durban

"Low-wage regions represent a constant threat to the standards won by organized urban workers

"The history of South Africa's wage board and industrial council system shows that without an effective union presence there is unlikely to be effective minimum wage regulation"

Proposal to ease movement in SA

CAPE TIMES 21/5/85 (200)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A draft bill which proposes to ease restrictions on the movements of blacks already qualified to live in urban areas — as well as the abolition of permits for whites to visit black areas — was tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday

The draft legislation contained in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill has been referred to a joint standing parliamentary committee for closed-door consideration before it is debated in the three Houses

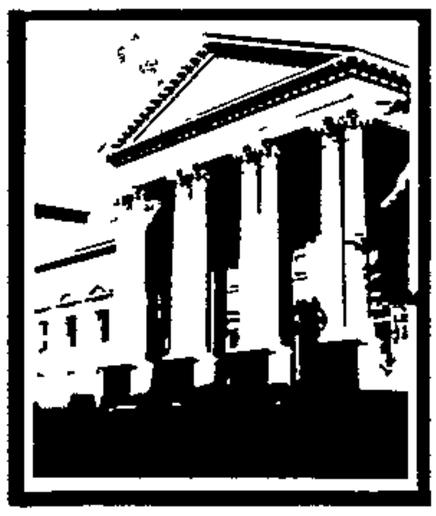
Half-measures

The PFP yesterday welcomed aspects of the bill, but said it was opposed to certain "half-measures"

In terms of the proposed measures, Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act will be amended in order that

- Blacks who have qualified for Section 10 rights in a "prescribed area" will retain those rights when they live or work in another prescribed area
- Blacks can make up the qualifying period specified in Section 10 in different prescribed areas
- Blacks with Section 10 rights who move to areas under the control of legislative assemblies, or self-governing or independent national states, or to land held by the South African Development Trust, will retain those qualification rights in their prescribed area

Essentially, the bill will relax the curbs on



black workers with Section 10 rights who at present are not allowed to stay in a different prescribed area for more than 72 hours

The bill also proposes to change Section 9 of the Urban Areas Act which at present restricts whites from entering townships without permits

However, a police officer with the rank of lieutenant, or higher, may stop people from entering a black area or order them to leave if he considers their presence "undesirable". The officer may also assign these powers to another policemen or to certain township officials

An Opposition spokesman on co-operation and development, Professor Nic Olivier, said while he welcomed "improvements" to the act, there were a number of aspects of the bill the PFP would oppose when the joint standing committee met to consider the proposed legislation

Chief objection was that there was no clarity of what would happen when a worker with Section 10 rights moved to rural areas that were outside the homelands and were not prescribed areas "In the current economic climate it is quite feasible that people will move to rural areas Will they then lose their Section 10 rights?"

Refuse entry

He also said that under the proposed amendment a police officer could refuse entry to a township for a period of up to three months

The fact that a police officer would be able to delegate to township officials the power "to remove anyone by force" from a township could "lead to problems".

Villiers, C G du Plessis,
..., G P Schoonraad

R'000 Year ended 31/3/1985	Year ended 31/3/1984
818 507	720 655
66 030 34 394	54 426 22 281
31 636 10 720	32 145 10 336
20 916 737	21 809 491
21 653 1 948	22 300 2 257
19 705 (2 337)	20 043 (2 691)
25 247	23 981
78,0	83,6
12,0 18 0	12,0 18,0
30,0	30,0
2,60	2,79

	31/3/1984 %	R million
	15,1	52,2
	5,7	19,6
	20,4	70,3
	41,2	142,1
	2,3	7,8
	1,7	6,0
	45,2	155,9

PARLIAMENT AND POLIT

Influx limit on industry to be scrapped

B. Day 22/5/85 200

By PAUL BELL: Political Correspondent

GOVERNMENT is to abolish provisions of the Physical Planning Act used to apply influx control in urban areas

This emerged yesterday in the publication of the Physical Planning Amendment Bill, of which the most important provision is the repeal of Section Three of the Act

Since 1971, Section Three has been used to regulate the spatial ordering of factories, and to apply influx control in urban areas by placing limits on black employment in factories seeking to expand

A memorandum by the Constitutional Affairs Department says "The first object of the Bill is to abolish the control over the establishment and extension of factories"

The decision to scrap Section Three was taken last November — more than five years after a recommendation to this effect by the Riekert Commission on the utilisation of manpower

Government had accepted the recommendation provided it could be replaced by a measure which would still apply as a spatial ordering mechanism for uses of land

After the report of the Venter Committee last year on the rationalisation of procedures in establishing, expanding and relocating industries, the Cabinet decided to go ahead with repeal — so that "the discriminating aspect in the exercise of control over the establishment of factories could be eliminated"

● In reply to questions in the House of Assembly yesterday, Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers said that, in terms of Section Three, his department had received 15 452 applications for extensions of factories, of which 1 495 had been rejected and 11 were being considered

INFLUX CONTROL

ARGUS 11/6/85 200

Urban Bill to prepare way for influx changes

Parliamentary Staff

PROPOSED legislation to relax certain restrictions on black people in urban areas will prepare the way for a reformation of influx control

This was indicated by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, when he introduced the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill in Parliament

Later he told the House of Representatives that revised legislation on influx control would be prepared this year for introduction at next year's session of Parliament

Dr Viljoen praised and congratulated members of the coloured House for their role in negotiating improvements to the proposed legislation

The House of Representatives unanimously passed the second reading of two black affairs Bills introduced by Dr Viljoen yesterday. The Bills are the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill.

The first of these measures provides for a significant relaxation of Section 10 restrictions on blacks who qualify to be in urban areas

It will allow blacks to qualify for Section 10 rights cumulatively at different places of employment and in different areas

It also reduces from 15 years to 10 years the qualifying period for blacks who have lawfully resided continuously in any area.

Other changes include the scrapping of the permit system for people other than blacks who wish to enter black townships, villages or hostels. At the same time it provides for a police officer to evict any person other than black who is deemed to be undesirable.

The second Bill introduced by Dr Viljoen provides for an interim solution to the problem of leasehold rights for black women The amendment is aimed at solving difficulties of building societies in making loans available to black women.

Dr Viljoen said the revised legislation to be prepared this year would "drastically" change black influx control and provide a "positive strategy" for orderly urbanisation.

In the House of Representatives Mr Tommy Abrahams (Labour Wentworth) said his party was working towards full citizenship rights for all South Africans

The influx control laws were the most hated laws and needed to be reviewed and systematically removed.

The Labour Party had agreed to support the Bill as an interim measure if certain conditions were met The conditions included that blacks should not have to work for the same employer for 10 years in order to retain Section 10 rights

Mr Peter Hendrickse (Labour Addo) said the Labour Party was in principle opposed to influx control, but was being realistic in supporting the legislation because it improved the present situation. The legislation provided greater mobility for black people.

Mr Hendrickse complimented Dr Viljoen on the manner in which he had handled the matter "We found he is a minister we can talk to and negotiate with."

Dr Gerrit Viljoen

Mr Harry Schwarz

COPPER MINING

ARGUS 11/6/85

Bid to secure future of O'Okiep

Parliamentary Staff

A Bill enabling the Minister of Finance to enter into a formal financial agreement with the O'Okiep Copper Company in Namaqualand was read for a second time in Parliament

Motivating the Bill at a joint sitting, the Deputy-Minister of Finance, Mr Kent Durr, said a dramatic decline in the copper market in 1981 threatened to close the mine at Carolusberg if additional funds could not be found

The copper company, which has retrenched thousands of people in recent years, approached the Government for aid.

"It bears noting that some 13 000 people, mostly coloured, are dependent, either directly or indirectly, for their livelihood on the continued operation of the mine and that very little alternative economic activity is available in the region," Mr Durr said.

In addition, three villages and their infrastructure were managed by O'Okiep

In order to ensure social stability in the area the Government issued a guarantee of up to R40-million on a new loan to the company by Barclays Bank.

However, the copper market "remained in the doldrums" and the Government was obliged to pay Barclays R32,8-million, now regarded as a loan to the company repayable to the Government by 1990.

Mr Durr said adequate security had been put up for the loan.

The action was a "positive step in combating the de-population of the rural areas in line with Government policy of regional economic development," Mr Durr said.

INCOME TAX

Nel warns US 'we'll retaliate'

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa has threatened to retaliate if the United States goes ahead with disinvestment legislation now before Congress, SATV News reported last night

It quoted the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, telling a meeting in Fort Beaufort last night that if the measure was passed, South Africa would expel the million or so black workers from other Southern African states who were in this country illegally to seek a living

"If legislation goes through the US this week, our enemies will be back next year pushing for more Therefore it's necessary to put our foot down

"The Americans must realize that if they go ahead with disinvestment, South Africa will have to defend itself, and it will have to consider defending itself in a way that shows the world that South Africa is a regional power in Africa," Mr Nel said

He also spoke of the requirements of any new deal

Mr Nel said the rights of each group should be protected in South Africa

He said the government wished to sit down and talk with moderate black leaders to work out a blueprint which would take these realities into account and find a solution acceptable to the majority of whites and blacks — Sapa

'SA will hit back'

5/6/85

Own Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA would retaliate and evict the 1-million workers from front-line states working illegally in the country if the United States passed disinvestment legislation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Nel said in Fort Beaufort last night

Nel told about 150 people at a National Party meeting that, should the US pass laws preventing investment in South Africa, the country would have to defend itself "to show the world the real power of South Africa"

He said South Africa's "enemies" and the United Nations in particular had tried unsuccessfully for 30 years to introduce economic sanctions to bring the country to its knees

South Africa had diplomatic, trading, air and communication links with major countries and was respected as a trustworthy trading partner for its mineral wealth and economy "which is seen as basically stable", he said

Nel said South Africans of all groups would have to reach consensus on the realities of the country's situation before a programme of development could be successfully implemented

One reality was that the country contained a variety of nations with a variety of languages and cultures, and with different aspirations which should be safeguarded

Another was that some groups, such as the KwaZulu nation, were not prepared to accept independence if this meant forfeiting their citizenship

He said the 10-million blacks living in South Africa had to be accommodated

Cape Times 6/6/85 (280)

Speech report 'erroneous'

THE Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, yesterday denied that he had threatened to "retaliate" against US disinvestment by sending more than one million foreign black workers out of South Africa

He said in a statement last night after viewing a TV video of a speech he made in Fort Beaufort on Tuesday night, which has created an international reaction, that news reports of the speech had been "erroneous"

Mr Nel explained that what he had said was that if the disinvestment campaign succeeded and led to greater unemployment, South Africa would have to look after its own citizens first

This would mean that more than one million blacks of neighbouring countries, excluding Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei, who were working here illegally would have to be sent home

Organizations campaigning for US disinvestment in South Africa would, if successful, be contributing to instability and suffering

● In Johannesburg, SABC-TV news yesterday corrected a report it broadcast on Tuesday night that Mr Nel had told the meeting at Fort Beaufort South Africa would expel the million or so black workers from other Southern African states who were in this country illegally to seek a living, if the US went ahead with disinvestment legislation

The SABC's corrected report says

The possibility of retaliation by South Africa, if the US goes ahead with legislation to enforce disinvestment, has been raised by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel

Mr Nel told a meeting at Fort Beaufort that if the disinvestment measures became law in the US, one of the options open to South Africa would be to expel the one million or so black workers from other Southern African states, who were in this country illegally

Mr Nel said America would have to realize that if it went ahead with the disinvestment campaign South Africa would have to consider taking steps to protect itself, in a way that would make the world realize that South Africa was the regional power of Africa — Political Staff and Sapa

Bus. Day 6/6/85

Fate of migrants in the balance

200

Using the historic Rhikoto judgment of 1981 as a legal precedent, more than 33 000 migrant workers have obtained permanent residence rights in urban areas. The fate of thousands of others now hangs on a judgment to be handed down shortly by the Appellate Division. LINDA ENSOR reports on the Mthiya test case.

THE fate of thousands of migrant workers, who fear their chances of securing rights to live permanently in cities have been jettisoned by their lengthy periods of absence from work, hangs in the balance.

Their future will be determined by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein, which is expected to hand down a judgment shortly.

If the appeal brought by the Western Cape Administration Board fails, and the original judgment is upheld, the qualification of migrants for permanent residence in urban areas — first established by the historic Rhikoto judgment of 1981 — will have been further clarified and extended.

In March 1983, M Mthiya, a contract worker originating from Engcobo in Transkei, with the assistance of the Legal Resources Centre, sought an order declaring him eligible for permanent residence rights in terms of Section 10(1)(b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945.

Section 10 states that no black person may remain in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours without permission unless specifically exempted.

Section 10(1)(a) exempts those who have lived continuously in a prescribed area since birth.

Section 10(1)(b) entitles a black person to permanent residence if he or she has worked *continuously* for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years or has *continuously* resided in a prescribed area for a period of not less than 15 years. A proviso is that the person has not been sentenced to a fine exceeding R500 nor to imprisonment for a period exceeding six months.

Mthiya was found by Judge P Tebbutt of the Cape Provincial Division to have satisfied both these conditions of Section 10(1)(b).

From 1967 to 1983 he had been employed by Chicks Scrap Metals (Cape) on the basis of a series of one-year contracts.

Arrangements for the renewal of his contract were made *prior* to his departure from the Cape Peninsula.

Both Mthiya and his employer regarded the renewal of his contract as a mere formality imposed upon them by law and both had the continuing intention that he should remain in the permanent employ of the company.

In these respects Mthiya's case did not differ from that of Germiston contract worker Mehlolo Rhikoto whose legal victory changed the lives of thousands of migrant workers

Judge Tebbutt endorsed the Rhikoto judgment which had been upheld by the Appellate Division.

Rhikoto was found to qualify as a continuous worker of 10 years' standing, despite the fact that his annual contract was renewed each year and he was granted Section 10(1)(b) rights

By the end of 1984 more than 33 000 migrant workers had used the landmark judgment to obtain permanent residence rights in urban areas. Of these, 24 330 were obtained in 1984.

In his judgment in the Rhikoto case, Judge B O'Donovan not only interpreted continuous employment or residence as being consistent with annually renewed contracts, but also found that it allowed for annual leave and other temporary breaks in employment

"It cannot have been the intention of the legislature that an exemption under Section 10(1)(b) could be earned only by workers who remain physically present and actively engaged at their place of work for 10 years without any interruption of any kind," the judge ruled.

"Without attempting to define the continuity required by this legislation, it may be said that such continuity is not broken by temporary absence due to illness or injury, or by occasional departures for some legitimate purpose unconnected with a change of work."

Judge Tebbutt, in Mthiya's case, endorsed this view as being "after all, good common sense."

He added. "A man cannot be expected to work day in and day out for 10 years without a break of any kind."

Where the Mthiya judgment is significant is in its further elaboration of the definition of *continuous*

Mthiya had, between 1967 and 1983, taken three substantial periods of long leave — ranging from four to eight months — to attend to domestic affairs in Transkei.

On each occasion his employer gave his consent and renewed the contract as soon as Mthiya informed him that he was able to return to work

The Western Cape Administration Board argued that there was a qualitative distinction between annual leave and Mthiya's long breaks which exceeded the acceptable one-month limit

These, it was contended, constituted periods of unemployment in Transkei after the expiry of Mthiya's contract and there could, in these circumstances, be no continuous employment nor residence

Judge Tebbutt, however, said the length of the breaks made no difference because on each occasion Mthiya and his employer had agreed to the extended absence and had arranged beforehand for the renewal of his contract.

They had a continuing intention that he would remain in the employ of Chicks Scrap Metals

These circumstances, and the fact that Mthiya's absences were not connected with a change of work, indicated that there had been no break in his employment.

The judge found that Mthiya qualified for Section 10(1)(b) rights on the grounds of continuous employment for 10 years as well as continuous residence for 15 years — the latter because his visits to Transkei had been temporary

Whether the Appellate Division will concur with his finding regarding the long periods of leave is a matter which is of vital concern to many migrants.

It will also either circumscribe or extend the possibilities of further test cases in this area of labour legislation.

Nel stands firm on 'illegal workers' ban

200 B. Day 6/6/81

By PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

DEPUTY Foreign Affairs Minister, Louis Nel, has stuck to his guns over possible action government may have to take against illegal black foreign workers if the disinvestment campaign succeeds

He says South Africa would be forced to protect the interests of its own citizens if disinvestment led to increased unemployment.

He made this statement last night, by way of explanation of what the Press and television have reported him as telling a National Party meeting in Fort Beaufort on Monday.

The only significant difference between the initial speech and last night's statement is on the matter of whether government has already decided to take this action. According to Press reports, it has. Nel says this interpretation is erroneous but that such steps would have to be considered

Nel had been reported to say that 1-million illegal foreign black workers would be expelled if US legislation on disinvestment were passed and that this would constitute "an act of retaliation".

Nel claims that these reports that South Africa would "show the world its real power" by expelling these workers are also erroneous.

South Africa would, among other things, have to consider more intensive methods of repatriating illegal foreign workers.

Organisations in the US which campaign for disinvestment should realise that their actions were undermining the stabilising and development role of South Africa, and that it would lead to immeasurable misery, unemployment and starvation in southern Africa.

Progressive Federal Party's foreign affairs spokesman Colin Eglin said that whatever Mr subsequent explanation might be his "petulant outburst" at Fort Beaufort will have done further damage to foreign relations and helped those promoting the disinvestment campaign.

Argus 10/6/85

Section 10 curbs on urban blacks relaxed further

Parliamentary Staff

A SIGNIFICANT relaxation of Section 10 restrictions on blacks who qualify to be in urban areas has been passed by the standing committee on co-operation and development, in Parliament.

The relaxation amends the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to allow blacks to qualify for Section 10 rights cumulatively at different places of employment and in different areas

It also reduces from 15 years to 10 years the qualifying period for blacks who have lawfully resided continuously in any area

The original Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill provided only for the extension of the right to make up and retain Section 10 qualification periods from one specific area only to different urban areas

The Bill is now expected to be passed by all three Houses of Parliament

The omnibus Bill also scraps the permit system for people other than blacks who wish to enter black townships, villages or hostels

At the same time it provides for a police officer to evict any person, other than a black who is deemed to be undesriable, with a view to the maintenance of public order or security.

Such a person may also be banned from entering a black area for a period not exceeding three months.

● A provision contained in the original version of the Bill which provided for the retrospective amendment of legislation requiring the approval of Parliament for the resettlement of a black community from Magopa to Pachsdraai has been withdrawn by the committee.

Weather 2, Letters 6, Finance 8, Women 11, Racing 12, Sport 13-14, TV — Page 3 of Tonight.

Restrictions of Section 10 eased

CAPE TIMES 11/6/85 280

Political Staff

THE restrictions on black people obtaining permanent resident rights in urban areas are to be eased

The Standing Committee on Co-operation and Development has amended a draft bill to reduce the period of continuous residence, required for the acquisition of permanent rights, is to be reduced from 15 years to 10 years

Black people will no longer have to work continuously for a single employer for 10 years to acquire these rights, but may work for any number of employers during the 10 years

These rights to permanent residence in the urban areas can be acquired in terms of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The changes in the qualifying periods have been incorporated into the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, which was further amended by the Standing Committee

The bill already incorporated an amendment permitting the acquisition of Section 10 rights in any prescribed urban area, rather than in one area, as was the requirement in the past

Homeland

It also contained a provision that people would not lose section 10 rights if they moved to another area, or if it had become part of a homeland

Another amendment incorporated by the Standing Committee was that the minimum fine for disqualification from acquiring section 10 rights has been increased from R500 to R1 000, although the disqualifying prison sentence will still be any sentence exceeding six months

The amended bill retains the abolition of permits for entry into black areas by people who are not black as well as the power to expel people from townships, but the Standing Committee has added the qualification that a police officer must consider the presence of such a person to be undesirable "with a view to the maintenance of public order and security" before serving an order on them

The Committee also incorporated a right of appeal in writing within seven days to the Minister of Law and Order

However, the delegation of the power to expel people from black townships to other government officials, including community guards, is retained in the amended bill

Section 10 improvement 'marginal'

THE TIMES 13/6/85 (200)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Legislation providing for easier accumulation of Section 10 rights for urban blacks was only a marginal improvement in the "very sensitive" issue of influx control, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said yesterday

However, the PFP would still support the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill — which provided for black women to have the legal power to take out 99-year leasehold rights and apply for loans from building societies

The system whereby all people other than blacks must apply for a permit before entering a black urban area would also be abolished, although a commissioned police officer might prohibit people from entering or order them to leave such areas if he was of the opinion they were "undesirable" and that the "public order and security" was threatened

Mr H J Tempel (NP Ermelo) said Mr Swart's description of the relaxation of Section 10 restrictions was "unreasonable" as these rights were highly valued by blacks and the move would be welcomed in their communities

Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said his party opposed the bill as it was against any relaxation of Section 10 rights.

The government had agreed to let illegal squatters from Crossroads stay at the new black township of Khayelitsha for 18 months but this was only a government bluff, as it was obvious they would stay there permanently.

Although Crossroads squatters were being resettled at the new township there was no perceptible reduction of the numbers in Crossroads.

The exact opposite was in fact happening and the CP had information of large-scale influx of black people from Ciskei and Transkei to the Western Cape. — Sapa

Chief Ndamase: increase in Transkeians placed in SA

UMTATA — A total of 411 421 workers were placed in employment in South Africa last year, an increase of 41 437 over the previous year's figure of 369 984

Transkei's Minister of the Interior, Chief D Ndamase, told the National Assembly in his policy speech that proved Transkei was still maintaining a lasting labour relationship with South Africa

"However, this growing tendency of clinging to career opportunities with available jobs in South Africa, good as it is for the old workers, has the detrimental effect of denying young work-seekers and school leavers the privilege of getting employed

"It is pleasing to note that the Transkei work force in South Africa is fast adopting job stability and thereby creating a good image of this country's labour amid competing labour forces from other states neighbouring South Africa."

He disclosed that during 1984 he, with the secretary of his department, had meetings with chief executive officers of the chambers of commerce, industries and mines, both in Johannesburg and Durban, to explore possibilities for Transkei's work-seekers

"Although no immediate positive responses were achieved, it was encouraging to note that all persons interviewed were very sympathetic to the position," he said

Increase in work permits

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Interior, Chief D. Ndamase, said in the House of Assembly yesterday, that the high number of visas issued to non-Transkeians clearly illustrated the high regard in which Transkei was held around the world

Chief Ndamase also said that another important phenomenon had been an increase in the number of work permits issued to non-Transkeians

He said he wished to point out that the issuing of work permits was controlled so that expatriates did not fill vacancies that could be filled by Transkeians

10m jobless by 2000 — HSRC

CAPE TIMES 3/7/85

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MORE THAN half the South African labour force — almost 10 million people — will be unemployed by the year 2000 if the current low economic growth rate persists, the Human Sciences Research Council has warned

The HSRC report says that, all other things being equal, an average growth rate of five percent is needed to prevent a rise in current levels of unemployment

An analysis of various projections for the next 15 years showed that growth rate in excess of five percent was "unrealistic" and that an average rate of between three and five percent was expected, "although even this may prove to be optimistic"

In addition, should the population growth continue to expand at the present rate of about 2,6 percent a year, unemployment would "of necessity" increase

Concentrated in homelands

If the present influx-control arrangements continued to remain in force, it followed that the greater proportion of unemployed people would be concentrated in the homelands

The report said the rapid growth of the 1960s was mainly used to improve the position of the whites, with the result that the gap in income widened still further and poverty among other groups remained much the same.

However, the much more modest growth of the 1970s was used to narrow the income gap and reduce poverty.

The expected leap in unemployment emphasized the "inevitable" role to be played by the non-formal sector, the report said

It went on to warn that the conflict-generating results of unemployment for race relations were "numerous and very serious" These included

- Increased disruption of family life, aggravated by influx control, as a result of the need to serch for work.
- The increased subjective feeling of helplessness and that nothing could be improved, whatever happened This phenomenon had already become manifest in the Eastern Cape where the unemployment figure was as high as 25 percent.
- An increase in crime with resultant clashes with the law "This strengthens African perceptions of a cruel white system and negative white perceptions of Africans — a vicious circle develops"
- A greater measure of acceptance of violence as the only solution to "intergroup relations problems" and an increased possibility that young men would undergo military training abroad

The report went on to show that while differences due to discrimination were being reduced, in 1983 the average income of Africans varied between 59 and 65 percent of that of whites in the categories from unskilled to skilled

High levels of militancy

It warned that "relative deprivation" was the single most important factor that could explain Africans' negative attitude towards whites as well as the empirically shown high levels of militancy

"Therefore, the more intense the experience of Africans that whites have a better economic deal than themseves, the more negative and militant their attitudes will become"

A multipurpose survey had found that 59 percent of the Africans felt that their general standard of living was lower at present than it was five years ago, as opposed to 27 percent of the whites, 31 percent of the Indians and 33 percent of the coloured people

The report said African feelings of being excluded from the benefits of the system and of being the victims of white domination had become "much more intense" since Indians and coloured people gained access to new constitutional privileges

200 FM

MIGRANT LABOUR 12/7/85

Thousands of singles

Government could promote a far happier and more stable black labour force by making provision for families to live together, the Progressive Federal Party's MP for Johannesburg North, Peter Soal, believes

He said this after receiving replies to a series of written questions to Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen This revealed that 287 789 black men were accommodated in 217 single-sex hostels in townships under the jurisdiction of the 13 development boards, as at May 1

On the same date there were also 3 643 black women accommodated in six hostels, Viljoen said

Viljoen also disclosed that, in spite of some hostels in the western Cape and Vaal Triangle having been converted into 2 070 family units, government has no intention of phasing out single-sex hostels even though they are "not an ideal type of housing," because there is still a demand for them

Viljoen said, however, that "better class" bedsitter and single-room accommodation was being envisaged for future hostels Another six hostels, costing an estimated R11,4m, have been planned in various parts of the country to provide accommodation for 5 584 people, he said.

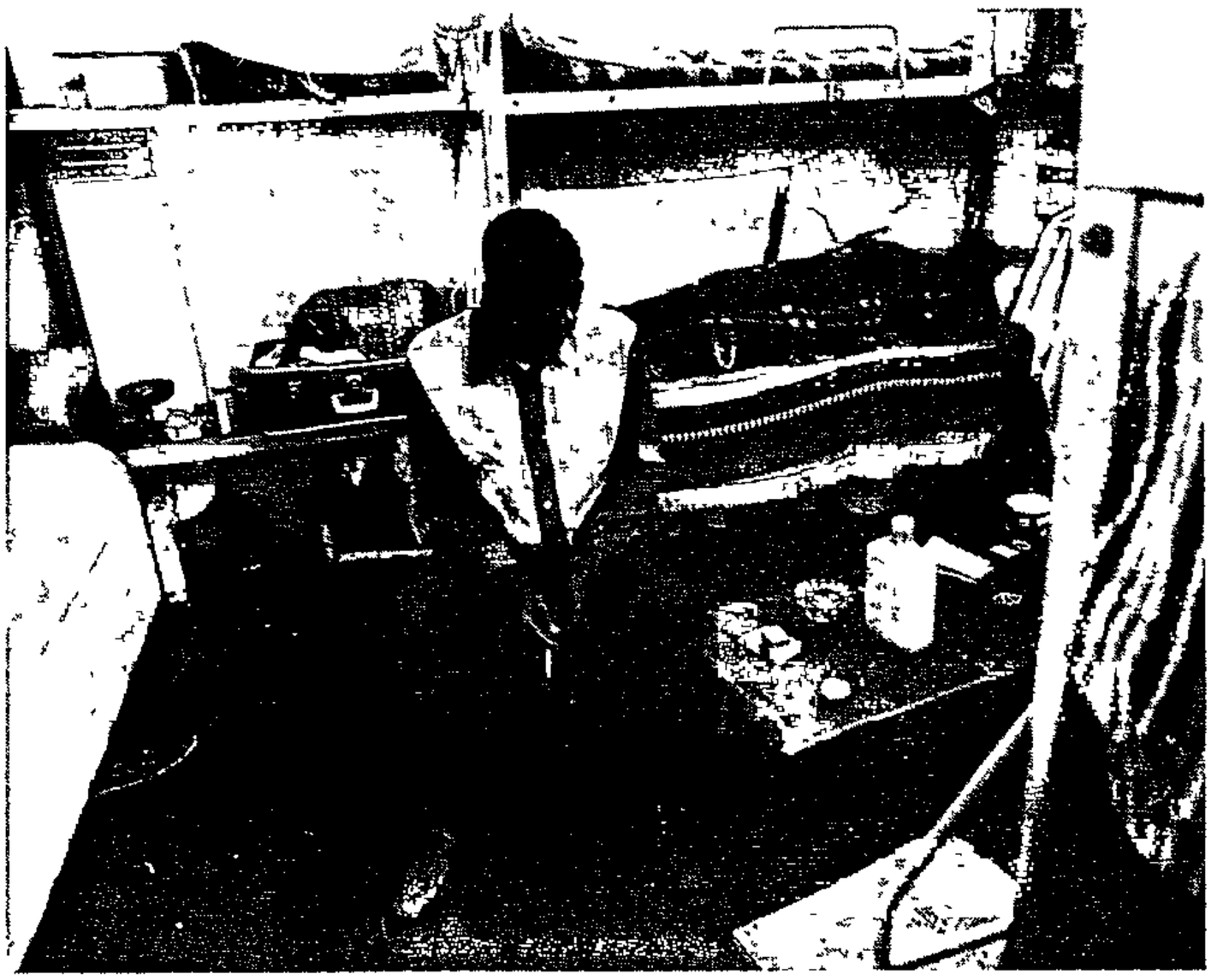
Viljoen disclosed that the biggest hostel in SA is at Langa in Cape Town, accommodating 11 941 men, followed by the Mamelodi hostel in Pretoria with 11 790 residents, and Diepmeadow hostel in Johannesburg with 10 800 dwellers

In townships under the West Rand Development Board, there were 24 hostels housing a total of 80 447 men and 2 790 women In the western Cape, there were 12 hostels accommodating 42 976 men In 39 hostels in townships under the Orange Vaal Development Board, there were 29 600 men and, in 22 hostels in townships controlled by the Natalia Development Board, there were 28 984 residents, Viljoen revealed

None of the hostels was overcrowded, according to the figures, but a number were filled to capacity Soal tells the *FM* that single-sex hostels are an "appalling" system under which workers are forced to live because of government's apartheid policies

When Viljoen's figures are coupled to the more than 400 000 black miners who also live in single sex hostels, or other accommodation for migrant workers, it shows that nearly 750 000 men in southern Africa are unable to lead normal family lives, according to Soal

He adds "The root cause of all this is apartheid The government must provide the framework within which men can provide homes for their families near to where they work This would go a long way towards alleviating some of the ugly social and sexual problems that the single-sex hostel system promotes — not to mention the harm it does to healthy family life" ■



Hostel dweller ... unable to lead a normal family life

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Down to business

The regulation of SA's free enterprise system should be simple enough to promote entry into business rather than act as a deterrent

This is the belief of Francois Jacobsz, chairman of the President's Council economic affairs committee, which is expected to report by October on two separate, but interlinked, investigations into business commissioned earlier this year by President P W Botha

The committee has been investigating

☐ The development of a strategy and action programme for greater participation of developing communities in private enterprise, and

☐ Standards, regulations and administrative procedures which hamper economic development in general, and the small business sector in particular

In an interview with the *FM*, Jacobsz said the committee had broadened its first brief to include consideration of business development in "white" developed communities

The committee may propose legislation to be used as a guide in drawing up all future laws affecting the business sector Jacobsz refers favourably to the US Regulatory Flexibility Act, which plays an important role in the formulation of regulations affecting business "That Act lays down certain guidelines to be followed when any new regulations are promulgated It's the sort of umbrella we might consider," he says

Job opportunities

So far, the committee has approached its investigations on a broad front Says Jacobsz "Developing communities comprise entrepreneurs and employees The survival of the employees in the free enterprise system is dependent on job opportunities More jobs are created in the developed sectors than in the undeveloped ones So, if we are to develop a meaningful strategy, we have to consider the development of small business in all communities"

On deregulation Jacobsz says "If we had to sit down and work through every Act which creates problems for businessmen, we would sit for 10 years The alternative is to look at the possibility of creating machinery to systematically review legislation affecting business and also to consider all new legislation"

Jacobsz says a healthy economy is vital to whatever plans his committee proposes "We can work out any strategy we like, but if the economy doesn't grow, there is very little we can about it," he says

But, once that happens, he believes two main areas must be considered

☐ The development of small business management skills in both developed and developing communities, and

☐ Opening effective channels of communication between the public and private sectors to ensure that rules and regulations do not have negative effects on the business community

"We have already identified very negative effects of some regulations They include aspects of licensing, transport and health requirements which, quite frankly, make it extremely difficult for people to enter the

Cape Times 18/7/85

Scrap influx control — ASB

STELLENBOSCH — Delegates to the congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond here yesterday voted overwhelmingly for motions calling for the scrapping of influx control within a year and the rejection of the idea of a separate state for whites in South Africa

The motions were motions for discussion and the results do not constitute official ASB policy They can however, be seen as an indication of the mood of the congress

The influx control motion was proposed by ASB secretary Mr Willie Kruger, a final-year law student at the Rand Afrikaans University, who told the congress the pass laws were one of the greatest stumbling-blocks in the way of peaceful change

Influx control had initially been instituted to control possible housing unemployment and political problems, he said Economic forces had been so strong, however, that this control was totally unsuccessful in practice Urbanization he said, was the "natural result" of the free market system

Declaration of intent

The reality of the black man in South Africa's cities could not be wished away.

An announcement now that influx control would be scrapped could form a very important part of a declaration of intent

Mr Kruger's motion declares that the system of influx control should be scrapped within one year and that it should be replaced with a positive urbanization policy which concentrates on the informal sector

A delegate from the Stellenbosch Afrikaanse Studentebond, Mr Bernard Beukman, proposed a motion that the idea of a separate state for whites be rejected as being harmful to race relations His motion also urged that South Africans be called on to distance themselves from those who aimed to create such a state — Sapa

● **Buthelezi's bottom line on negotiation, page 9**

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

ARGUS 30/7/85

200 000 could be expelled from mines

Mr P W Botha

Financial Editor

THE gold-mining industry could lose about 40 percent of its black labour if President P W Botha, were to carry out his threat to expel all foreign black workers

It is estimated that of the 500 000 blacks employed by the gold mines about 200 000 are from countries such as Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana

Industry sources say the foreign blacks could probably be replaced by South Africans But there would obviously be a temporary drop in productivity owing to the need to train the new entrants

● The Argus Political Staff reports that Mr Botha was strongly criticised by the Progressive Federal Party today for his threat

The party's spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine, said it was spiteful and childish to threaten such action in retaliation against recent moves towards international sanctions

"His position exposes the Government's real attitude towards Southern Africa and makes a mockery of its statements of concern regarding blacks It is tragic that the State President should display such a childish and spiteful reaction

"If he was really concerned about stability, economic growth and the welfare of Southern Africa, his reaction ought to have been an announcement to dismantle apartheid once and for all"

He warned that the threat had far-reaching implications Not the least of these was the destabilisation it would bring about in neighbouring territories and the suffering involved

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said Mr Botha's response had to be seen in the light of support by certain countries for pressures against South Africa Such pressures could cause only hardship and unemployment

Mr Hendrickse said unemployed black South Africans were the ones for whom jobs had to be provided

"The United Nations and countries in Africa must then provide employment for those repatriated," he said

● Dr J N Reddy, leader of the opposition Solidarity Party in the House of Delegates, said he believed threats of boycotts, sanctions and disinvestment were intended to force the South African authorities to move urgently to hold discussions with black leaders

"I sincerely hope these talks get off to an early start"

● The head of the department of politics at the University of South Africa, Professor Willem Kleynhans, said the Government was creating the climate for a general election.

About 1 000 people march through Guguletu yesterday in protest against deaths due to

(200) Cape Times 30/7/85

PW threatens

Political Staff

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, yesterday threatened to expel 1,5-million foreign black workers from South Africa in retaliation for their countries' support for sanctions against South Africa.

He also said South Africa might now deny neighbouring black states the use of South African roads, railways and harbours for their exports and imports and could end other forms of co-operation

Mr Botha told students at Potchefstroom University that the moves were being considered because of last week's United Nations Security Council resolution advocating sanctions against South Africa

He said the people repatriated would be informed that the action was "solely due to the decision of the Security Council"

If implemented, the mass repatriation would have severe implications for industries such as the goldmines and for countries like Lesotho and Mozambique, where South African companies recruit large numbers of foreign workers

The economies of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi would be hard-hit, if not crippled, if they could no longer export or import goods through South Africa.

Mr Botha's threat is seen as an attempt to force the neighbouring black states to abandon their support for disinvestment from South Africa and the imposition of sanctions

'Illegal'

Sapa reports that Mr Botha yesterday termed the Security Council decision "illegal and uncalled-for", saying it threatened the economic stability and development of the whole of Southern Africa

"No government with self-respect, no country with self-respect, can tolerate such an unholy decision against it without taking steps to neutralise it," he said

"I have ordered that the relevant South African organizations undertake an urgent further survey of how many migrant workers there are

Mr P W Botha

in the country — and also where they are employed — so that the government may employ effective measures to send them back to their countries of origin

"The countries attempting to introduce punitive measures against South Africa will likely follow up their declared concern about the welfare of the blacks with funds for employment opportunities for the hundreds of thousands of workers who will have to return to their countries of origin should the Security Council continue its campaign against South Africa"

Mr Botha said the US and Britain, which abstained in the UN vote, had adopted "a realistic approach" which recognized that black people would not benefit from sanctions

The Security Council would have to be blamed if South Africa's infrastructure was no longer available to Southern African states

"Naturally there are also other important forms of economic, technical, financial, medical and agricultural co-operation which may fall victim, should the Security Council continue on its present course"

Mr Botha warned that if "the terrorist onslaught" continued, South Africa would meet the threat with its full military force

Turning to conditions for negotiations, he said that he would not enter into talks with people propagating "communistic godlessness" or civil disobedience

● Sapa reports Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg, as saying last night that sanctions were aimed not at punishing South Africa but at urging it to be welcomed into the family of free nations

He described the possible expulsion of migrant workers from South Africa as "an immature response the South African Government is going to end up having no friends left."

● **Anthony Johnson** reports that the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on labour and foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, described Mr Botha's threat as "an exposure of the government's strategy of economic imperialism on the sub-continent."

Mockery

"This vicious threat makes a mockery of the government's previous statements of concern for the welfare of the Southern African region"

Mr Botha's stance was a clear indication that sanctions as a strategy would not bring about change in Southern Africa as hoped for by its advocates

"It is tragic that Mr Botha did not use this opportunity and the little time we have left to announce once and for all the end of apartheid

"This would guarantee economic growth, acceptance by the international community and bring enormous benefits both to South Africa and her neighbours," he said

l yesterday in protest against deaths due to unrest. Cape Times Newscolour: Ivor Markman

Cape Times 30/7/85

eatens migrants

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Members of the railways police regional task force after a confrontation with 1 000 marching youths in Guguletu yesterday.

PAW threatens to expel workers

200

30/7/85 NM

POTCHEFSTROOM—Hundreds of thousands of black foreign workers from southern African countries would be repatriated if their governments continued moves to implement punitive measures against South Africa, President Botha said yesterday.

Addressing a function at Potchefstroom University, he said the United Nations Security Council call for voluntary sanctions against South Africa was 'an illegal and uncalled-for decision'.

Thirteen of the 15 Security Council members voted in favour of the decision taken last week The United States and Britain abstained

Mr Botha said the U S and Britain had taken 'a realistic approach' which recognised that black people would not benefit from sanctions

"In fact, the decision threatens the economic stability and economic development of the whole of southern Africa.'

Survey

He said that as a result of the UN decision, the Government would consider repatriating non-South African black [illegible] Other forms of co-operation, in transport, communications and agriculture, could also be affected

'I have instructed the South African institutions concerned to urgently make a further survey of the numbers of these foreign workers, as well as where they work, so that the Government can consider effective action to repatriate them

'Those countries which are attempting to institute punitive measures against South Africa will probably, in accordance with their expressed concern about the welfare of the blacks, soon have to make funds available to create employment opportunities for the hundreds of thousands of workers who will return to their countries should the Security Council continue its present illegal action against South Africa'

Mr Botha said the workers would be told that they were being sent home because of the Security Council action

Referring to the transport and communications network between South Africa and countries north of her borders, Mr Botha said.

'I hope they will note that the Security Council, with the Soviet Union in the lead, will have to be blamed if that infrastructure is no longer available for their imports and exports.'

He added 'Naturally, there are also other important forms of economic, [illegible] medical and agricultural co-operation which may fall victims should the Security Council continue on its present course' — (Sapa)

Govt threatens to repatriate foreign workers

200

Star 30/7/85

The State President yesterday threatened to repatriate the more than 1,5 million foreign black workers in South Africa if the United Nations continued to call for voluntary sanctions against the country.

At Potchefstroom University yesterday Mr Botha said that hundreds of thousands of black workers from Southern African countries would be repatriated to their homelands if their governments continued moves to implement punitive measures against South Africa

WIDE RANGE

Migrant workers, employed in a wide range of labour categories including mining, agriculture and manufacturing, are presently drawn from Lesotho, Mozambique, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Zambia

Statistics estimating the number of migrant employees in South Africa at any one time vary according to the source, different methods of calculations and presentation

The mining industry is the largest employer of migrant labour, followed by agriculture

The Department of Manpower's 1983 statistics show that the mines absorb most of their foreign labourers from Lesotho — about 114 000 — and from Mozambique — a further 51 000

President Botha's statement on the possible repatriation of black workers comes at at time when South Africa has already largely reduced its dependence on labour from the homelands and frontline states

PROTECTION

The winter edition of *Indicator South Africa* says "South Africa will continue to manipulate local and regional labour supplies — protecting the interests of people in its urban areas — at the expense of a growing labour force outside the country."

Researcher Jeff Zingel has noted that South Africa's neighbouring states have clearly suffered a reduction in "traditionally secure employment prospects in South Africa, due to the relocation of labour supplies"

He further identifies an increasing "state management of the labour supply system"

This development includes the selective granting of residence and employment privileges to local migrants, changes in citizenship which created an "international" commuter force, urban removals and resettlement, and labour market allocation with the establishment of the homeland programme.

Mr John Imrie, spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, said "The gold mining industry employs almost half-a-million black workers Almost 40 percent of these are recruited from outside South Africa, about 100 000 coming from Lesotho Nearly 48 000 are recruited from Mozambique and about 12 000 from Malawi".

FOREIGN

In the early 1970s about 78 percent of the mining industry's employees were recruited from foreign countries, he said

Last night the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu said that sanctions were not to punish South Africa but to urge it to be welcomed into the family of free nations

Reacting to a question at a Press conference on a possible expulsion of migrant workers from South Africa, he said "It is an immature response The South African Government will end up having no friends left." Sapa

PFP slams threat to expel foreigners

Star 30/7/85

200

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

The Progressive Federal Party said today it was spiteful and childish of the President, Mr P W Botha, to threaten repatriation of foreign workers in retaliation for international sanctions.

Mr Botha told a function at Potchefstroom University yesterday that hundreds of thousands of black workers from Southern African countries would be repatriated if governments continued moves to implement punitive measures against South Africa

Other forms of co-operation, in transport, communications and agriculture with Southern African countries could also be affected, he said.

The PFP spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine, said the threat by Mr Botha was both predictable and negative.

"It exposes the Government's real attitude towards Southern Africa and makes a mockery of its statements of concern for blacks who they claim would be the first to suffer if sanctions were imposed on South Africa

"It is tragic that the State President should display such a childish and spiteful reaction

"If he was really concerned about stability, economic growth and the welfare of Southern Africa, his reaction ought to have been an announcement to disband apartheid once and for all," Dr Boraine said

● To Page 3, Col 10

Expulsion threat slammed

200

● From Page 1.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said President Botha's response had to be seen in the light of support of certain countries for pressures against South Africa

Star

Such pressures could only cause hardship, unemployment and suffering to blacks

30/7/85

South Africa provided employment for more than a million blacks from outside South Africa

If black South Africans were unemployed, they were the ones whom jobs had to be provided for.

"The United Nations and countries in Africa must then provide employment for those repatriated," Mr Hendrickse added

● See Page 25.

Migrants will go - Botha

SOUTH Africa is considering steps to send hundreds of thousands of foreign workers home, should the United Nations Security Council persist with its sanctions campaign against this country.

This warning was issued yesterday afternoon by the State President, Mr P W Botha, at a youth rally at Potchefstroom, the SABC reported.

Mr Botha announced that he had ordered that South African institutions involved should make an urgent survey of the number of foreign workers in the country and where they worked, so that the Government could consider steps to send them back to their own countries

From its side, South Africa would thoroughly inform those who might be sent back that the blame was the Security Council's which was forcing South Africa to take the step, Mr Botha said.

He said countries trying to have sanctions imposed against South Africa should, in terms of their declared concern about the welfare of blacks, have to make money available for job-providing projects for the hundreds of thousands of workers who would be unemployed

Mr Botha said he hoped that neighbouring states, as well as other African countries trading with South africa and using South African transport and communication systems for their economic development, would take note that the Security Council would have to bear the blame, should these facilities no longer be available.

Mr Botha said the freezing of new investments in South Africa not only had a detrimental effect on the country's blacks, but also on its neighbouring states, as there were an estimated 1,5-million workers from black states employed in South Africa at present

On his conditions for negotiations, Mr Botha made it clear that he would not enter into talks with people propagating communistic godlessness or public disobedience

Mr Botha rejected assumptions that there was total chaos throughout the country as a result of the partial State of Emergency.

• At a hush Press conference held at his home last night, Bishop Tutu said it was surprising to him that after he had spoken to so many heads of states his own country's president was refusing to talk to him

"I knew by agreeing to speak to him I was putting my credibility on the line I was exposing myself to the risk that President Botha could talk to me and tell the world that he had spoken to me but do nothing after that "

rector attempted to re-
store calm.

Cape Times 31/7/85

SA withdraws envoy to US as relations chill

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration yesterday criticized President P W Botha and Pretoria withdrew its ambassador-designate in Washington as relations between the two countries plummeted

The administration, in the latest of a series of criticisms of the South African government, spoke out against Mr Botha for his threat to expel hundreds of thousands of foreign black workers

"We believe the circumstances are such that it is not wise for any party to the internal dispute in South Africa to be issuing threats or ultimata," State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman told reporters

In Pretoria, a government spokesman announced that Mr Herbert Beukes, ambassador-designate to the United States, had been recalled for consultations

He declined to give reasons for the recall Mr Beukes was posted to Washington only recently and had not yet presented his credentials and been formally accredited

The US Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, was recalled last month, also for what the administration termed consultations There has been no indication when he will return to his post

Mr Nickel was recalled after a South African raid into neighbouring Botswana against what Pretoria said were terrorist bases

Critical of South Africa

The Reagan administration has become increasingly critical of South Africa since the state of emergency was declared

It has called on Pretoria to end the state of emergency, restore civil liberties and dismantle apartheid, but so far it has opposed sanctions, arguing they would hurt blacks in South Africa and in neighbouring countries

Mr Botha's threat to repatriate black workers from neighbouring countries appeared to be in retaliation for a call last week by a majority of Security Council members for voluntary sanctions against Pretoria — Sapa-Reuter

s Report

DAY, JULY 31, 1985

CAPE TIMES 31/7/85

Botha's threat to expel foreign blacks slammed

From NEIL BEHRMANN and JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — President P W Botha's threat to expel 1,5m foreign blacks was sharply condemned in financial and business circles here

A London banker said that President Botha's threat was a "knee-jerk reaction for local consumption without regard to the international and regional consequences"

The threat to deport foreign blacks in retaliation to the growing campaign for international sanctions was widely seen here as a "bluff which could backfire"

But Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, told the BBC World at One "It is no empty threat"

He said that international sanctions would be detrimental for South African blacks and the whole Southern African region He said the security council's action was "economic warfare"

There was disquiet among representatives of South African business here and UK mining house officials said that about 30 percent to 40 percent of the mines labour were foreign blacks

"It would be extremely difficult for the mines to train local black replacements in time," said a mining house official, referring to the threat

Brokers, businessmen and bankers stressed, however that general economic sanctions were counter-productive

The statement of President Botha had no immediate effect on South African mining shares quoted on international markets But the shares remained depressed because of the general concern about the state of emergency and the threat of voluntary sanctions against South Africa

For a start they could set off large scale sales of South African securities, make it more difficult for banks to borrow money and fuel the international campaign for disinvestment or even harsher economic sanctions

The rand could tumble, South African interest rates would rise and the economy would dive into a deeper recession

Asked about the likely impact of repatriation of blacks Mr David Willers, London director of the South African Foundation, said

"In repatriating large numbers of workers one may increase the possibility of instability in neighbouring states creating a de facto refugee situation," he said

Cape Times 31/7/85 (200)

'No desire for revenge'

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA had no desire to take revenge on her neighbours, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night

He was responding to queries regarding the threat by President P W Botha to expel 1,5-million foreign workers from South Africa in retaliation for their countries' support for sanctions against South Africa

Last night Mr Botha appeared anxious to shift the blame for any punitive steps taken by the Republic against her embattled neighbours away from the South African Government and on to the UN Security Council

He said President Botha's statement had merely emphasized the inevitable and logical consequences that would flow from implementation of the "illegal action" of the UN Security Council

● **Botha's threat to expel foreign blacks slated, page 10**

The high price of repatriating blacks

200

NM 31/7/85

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—If President Botha is really serious about his threat to return migrant workers to neighbouring countries, and reduce ties, there can be little doubt that the economic implications would be extremely serious — for South Africa as well.

Not only would 351 260 foreign contract workers, particularly on the gold mines, have to be returned and replaced, but guestimates have been made of up to another 1 000 000 people from neighbouring countries living in South Africa

However, the cautious Pretoria-based Africa Institute warned this year that the 1 000 000 estimate 'seems excessive in light of official control measures' and said that substantial numbers of workers from all the nearby countries had merged into the South African labour force 'on a virtually permanent basis'

Remittances

The Africa Institute also estimated that R677,8 million had been sent back in deferred pay and remittances to neighbouring states in 1983, double the amount sent back in 1980

These remittances constituted 32 percent of the state revenue of Botswana in the 1981-82 financial year, 37 percent of Lesotho's revenue and 61 percent of Swaziland's revenue

The 146 000 Basotho workers in South Africa in 1983 — it dropped to 138 443 last year, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen — constituted half of Lesotho's labour force and their remittances of R280,6 million represented more than half of the country's gross domestic product.

Five to six times as many Basotho are in wage earning employment in South Africa as in their home country

Moreover, Lesotho received 99 percent of its imports from South Africa, Swaziland over 90 percent and Botswana some 88 percent

Freight cars

The South African transport system plays a vital role in the sub-continent 57 percent of Zaire's imports, 70 percent of Zambia's imports and 40 percent of its exports, 60 percent of Malawi's imports and 50 percent of its exports, and 68 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and 65 percent of its exports, are routed through South Africa

In 1983 there was a daily average of 5 883 South African freight cars on foreign lines compared with 936 foreign wagons on South African lines In 1982, 38 diesel electric and 40 steam locomotives had been hired by South Africa to neighbouring states

This only refers to rail traffic and does not include the air links, both passenger and cargo, the road carrier undertakings and South Africa's role in conveying, and supplying, urgently needed spares, machinery, pharmaceuticals, and consumers goods to the neighbouring countries

If these income-earning migrant workers were sent home, or if the transport and business links were cut, economic catastrophe in southern Africa would be inevitable

Replaced

South Africa could also pay a heavy price if President Botha's threat is actually implemented for instance, the South African Transport Services makes a profit of about R15 million a year in foreign exchange from the sale of services and expertise in Africa

The migrant workers would have to be replaced by local workers, mainly from the homelands, but they would need to be trained and this is not a short-term process

The threats could also jeopardise South Africa's burgeoning trade relations with Africa, which rose by 20 percent in 1984 to total R954,1 million even though South Africa had to cut back shipments of essential foodstuffs because of the drought

Imports from Africa had risen by 25 percent to total R406 million in 1984

Earlier this year, Mrs Sally Gallagher, a business consultant, said the official trade figures represented the tip of the iceberg 'Those are the official figures There is still plenty of trade with the so-called hostile states that won't be reflected in the statistics,' she said

In short, there is much at stake and if President Botha's threat is implemented, everyone in southern Africa will pay a price

● See Editorial Opinion and Page 11

UK slams Pretoria's expulsion threat

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NM 31/7/85

London Bureau

PRESIDENT Botha's threat to expel 1 500 000 foreign blacks was sharply condemned in financial and business circles here.

A London banker said that President Botha's threat was a 'knee-jerk reaction for local consumption without regard to the international and regional consequences'

The threat to deport foreign blacks in retaliation to the growing campaign for international sanctions was widely seen here as a 'bluff which could backfire'

However, Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel told the BBC *World at One* 'It is no empty threat'

He said that international sanctions would be detrimental for South African blacks and the whole southern African region He said the security council's action was 'economic warfare'

Refusal

President Botha's warning was widely reported on the front-pages of all Fleet Street's broadsheet newspapers yesterday

The reports all linked the threat to his refusal to have crisis talks with Bishop Desmond Tutu

There was disquiet among representatives of South African business here and UK mining house officials said that about 30 percent to 40 percent of the mines labour were foreign blacks

'It would be extremely difficult for the mines to train local black replacements in time,' said a mining house official, referring to the threat

'No one in his right mind would want to cripple his major industry, so any retaliatory measures would obviously take time'

Bluff

Brokers, businessmen and bankers emphasised, however, that general economic sanctions were counter productive.

The statement of President Botha had no immediate effect on South African mining shares quoted on international markets But the shares remained depressed because of the general concern about the state of emergency and the threat of voluntary sanctions against South Africa

'People are treating Botha's statement as a bluff,' said Mark Harris of Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin who warned that S A gold shares were vulnerable, especially if the gold price fell

If the price rose it was likely that international fund managers would take advantage of any share market rally and sell

Brokers said nations might call President Botha's bluff and carry out voluntary sanctions He could lose credibility with the conservative electorate if he did not carry out his threat

Crippling

Presumably, he would start with industrial and farm labour, a mining official said

But the international publicity following mass expulsions from South Africa could have a crippling effect on the economy

For a start they could set off large scale sales of South African securities, make it more difficult for banks to borrow money and fuel the international campaign for disinvestment or even harsher economic sanctions

The rand could tumble, South African interest rates would rise and the economy would dive into a deeper recession

Asked about the likely impact of repatriation of blacks Mr David Willers, London director of the South Africa Foundation, said 'In repatriating large numbers of workers one may increase the possibility of instability in neighbouring states creating a de facto refugee situation,' he said

Sowetan 31/7/85

Deportation

BLACK ANGER WILL RISE PRES BOTHA IS WARNED

BLACK anger will increase as many people will suffer if the Government deports thousands of foreign black workers to their homes. 200

This was part of the reaction to State President, Mr P W Botha's announcement that black workers from Southern Africa countries would be repatriated to their homelands if their governments continue to support moves for punitive measures against South Africa

Mr Chris Dlamini, president of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, said "We obviously feel concerned about the announcement because it will affect most of our members from those states, some of whom live in the urban areas"

Mrs Joyce Harris, the vice national president of the Black Sash said it will be a "terrible blow to a lot of helpless people already suffering"

PRESIDENT BOTHA

international community to stop the criticism of the country's apartheid policies

"It is about time the Government tried to stem the tide of black anger that is rising This move will add more grievances," she said

Mr N Hayson, a researcher at the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said the President was telling the

Azapo's publicity secretary Mr Imran Moosa said the S A Government was trying to force African states to "sing their song" at the UN It was an indication of capitalism and racism

The United Democratic Front has also criticised President Botha for threatening to send back imigrant workers from neighbouring states if the international community imposes sanctions against South Africa

Calling the threat "childish", UDF publicity secretary Ms Zo Kota said only dismatling the apartheid state would bring South Africa back into the world community of nations

"The Southern African states have survived years of military destablisation by South Africa, through the SADF and its covert wings, such as Renamo.

"This economic threat is a new tactic to bully them into submission."

SA prepared to co-operate, says Pik

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

STAR 31/7/85

South Africa was still prepared to co-operate with all her neighbours in the economic and commercial fields, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night

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He was reacting to media requests for an amplification of the statement by the the State President, Mr P W Botha, on Monday, which warned that South Africa could consider repatriating foreign workers in retaliation for international sanctions

EXTEND RELATIONS

Mr Botha said South Africa was not only prepared to co-operate with her neighbours in all spheres but that she was prepared to extend relations

"It is still the Government's position that the countries of Southern Africa must solve their problems themselves, without intervention of other countries," Mr Botha said

"It should be clear that the President merely pointed out the inevitable and logical consequences which would result if the United Nations Security Council continued with its present illegal actions"

The council has called on UN members to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Botha said those countries which benefited from the use of South African harbours would obviously be affected if sea traffic was disrupted

"As well South Africa would not be able to make loans or give financial assistance to African states if there was a ban on investment," he said

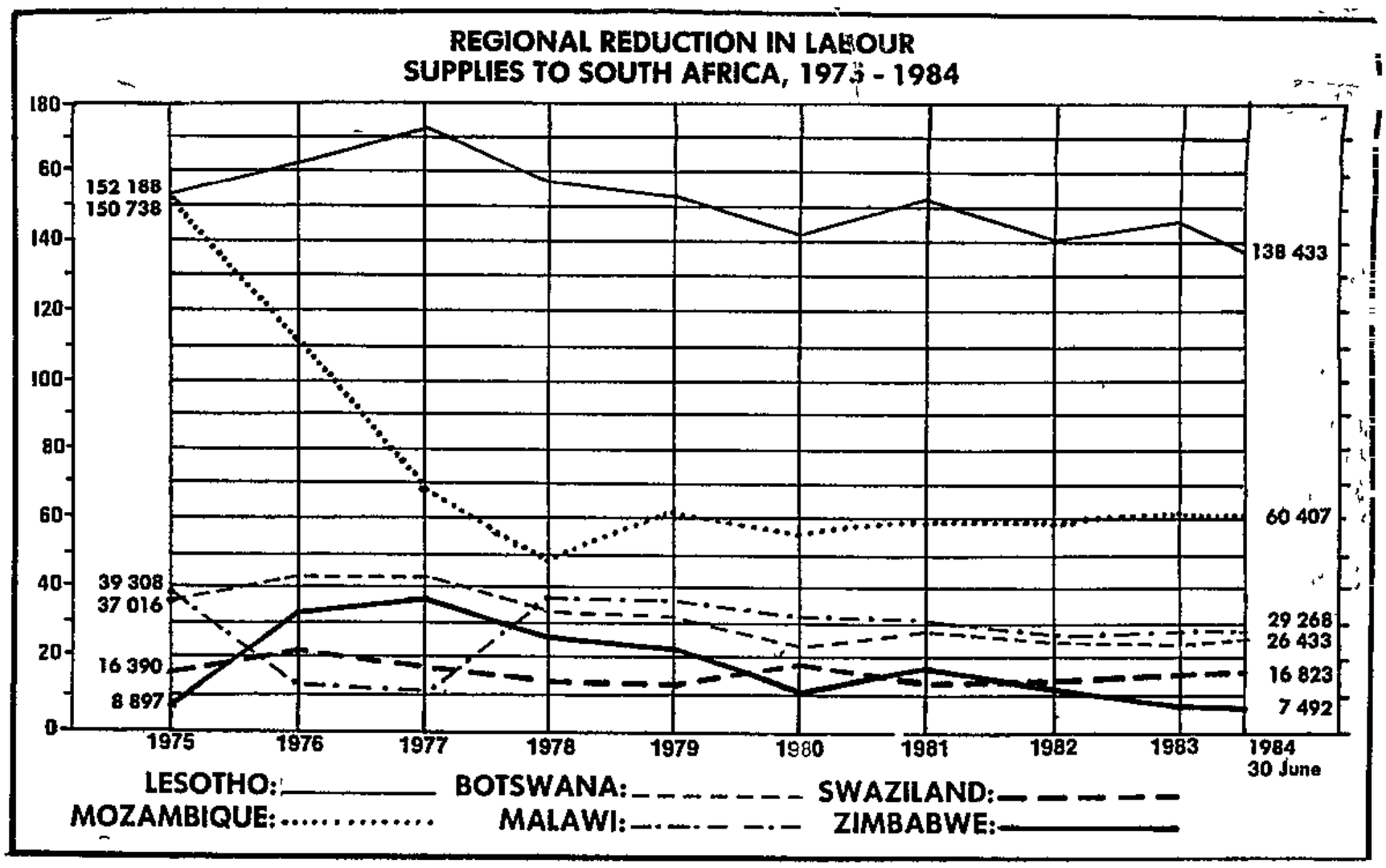
He said that South Africa had no wish to take revenge but that the council had to accept the responsibility for the consequences for other states

However, the Progressive Federal Party's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, said Mr Botha's explanation would not undo the harm done by the President's threat to repatriate 1,5-million foreign black workers

Mr Eglin said the President's threat was "another foreign affairs debacle South Africa simply cannot afford"

The President's threat has also come under fire from the Reagan Administration

A United States State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, said in Washington "We believe the circumstances are such that it is not wise for any party to the internal dispute in South Africa to be issuing threats or ultimata."



SA ban on workers would hurt eight states

By Sheryl Raine

200 Star 31/7/85

If President Botha should carry out his threat to dispel foreign black workers from South Africa, at least eight countries on the continent would be affected directly, say economic analysts.

But forecasters also predict that the South African economy could not escape unscathed

Other economic weapons which Mr Botha could use to shake the financial stability of African nations as far north as Zaire include trade restrictions (particularly concerning the so-called BLS states — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland), transport aid, petrol supplies, investment and technology

But it is in the labour field that the President could disrupt the monetary earnings of African countries most directly — if he chose to intrude in the traditionally free-market oriented recruitment of foreign workers

Cash earnings

According to the latest statistics issued by the Department of Co-operation and Development, and analysed by Mr Alan Whiteside, a research fellow of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, South Africa officially employed a total of 351 260 foreign black workers on June 30 1984 The figure does not include Namibia, independent national states, and self-governing homelands

The Africa Institute of South Africa estimates that in 1983 foreign workers in South Africa accounted for a total of R538,2 million in deferred pay and remittances accruing

A detailed breakdown gave these amounts Botswana R47,6 million, Lesotho R280 million, Malawi R51,3 million, Mozambique R116,8 million, Swaziland R32,1 million, Zambia R1 million, and Zimbabwe R8,7 million

Most legal foreign workers in South Africa — more than 80 percent — are employed on the mines Others work in the agricultural sector, manufacturing, domestic services, construction, Government services, and commerce

Unofficially, there are also hundreds of thousands of illegal black workers in South Africa — some say up to 1½ million

Since 1975, when there were 646 504 foreign blacks working legally in South Africa, the number of migrant labourers from other African states has dropped almost 50 percent

The decrease has occurred as part of a long-term reduction plan in South Africa, as well as the efforts of countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia — which formed the Southern Africa Labour Commission — to co-ordinate, reduce and finally eliminate the supply of migrant labour to South Africa

But there are still several countries which are not only heavily dependent on South Africa for job opportunities, but also rely on South Africa for vital foreign exchange earnings

The country which would be worst hit by a decision to expel foreign black workers would be Lesotho

In the last decade there have been times when the country has been dependent on South Africa for employment of 75 percent of its adult male labour force

Hidden costs

According to estimates compiled by Mr Whiteside, remittances from South Africa to Lesotho in 1982 constituted 52,4 percent of Lesotho's Gross National Product and accounted for 83 percent of the country's income of balance of payments

The Africa Institute has predicted that the effect on Lesotho's economy would be "catastrophic" Mozambique would be seriously affected, with Botswana and Swaziland hit to a lesser extent

The costs of such a move for South Africa itself should not be overlooked

The present unemployment crisis in most sectors in South Africa would ensure the availability of people for employment, but there are a number of hidden costs and problems which would have an impact on the economy

Forty percent (183 000) of workers employed on the Chamber of Mines's gold mines are foreign nationals from Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana and Swaziland.

The thought of having to recruit local labourers and train them is one which the chamber would not want to entertain

Legal tussles

Nor would it want to wade through the legal minefield of broken employment contracts if the expulsion decision should be made effective suddenly.

A spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries said it was difficult to quantify the impact of such a move on the economy

"The extent of the impact would depend on whether we have people in South Africa who are prepared to perform, and who can perform, the jobs done by foreign workers, and whether the wages currently being paid would be acceptable

"It is a step that would have to be very seriously considered before taking," he said

In the words of Mr Whiteside "This blackmailing and bullying will do South Africa no good"

PW's R2,2bn threat to neighbours

200

31/7/85 S. Day

PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

NEIGHBOURING states would be deprived of at least R2,2bn in repatriated earnings alone if President P-W Botha decides to send foreign workers packing.

That represents the earnings of 210 000 mine workers only. The actual cost to these states could be much higher if total earnings of expatriate workers and other SA accruals are taken into account.

This indicates the extent of the threat to the foreign exchange earnings of countries like Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland. The dependance of some of these countries on repatriated earnings for their foreign exchange is near to total.

Botha cited estimates of up to 1,5-million foreign black workers in South Africa and said government was investigating the numbers so that it could weigh up how to repatriate them.

He also threatened to freeze out Frontline states' imports/exports by closing South African rail, air and harbour facilities to them, and to stop other forms of co-operation and assistance with neighbouring states

The estimate of 1,5-million foreign black workers has been questioned but it is extremely difficult to get an accurate picture of the numbers, although most work in mining and agriculture.

Their total earnings, based on the earning capacity of Chamber miners alone, could run to several billion rands

In 1983, the number of workers legally in South Africa was put at fewer than 288 000 — drawn from Botswana (26 000), Lesotho (145 800), Malawi (29 600), Mozambique (61 200), Swaziland (16 800), Zambia (700) and Zimbabwe (7 700).

A glance at mining industry figures on the value of this labour to neighbouring states, in terms of foreign exchange earnings alone, indicates starkly the extent of Botha's threat.

At May 31 Chamber of Mines members drew 38,7% of their total labour force of nearly 543 000 from five countries: Lesotho (108 401), Mozambique (50 885), Botswana (18 830), Malawi (18 652) and Swaziland (13 328).

The chamber's recruiting arm, Teba, is also said to have put the total earned by foreign miners in 1984 at about R2,2bn, of which up to half — R1,1bn — went back to their countries through deferred pay, remittances, the purchase of capital goods and supplies and other multiplier effects.

Hard cash earnings by Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique and Malawi from the Chamber miners alone totalled R418m. The difference between this figure and the R1,1bn is made up of transfers in others forms and purchased goods.

Lesotho, Mozambique and Malawi require 60% of wages to be paid out in the home countries. Lesotho earned R105m, Mozambique R69m and Malawi R24m. Other states gleaned R88m, and a total of R132m was remitted through Teba to families

These miners, it is estimated, support about 3-million dependants in Frontline states.

Botha's repatriation threat follows that made by Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel two months ago. Both threats provoked widespread condemnation at home and abroad.

It is being interpreted as vigorous sabre-rattling in the wake of the UN Security Council's call for voluntary sanctions. Although the UN is the ostensible target, Pretoria probably hopes that it may persuade the Reagan administration to head off looming US Congressional disinvestment measures at the pass.

Observers, displaying a measure of sympathy for Botha's statement, have said his threat against foreign black workers may be the only way to bring forcibly into the sanctions equation an element that has been largely ignored by the US/European and UN anti-apartheid

Cape Times 1/8/85

Rescue bid too late — Eglin

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE "foreign affairs debacle" precipitated by President P W Botha's threat to expel 1,5-million foreign black workers would not be defused by the subsequent "cover-up" attempted by Mr Pik Botha, the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday

Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP Foreign Affairs spokesman, said the "explanation" offered by Mr Pik Botha of President Botha's original statement was "a clear attempt to undo some of the obvious harm created by the threat"

'Consequences'

"But his rescue bid came too late — the damage has already been done," Mr Eglin said, noting that President Botha's statement had also threatened to deny neighbouring states the use of South African roads, railways and harbours for their exports and imports, as well as to end other forms of financial and technical assistance

On Tuesday, Mr Pik Botha responded to inquiries about President Botha's statement by saying "The South African Government is not only still ready to continue co-operating on all levels (with its neighbours), but is also ready to extend them

"It must be obvious from the State President's announcement that he was merely emphasizing the unavoidable and logical consequences that would have to follow the present illegal action of the Security Council"

'Cool heads'

Mr Eglin said yesterday that if South Africa carried out these threats, it would be cutting off its nose to spite its face and at the same time would create monumental instability on the subcontinent

"What one needs in these times are cool heads and careful diplomacy This is not the sort of statement to make when constructive engagement is teetering on the brink

"The economy is in bad enough shape This sort of statement will help to wreck it."

Cape Times

200

What costs to let them go!

NEIGHBOURING states would lose billions of rands if the State President Mr P W Botha decides to repatriate the more than 1,5 million foreign black workers in South Africa.

Mr Botha recently said workers from Southern African countries would be sent packing if their governments continued moves to implement punitive measures against South Africa.

The Progressive Federal Party has called Mr Botha's threat — made at Potchefstroom University — "spiteful and childish"

But for Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland there is nothing childish in being deprived of at least R2,2 billion in repatriated earnings alone

And considering that this amount represents the earnings of about 542 921 mine workers only The actual cost to these states could be much higher if total earnings of expatriate workers and other South African accruals are taken into account

STATE PRESIDENT P W BOTHA

Earnings

Migrant workers are employed in a wide range of labour categories including agriculture, manufacuturing and mining.

The dependence of some of these states on repatriated earnings for their foreign exchange is near total

Land-locked Lesotho and drought-stricken and terrorist-plagued Mozambique are literally dependent on South Africa To some extent Botswana, Swaziland and Malawi are also dependent on the Republic.

When one considers that Mr Botha also threatened to freeze out the said states' imports/exports by closing down South African rail air and harbour facilities to them, the picture looks quite gloomy for the neighbouring states

In 1983 the number of foreign workers was put at less than 288 000 — drawn from Botswana (26 000), Lesotho (145 800), Malawi (29 600), Mozambique (61 200), Swaziland (16 000), Zambia (700) and Zimbabwe (7 700) according to a survey by the Institute of Race Relations

According to the Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) the Chamber of Mines drew 38,7 percent of their total labour force of nearly 543 000 from Lesotho (108 401), Botswana (18 830), Malawi (18 652), Swaziland (13 238) and Mozambique (50 885).

Hard cash earnings by Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique and Malawi from the Chamber, alone totalled R418-million.

Homelands

Lesotho, Mozambique and Malawi require 60 percent of wages to be paid out in the home countries Lesotho earned R105-million, Mozambique R69-million and Malawi R24-million

Mr Botha's threat comes at a time when South Africa has already largely reduced its dependence on labour from the homelands and the Frontline States

According to researcher Mr Jeff Zingel South Africa's neighbouring states have clearly suffered a reduction in "traditionally secured employment prospects in South Africa due to relocation of labour supplies"

He further identifies an increasing "state management of labour supply system"

This development includes the selective granting of residence and employment privileges to local migrants, changes in citizenship which created an "international" commuter force, urban removals and resettlement, and labour market allocation with the establishment of the homeland programme

Manipulate

In the early 70s about 78 percent of the mining industry's employees were recruited from foreign countries

But now it appears South Africa will continue to manipulate local and regional labour supplies — protecting interests of people in its urban areas — at the expense of crowding labour force outside the country

Some spokesman of political, labour and commericial organisations have warned that Mr Botha's threat could seriously accelerate political and economic destabilisation in the region

Threat

But should Mr Botha go ahead and implement his threat it is doubtful whether urban blacks — and those from the homelands — will go down the mines to dig that gold!

Despite an announcement by Teba that they are considering employing urban blacks on the mines, the response has not been encouraging, according to a source close to the Chamber of Mines

It is interesting to note that when Mr Botha referred to repatriation he did not have the "independent" homelands in mind

Otherwise, it would have been tantamount to shooting himself in the foot because these states are not regarded as independent in any other country — except South Africa

But they are neighbouring states when it is convenient for the Government

FM 2/8/85

MIGRANT WORKERS 200

Botha's reprisal

The implications of President P W Botha's threat in Potchefstroom on Monday to punish neighbouring black states by sending home 1,5m migrant workers and cutting economic ties with them unless the international community abandons moves towards sanctions, are mind-boggling

It is not clear how Botha arrived at his figure of 1,5m, but the inter-dependence between key sections of SA industry and agriculture and hundreds of thousands of foreign black workers is unquestionable

The mines alone employ nearly 200 000 foreign workers — 40% of the work force. Nearly half are from Lesotho, 44 000 from Mozambique, 17 000 from Botswana, 15 000 from Malawi and 11 000 from Swaziland

Botha's threat seemed to catch commerce and industry off guard. It was generally greeted with an official "no comment," but behind the scenes the move obviously stunned many mining, commercial and industrial organisations

The Progressive Federal Party's manpower spokesman and deputy spokesman on foreign affairs, Alex Boraine, said "The president's threat is very serious indeed and has far-reaching implications not only for the workers and their families who rely on South Africa for jobs, but also for their employers who rely on their labour"

Botha's "petulant" statement was badly timed and showed lack of concern for the implications of such a threat

The threat must have brought dismay to businessmen In the past year, particularly since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, prospects for opening new markets in Africa for SA manufacturers looked good.

Companies, individuals and foreign trade organisations appeared to be making good progress

Botha's latest statement could severely dampen their enthusiasm He said he had ordered an investigation into the number of migrants in SA to enable government to decide how effectively to send them back to their countries of origin

He also threatened other action including the withdrawal of the use of SA railway and harbour facilities on which most southern African states rely heavily for imports and exports

He suggested that the countries attempting to introduce punitive measures against SA "follow up their declared concern about the welfare of the blacks" by funding job creation for the hundreds of thousands of workers he would kick out of SA if sanctions are applied

"From our side, we will ensure that the workers being sent back are made aware that the Security Council is entirely to blame for the step it has forced SA to take

"Regarding our neighbouring states and those that trade with SA and need our transport and communications services, I hope they will take cognisance that the Security Council, with the Soviet Union in the forefront, will have to be blamed should these infrastructures no longer be available for their imports and exports," Botha said

He further threatened to end economic, technical, financial, medical and agricultural co-operation with African states

If carried out, Botha's threat could cripple the fragile economies of most southern African states and throw the region into turmoil

Last year the mines sent R434m in deferred wages back to the home countries of foreign workers The overall value to those countries of their men working on South African mines was estimated at about R1 billion ■

sunrise focus

Men who spend more time travelling than with their families

New Great Trek to work

200

Some homelands commuters spend more time travelling than with their families at home, it was disclosed this week at the Annual Transportation Convention in Pretoria. *The Star* reporter McKeed Kotlolo travelled to and from work with Mr Simon Mnisi of kwaNdebele who arrives home at 9 pm, goes to bed 30 minutes later and is up at 3 am He spends around six hours a day on a bus.

Hundreds of kwaNdebele residents who spend more than 40 hours a week travelling to and from their workplaces on the Reef and Pretoria have little time to share with their families

A recent study on the effects of long journeys on black commuters in Pretoria found some spent more time travelling to and from work than they did sleeping

The study was made public at the Annual Transportation Convention in Pretoria

It found that commuters from kwaNdebele did not participate in any personal activities and only a minority undertook any other activities or household chores

The results of the research were confirmed by the *The Star* after a trip by bus to the outskirts of Siyabuswa in kwaNdebele on Wednesday night

Because of the long journey, some people slept on the floor of the bus between the seats while others slept standing

The Star accompanied Mr Simon Mnisi of Magana go Buswa, near Siyabuswa, to his house and spent the night there, before returning with him to Pretoria West where he is employed as a panelbeater

Mr Mnisi spent about seven hours daily travelling to and from work But others interviewed at the Marabastad Transfer Station, on the outskirts of Pretoria, travelled for more than eight hours daily

The soft-spoken father of four knocks off work at 5 15 pm and walks for about 25 minutes to catch his normal 6 pm bus at Marabastad

We boarded the bus at 6 pm As the bus moved off some commuters started sleeping And when we alighted at Siyabuswa at 8.20 pm half the travellers were already asleep

After alighting we had to walk for another 30 minutes along a meandering gravel road and through thick bushes and a graveyard — notorious as a hiding place for thugs — before reaching his home.

We found his children already asleep and his wife Sophie preparing for bed

The tired but loving father took a candlestick and ushered me into the children's bedroom, where he stroked the forehead of Calby (2), who was sleeping in a cot and remarked "This is how we live as a family Those who can't wake up when I arrive only see me on weekends when I am off duty"

Shortly after we had seen his children, Mr Mnisi showed me where I would sleep and bade me goodnight I had thought he was going to wash and have a meal

But that was not to be Mr Mnisi has his supper at work during the 3 pm tea break "and there is no time to wash at night or drink tea for fear of waking up late in the morning due to tiredness"

Mr Mnisi, like many other workers from the homeland, does not drink tea in the morning and only has a full bath during weekends

Next morning we woke up rather later than normal for Mr Mnisi — 3 am We only had time to wipe our faces in cold water so as not to miss the 4 am bus.

We had to walk fast to the unmarked bus stop to catch the bus On arrival we found women clad in blankets already waiting for the same bus They had missed the 3 30 am bus

The bus drove out of the township with those commuters who had missed the 3 30 am complaining they were also going to miss the 6 30 am buses to various suburbs of Pretoria while others complained about missing the 6 30 am train to Johannesburg

The commuters rolled themselves in their blankets and started sleeping Even those who did not have seats slept on their feet

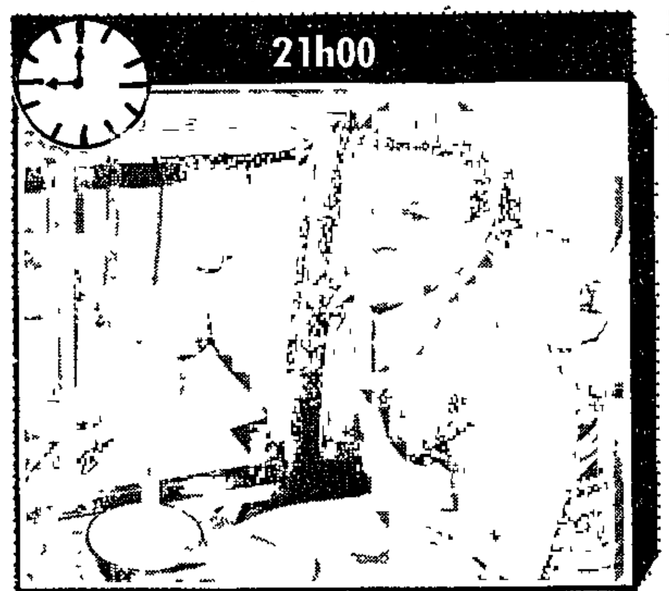
The bus arrived at the Marabastad Transfer Station at 6 25 am and commuters immediately hurried off

We walked to Mr Mnisi's place of employment at a normal pace and it took us about 25 minutes

A spokesman for Putco in Pretoria confirmed that some of the commuters travelled for about three hours in buses He said other buses arrived at their destination in the homeland at 11 30 pm

COUNTDOWN TO THE 4a.m. BUS

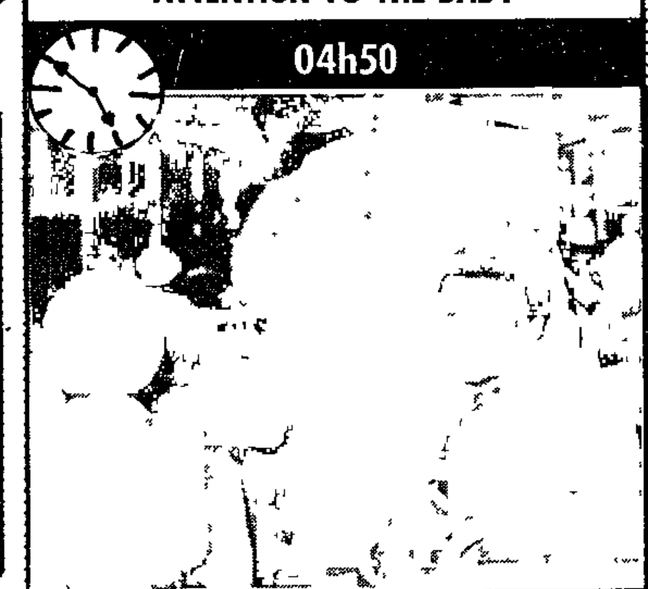
GOING HOME



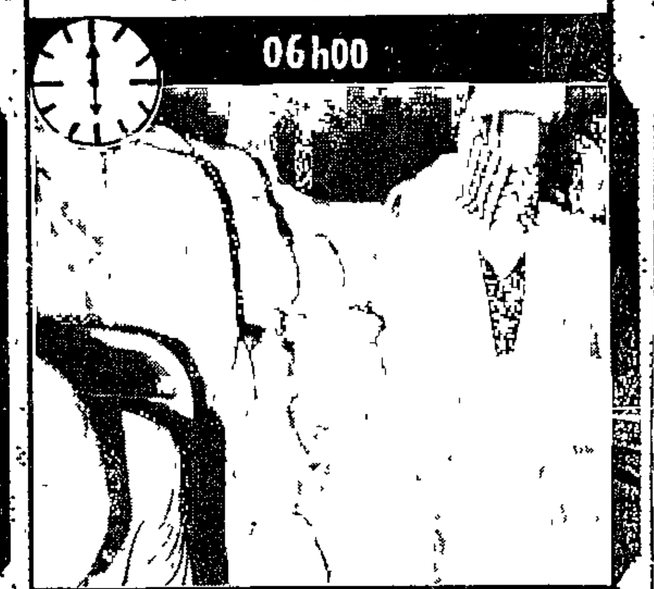
ARRIVES HOME AND PAYS ATTENTION TO THE BABY

GOES TO BED AFTER BRIEFLY SEEING THE CHILDREN

PREPARES TO GO TO WORK



INSIDE BUS ON WAY TO WORK



PASSENGERS ASLEEP IN BUS

sunrise news

Mineworkers 'resent' expulsion threat

— by —
Sheryl Raine

The State President's threat to dispel foreign blacks registered to work in South Africa is one of the issues on the agenda for discussion at a meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers in Welkom today

If the State President were to act on his threat then roughly 40 percent of the NUM's membership could be affected

Thousands of mineworkers will gather at the Thabong Community Hall in Welkom today to discuss a range of issues including a miners' strike in support of wage demands.

Delegates to the meeting will come from far and wide to be addressed by the president of the NUM, Mr James Motlatsi, and general-secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

The NUM recently held a strike ballot on 16 gold and coal mines to establish support for strike action to support a pay increase of 22 percent. The Chamber of Mines implemented increases ranging frm 14,1 percent to 19,6 percent on July 1.

"Issues on the agenda for discussion include a date for the strike, strike strategy, the threat of the State President issued against foreign mineworkers and the state of emergency," said Mr Ramaphosa in an interview on the eve of the meeting

"Another issue which will be decided is the formation of a new federation of mining unions involving seven countries in the Southern African region

"The advantages of such a federation would include the formation of a united force of mineworkers against common employers that they have to deal with The federation would also have several political advantages Problems that the countries in Southern Africa face as a whole, including economic and political problems, would be constantly on the agenda of the federation"

Mr Ramaphosa said that feelings among members of the NUM were running high concerning the State President's threat this week to expel foreign black workers from South Africa if their countries of origin continued to act against South Africa in the United Nations

"Members are very angry and they are saying that if the State President does anything (in connection with his threat) action should be taken," said Mr Ramaphosa

"Roughly 40 percent of our membership would be affected if the State President were to act on his threat These members come from foreign black countries excluding the independent homelands."

The current state of emergency had not directly affected the NUM so far but certain union branches including Springs and Westonaria fell within regions named by the Government in the declaration of the emergency

● The Welkom meeting will be closed the Press. A statement concerning union decisions is expected to be released tomorrow

200 Star 3/8/85

Expulsion of workers a grim prospect

— by —
David Braun,
Political Correspondent

President Botha's threat to expel the estimated 1,5 million black guest workers and cut-off transport links with neighbours in retaliation for international sanctions struck a chilling note this week

At first sight it would appear from a purely selfish South African point of view that the repatriation of so many foreigners would make available much needed jobs for the hundreds of thousands of unemployed South Africans, contributing to prosperity and political stability.

But analysts have been quick to point out that the guest worker relationship between South Africa and her neighbours is symbiotic, and that the South African economy is just as dependent on the import of labour as the surrounding economies are on the billions of rands remitted in salaries and kind

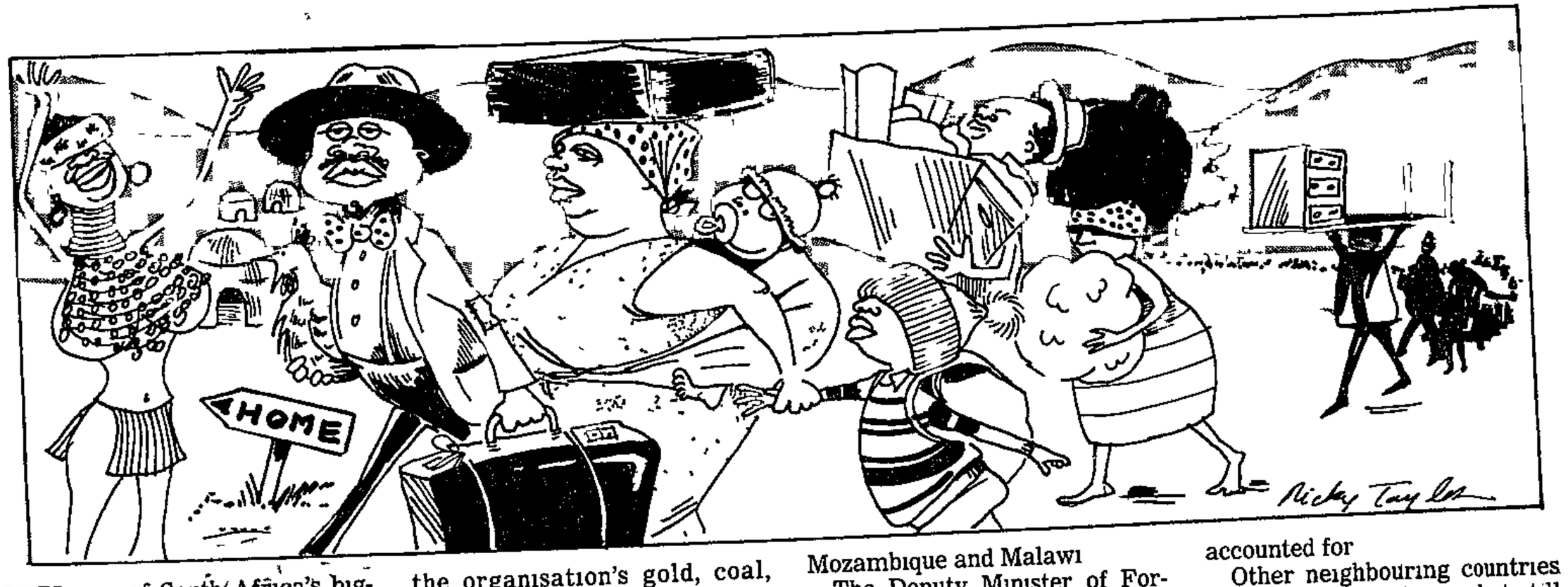
Just as important for both South Africa and her neighbours are the country's transport facilities

One source reported that last year the SATS harbours at Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London handled just more than two million tons of exports from Zaire, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe, and roughly the same tonnage of imports to those countries

The SATS road and rail services delivered these goods and it is estimated that on any day there are more than 7 000 railway cars north of the Limpopo

It is true that if this transport infrastructure were to be denied to the black states of Southern Africa they would be in serious trouble They have no viable transport facilities of their own to trade with the outside world

Clearly, however, any suspension of this two-way traffic would be disastrous for the SATS, one of South Africa's biggest employers and a giant public company which already struggles to balance its budgets



Much of Southern Africa's imports, particularly food, comes from South Africa itself If the door were to be closed black and white alike would suffer

On the labour side, the Chamber of Mines estimates that 37 percent of black workers in the organisation's gold, coal, platinum, copper and lead mines come from neighbouring countries The repatriation of these people could not be done without disrupting the very base of the South African economy

Their expulsion from South Africa would be cataclysmic for a country such as Lesotho and a serious setback for the economies of Swaziland, Botswana, Mozambique and Malawi

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said this week that Lesotho nationals working on South African gold mines remitted earnings which amounted to 51 percent of their country's gross national product, while if all the earnings by Lesotho citizens in South Africa were taken into account 65 percent of that country's GNP was accounted for

Other neighbouring countries would be hit to a lesser, but still debilitating, extent

The Chamber of Mines' recruiting arm was reported this week as having put the total earned by foreign miners at R2 200 million, of which about half was sent back to home countries in cash or kind These miners are estimated to support three million dependants in neighbouring countries

The figures are for miners only — 108 000 are from Lesotho, 51 000 from Mozambique and 19 000 from each of Botswana and Malawi

No data is available for the million or so illegal guest workers in South Africa, but their earnings and remittances could be massive

Small wonder then that Mr Nel said this week economic warfare would have a deleterious impact on millions of people

There is also a political reason why it would be unwise for Pretoria to cut its links with South Africa's neighbours

What would be achieved for regional co-operation and negotiation if large numbers of unemployed people were dumped on surrounding labour markets? Where would the Nkomati Accord be if South African technical assistance to Mozambique was stopped? Why would Malawi want to continue to be the only African state to have full diplomatic links with South Africa if there were no financial advantages?

The prospects for regional peace and co-operation would almost certainly fade

Perhaps this is why the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was quick to point out after President Botha's speech that South Africa was still prepared to co-operate with all her neighbours

It was not that South Africa wanted to take revenge, but that President Botha had merely pointed out the inevitable consequences of United Nations sanctions, he said

Even ardent critics of the South African Government agree that sanctions would hit the man-in-the-street the hardest, particularly blacks and those in neighbouring countries

The best way to alleviate such a catastrophe should it happen would obviously be to bolster the economy and cling to whatever trade links there were, not retaliate by making one's neighbours (and oneself) suffer

200 B. Day 5/8/85

350 000 foreign workers in SA

PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

THERE are at least 350 000 legally registered black foreign workers in South Africa, and the total number, including "illegals", could be as high as 520 000.

These figures were provided by Natal University researcher Alan Whiteside, who has made an extensive study of migrant labour on the sub-continent.

He described estimates of 1,5-million foreign black workers, cited by President P W Botha earlier this week, as too high.

He said official estimates of the number of migrant workers in Southern Africa — including those from the TBVC states, non-independent homelands and neighbouring black states — were about 1 824 000.

Whiteside said migrant labour earnings repatriated from SA to neighbouring black states were so important to those economies that any expulsion of foreign workers by SA would have a negative effect on them, especially on Lesotho and Mozambique.

The Chamber of Mines' wage and employment figures also illustrate how the importance of mine labour to neighbouring economies has grown in the past decade.

Between 1972 and 1984, wages on its gold and coal mines have increased in real terms by more than 330%, while the pay differential between skilled and unskilled workers has narrowed from 20:1 to 5·1

On an annual basis, Lesotho has increased its number of mine migrants from 72 000 in 1974 to 95 675 last year. Swaziland has doubled its mine migrants to 10 833 in the same period. Botswana's figures have remained more or less constant, and in 1984 there were 17 257.

Mozambique's figures peaked at nearly 81 000 in 1974, but slumped to just over 35 000 in 1978 following the Frelimo revolution. Last year they had risen to more than 44 000.

Business Day understands that, following talks between the SA and Mozambican labour ministers earlier this year, Mozambique would be keen to push its representation on SA mines back to 80 000.

Malawi had nearly 95 000 workers on Chamber mines in 1974, but withdrew almost all But by last year, their annual average representation on Chamber mines had risen to more than 15 000.

Workers' tempers flare at State President's threat

By Chris More 200 STAR 5/8/85

The State President's recent threat to expel nearly 1,5 million black workers from neighbouring southern African countries added tension to the special national congress of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), held at the Philip Smit Hall in Thabong, Welkom on Saturday night

Tempers flared as the workers geared themselves to wield their industrial muscle — strike action — as 450 voting delegates and nearly 12 000 non-voting delegates from the union's eight regions voiced their discontent at the threat

There was drama towards the end of the meeting, which lasted nearly six hours, when two alleged management informers were caught inside the meeting One of the men escaped unharmed but the other was seriously assaulted before the union leaders could save him

One of the men was found with a tape recorder in his pocket He later confessed to the regional chairman of the Free State, Mr Tefo Phate, that he had been promised R1 000 by management to spy on the meeting

"The man said he was promised R1 000 if he brought the tape recordings of the meeting He was lucky because when he was caught, I was passing by. I quickly intervened and had the man taken to our office where he made a confession

"He said to me that he might be fired for having blundered at the meeting However, I promised him that if management took any punitive action against him, he should come to me and I would take up his case," Mr Phate said

The meeting was initially planned to discuss a strike date and strategy following the failure of negotiations between the union and the Chamber of Mines and other employers on wages, the call for the inclusion of the union in discussions on job reservation, leave for mineworkers and the recognition of May 1 as a workers' holiday

Miners were incensed by the State President's expulsion threat and some wanted to go on strike immediately

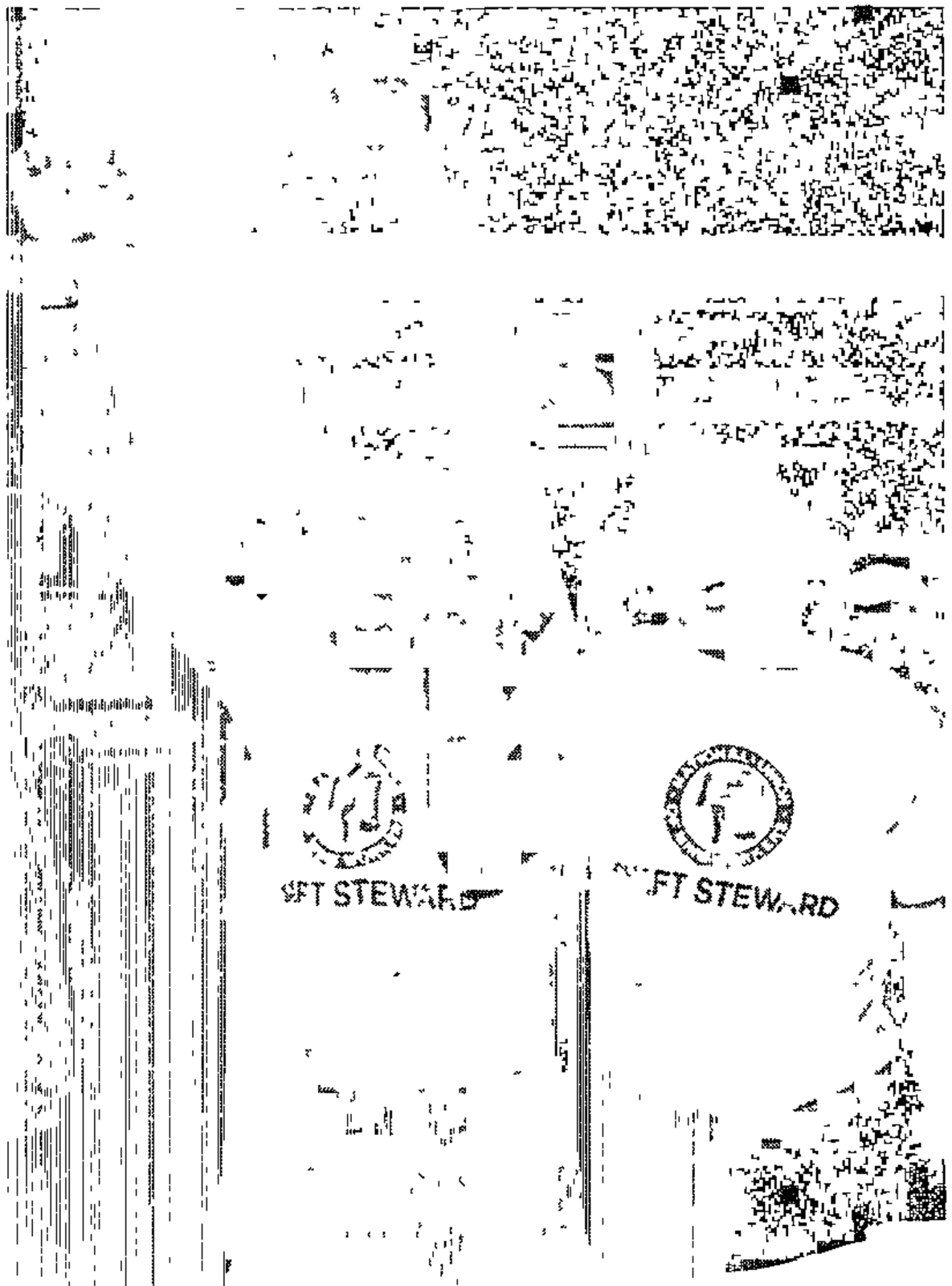
Many delegates said the strike should be implemented as soon as possible, even today

However, tempers cooled down during the meeting when an agreement was reached that the strike would take place on August 25 The robust chanting of "Siyaya ePitoli" (We are marching to Pretoria), indicated the unanimity among the miners about the strike issue

It was decided that the strike would only take place if the Chamber did not change the wage increase offer — ranging from 14,1 percent to 19,6 percent — it had already implemented from July 1, and did not accept May Day as a workers' holiday The Chamber has until August 19 to respond to the demands

Miners are threatening to boycott white-owned shops if the State President does not agree to lift the current state of emergency within the next 72 hours The countdown began today

Long after the meeting, groups of excited miners marched near the hall singing one of their latest songs "Si Yo Inyova Ngei' 25" (We are going to act on August 25), having improvised the date of the strike into the song



Excited delegates arriving for the National Union of Mineworkers special congress which was held in Thabong near Welkom on Saturday

Chamber will not repatriate miners

14/8/85 STAR

In an apparent attempt to allay employees' fears, the Chamber of Mines has given an undertaking to miners from neighbouring states that they will not be sent home or lose their jobs.

200

An article in the chamber's publication, *Mining Sun*, assures miners that "so long as employees continue to work in terms of their contracts they will retain their jobs and need not fear dismissal and subsequent repatriation"

Neither workers from neighbouring states such as Botswana and Mozambique nor those from territories such as Bophuthatswana and Transkei "need fear being dismissed as mine managements have not been asked to consider sending people home or to plan for such a move", the article said

The chamber's assurance follows a threat by President Botha to repatriate foreign black workers if international sanctions were imposed against South Africa

THREAT

Mr Botha's threat caused concern and anger among mineworkers

At its recent congress at Thabong, Welkom, the National Union of Mineworkers warned it would immediately call a national strike by its members if the State President carried out his threat

It called on the State President to withdraw the threat

Workers from neighbouring states account for about 40 percent of the union's membership

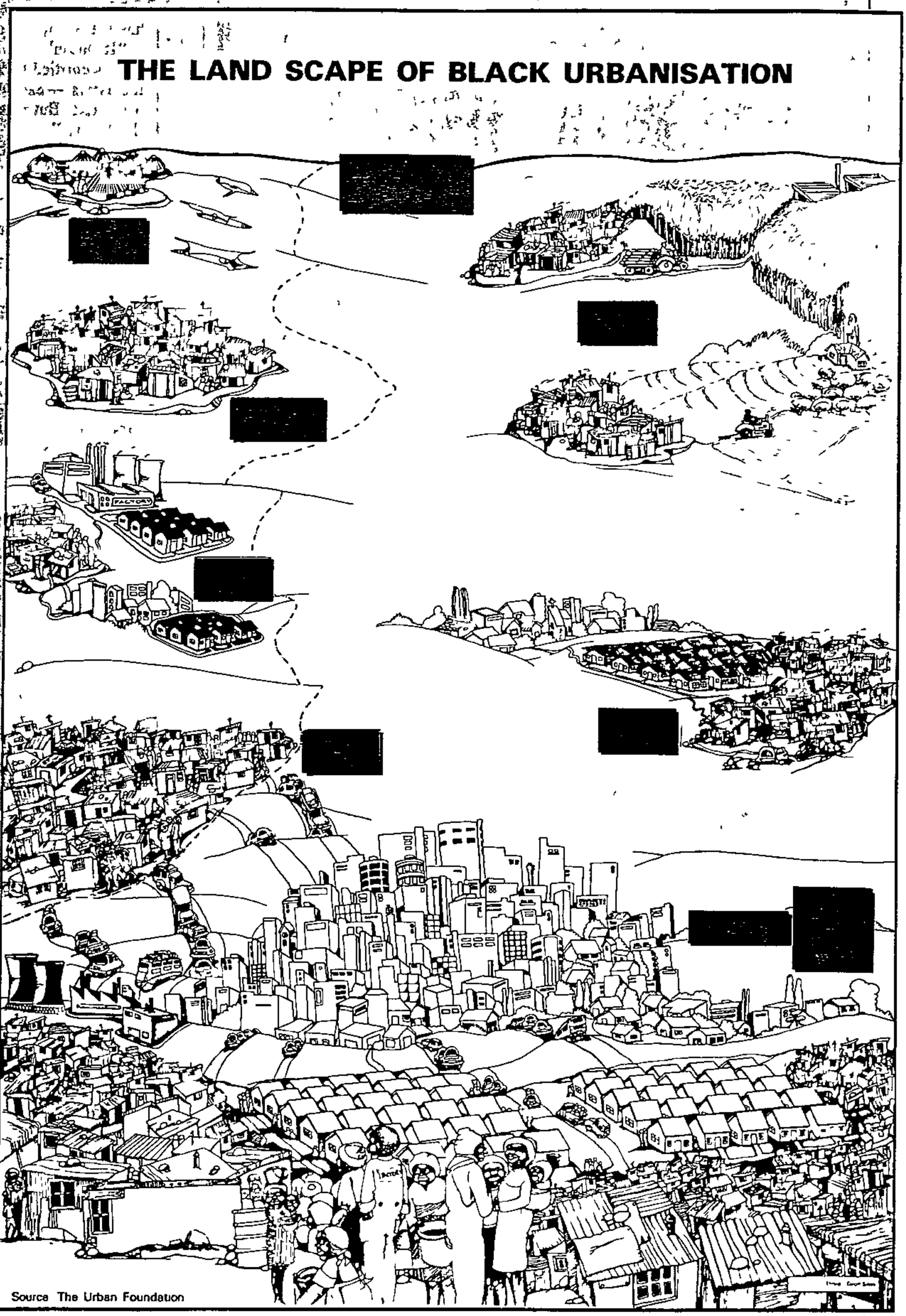
FOUR POINT STRATEGY

An appropriate strategy should be designed to manage urbanisation — not to prevent it, says the Urban Foundation. It has drawn up a four-point programme which it feels should be included in such a reform strategy.

Its four points are:

- A vigorous urban development policy to improve existing conditions and cater for future growth by providing access to affordable housing and education, and promoting increased employment in both the formal and informal sectors;
- An economically sound decentralisation policy that focuses on existing smaller metropolitan areas and certain other centres with the objective capacity for significant economic growth;
- A regional development programme, based on sound rural development and the growth of small agro-industry and service centres; and
- The removal of influx control and the rejection of any other direct migration policy, such as proposals based on approved accommodation and employment.

Such proposals do not provide the answer. For they could well require enforcement not significantly less rigorous than the present system, with the private sector being drawn into this process, and could inhibit the development of unconventional housing and the informal employment sector — both crucial for the effective management of black urbanisation and for the country's future economic development and growth



Source The Urban Foundation

BLACK URBANISATION

Inevitable and necessary

FEATURE

Black urbanisation is not only inevitable, it is both necessary and desirable, says the Urban Foundation in its annual review published this week What for many years was considered politically dangerous by government, now seems crucial to SA's long-term socio-economic and political stability

The report, which is the result of a four-year study of urbanisation in SA and abroad, states "City development is crucial in an industrialising society and it is fostered by the injection of migrants; natural population growth — which at present rates will rapidly outrun our limited resources — diminishes employment, especially formal, is far more easily created in cities than in country areas Education and training which are crucial for further development, are also facilitated by the concentration of resources which is possible in the cities"

The Foundation consequently makes a strong case for the scrapping of influx control and the establishment of a dynamic new urbanisation programme "Black urbanisation is today and will remain until the turn of the century the key social, economic, political and demographic phenomenon in SA"

The urban black population, it is predicted, will rise through natural growth and migration from the rural areas, to about 17m (from today's 8m) in the next 15 years. The white urban population will increase to 4,9m (from 4m), coloured to 2,8m (2m) and Indian to 1,1m (0,75m) over the same period

SA's unwillingness to accept and plan for urbanisation, says the Foundation, is the underlying cause of the prevailing disaffection and township unrest

Since the National Party government came to power in 1948, black urbanisation was frowned upon and influx control was vigorously employed to stop, and even roll back, the process Consequently, provision of housing and other facilities was limited

However, there was a change of heart in the late Seventies Blacks were, with the granting of 99-year leasehold, accepted as permanent urban residents and, therefore, no longer considered "temporary sojourners" as had been the case

The Foundation's new approach to black urbanisation requires

- ☐ A change in public perception and the acknowledgement that urbanisation is necessary and desirable,
- ☐ The involvement and active participation of the private sector and a broad spectrum of black leaders, and
- ☐ The adoption, through negotiation with all interest groups, of a positive urbanisation strategy that is realistic, builds on economic trends and is appropriate for SA's development needs

Urbanisation, it argues, is the product of a society's desire to develop through industrialisation and also its individual members' desires to maximise their opportunities in life

The Foundation surveyed the opinions of trade unions, employers and black councillors and found that all three groups are opposed to influx control Influx control, it explains, does not significantly affect the process of black migration to the cities On the contrary, it has a number of adverse consequences which

- ☐ Generate resentment at the obligation to produce a pass;
- ☐ Are wasteful of the human and financial resources,
- ☐ Criminalise many people;
- ☐ Undermine urban development by distorting the statistical planning base;
- ☐ Contribute to the backlog in housing and infrastructure in black townships, and
- ☐ Channel urbanisation towards the homelands where authorities are least capable of meeting the needs it creates

It is also pointed out that absence of influx control does not necessarily result in crime or chaos

A look at the informal KwaZulu settlements abutting Durban, for example, shows this The KwaZulu government does not apply influx control in black peri-urban areas

Explains the Foundation "The decision to migrate is influenced by many factors, such as education, skills and previous experience — migrants represent the cream of society in all of these respects Migrants are the risk-takers and innovators, the pioneers They embody the very essence of the free enterprise ethic"

Despite a variety of problems, some of which threaten the fabric of community life, the process of urbanisation has continued over many decades with the result that large numbers of black people have become an integrated part of city life in SA

The foundation praises existing approaches to housing as being "more realistic" But it also points out that a number of constraints continue to impede black housing

They include limitations on security of tenure; absence of a genuine market, complex registration procedures and bureaucratic bottlenecks, lack of awareness of the benefits of home ownership and the suspicion of government intentions, and low income, worsened by economic recession

Industrialisation creates job opportunities These in turn act as a powerful attraction to people, especially those in rural areas The attraction of the cities is strengthened by rural poverty, which, in turn, is compounded by land allocation and resettlement policies resulting in overcrowding

Overcrowding in the rural areas has had disastrous consequences such as landlessness, diminishing agricultural production, growing unemployment and a environmental destruction

"Migration policies designed to contain the black community within the homelands are thus having precisely the opposite effect," says the Foundation "They have generated rural poverty to such a degree that pressure to urbanise has grown" ■

'Influx laws to be revised'

W/E ARGUS 24/8/88

PRETORIA. — Legislation to remove the "negative aspects" of influx control laws would probably be introduced in Parliament next year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, said today

He was speaking in Pretoria at the National Party's Transvaal youth congress on a resolution calling on the Government to "find speedy solutions" to the unsolved problems regarding blacks.

One delegate, Miss Hanlie van Dyk, said that influx control was an artificial measure which was failing in spite of efforts in the past to prevent black urbanisation, and called on the Government to abolish the system — Sapa

SA to restore citizenship to blacks

Argus 11/4/85

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Millions of blacks are to have their South African citizenship restored in a major departure from National Party policy.

The move, which was announced by President P W Botha at the National Party Free State congress today, is two-pronged

Dual citizenship is to be given to citizens of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and full citizenship is to be restored to the urban blacks who lost their citizenship rights with the independence of the homelands

President Botha's announcement marks the end of the NP policy of an "all-white South Africa"

The question of citizenship has been given as a major reason for the current unrest in South Adrica and has been at the centre of international criticism of South Africa's apartheid policy

Dismantling apartheid

The move is the first step to dismantle so-called "grand apartheid" which if it had been carried to its conclusion would have resulted in no black South African citizens

The Government decision will have to lead to a snowball effect on the rest of apartheid policy, including influx control, the other major issue of contention

President Botha told the congress that the South African Government had and would continue to negotiate with these four countries' governments about restoring the South African citizenship of members of black communities residing within the borders of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei, who lost that citizenship as a result of independence

"We propose that this be done on the basis of dual citizenship which implies that these people may have the option of accepting South African citizenship as a second citizenship in addition to their current citizenship"

He said this would not affect the independence of the four countries

Uniform identity documents

In an oblique reference to the controversial pass books, President Botha said that the new uniform identity documents issued to all population groups would express the status as South Africans "not only their ethnic relationship"

This was the result of requests from leaders of black communities both urban and from the self-governing territories

Mr Botha said that these changes were the result of "the drive and understanding of many black leaders in various spheres"

"This is the manner in which we will build a common future and not by throwing stones and carrying red flags

"South African leaders of all groups will come to terms and find solutions amongst themselves, not only on the issue of citizenship, but also on our other political, social and economic problems"

Earlier Mr Botha said that black people living in self-governing territories, such as Kwazulu, "always were and still are South African citizens"

New citizenship measures

He acknowledged that the loss of South African citizenship had led to frustration, particularly among those people who live permanently within the Republic

"These strong feelings were due to a sense of rejection and the perception that they were being cut off from South Africa's financial and economic resources"

The attitudes had been made clear to the Government in numerous discussions with black leaders Steps to introduce the new citizenship measures would be taken as soon as possible with details being worked out in consultation with the independent countries

● 'Police action alone can't quell unrest' — Page 5

Referendum promised on black rights

PRESIDENT P W Botha today promised to call a referendum if there was a need to bring about "drastic fundamental change" to accommodate black political rights in a new constitutional structure

Mr Botha made his promise at the end of a statement regarding black citizenship

He said he would repeat the undertaking he had made when considering constitutional changes for the accommodation of coloureds and Indians in 1982

"Just as with the coloured and Indian inclusion in the constitution, if there is fundamental drastic change necessary (to accommodate blacks) then we will go to the nation for a final decision," he said — Sapa

Pass law proposal

'First real change'

Cape Times 13/9/85

200

THE recommendation by the President's Council that South Africa's pass and influx control laws be scrapped has been widely welcomed both nationally and internationally.

In London, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, chairperson of the Black Sash, both welcomed the latest moves in interviews with BBC Radio.

While Chief Buthelezi was more cautious, Mrs Duncan welcomed the move as "the first really significant changes" towards dismantling apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi said he thought the proposed changes were significant and "a step in the right direction".

● In Washington the Reagan administration cautiously welcomed the recommendations.

State Department spokesman Mr Bernard Kalb emphasized that the council's report had yet to be formally presented to the State President, but added "We find it encouraging that the South African Government is apparently reviewing its policies in this area."

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said that if the recommendations were adopted, it would be a "very important step" for South Africa.

"If this is really a liberalization, opening up,

Details of the

Legislation expected soon

Political Staff

LEGISLATION to scrap South Africa's controversial pass law system may be introduced next year.

This follows the recommendation of the constitutional committee of the President's Council that the discriminatory influx control system which results in the arrest of between 200 000 and 300 000 black people a year should be abolished.

The chairman of the constitutional committee, Dr A J G Oosthuizen, said at a press conference yesterday that the council could not prescribe to the government about what time scale should be adopted to implement its recommendations.

"We expect some legislation on this specific aspect will come in the next session of parliament," Dr Oosthuizen said.

Both Dr Oosthuizen and Dr Piet Koornhof, the chairman of the President's Council, emphasized that it was up to the government to decide whether to accept the recommendations, which will be submitted to President P W Botha after the report has been formally adopted by the council.

Although the government has yet to give an official response to the report, the fact that the 10 National Party members of the committee all supported the call to abolish the influx control system is a strong indication that the government will accept the recommendations.

"The system disturbs relations between white and black in South Africa and is in fact a polarizing factor, to the extent that in many cases it gives rise to bitterness and hatred among blacks towards whites, who on the whole have to apply and enforce influx control."

The committee accepted that its proposals could result in an increase in the number of black people in the urban areas by between 17 and 32 percent by the year 2 000, but it believed that through an "orderly urbanization" and employment strategy, these people could be accommodated on approved sites.

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The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said that if the recommendations were adopted, it would be a "very important step" for South Africa.

"If this is really a liberalization, opening up, freedom to sell your labour where you can get the best price, this would represent a very important step."

● The British Foreign Office cautiously welcomed the recommendations, but said senior Foreign Office officials were studying the proposals.

Judgement would be reserved till full details and their implications were known.

● The Urban Foundation said the report represented "a vital breakthrough both in the national policy towards urbanization and towards the development of the country as a whole."

● The director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the recommendations were "yet another nail in the coffin of the pass laws" and were therefore welcomed

It is to be hoped that the government will now act decisively to eliminate influx control and so remove a black grievance as old as the influx control system itself"

● Organized commerce welcomed the report's findings the chief executive of Assocom Mr Raymond Parsons said

"Taken together with the announcement (on Wednesday) by the State President on the issue of black citizenship these developments amount to an important breakthrough on the question of the handling of black urbanization

● The recommendations were fully supported by Dr J C van Zyl chief executive of the SA Federated Chamber of Industries, who said they "augur well for the future"

He said "The FCI fully endorses the positive attitude towards urbanization ... and especially the recommendation that influx control and the pass laws be abolished"

● The National Council of Women welcomed the recommendations and urged the government to implement them as soon as possible, the NCW's national president, Mrs Else Schreiner, said

The influx control system and particularly the pass laws were "morally indefensible and degrading and "we believe the attendant destruction of family life has contributed greatly to the escalation of violence and black anger"

The criminalization of technical offences had not helped either

● The best news I have heard since 1948 Maybe there is a beginning of a glimmer of sanity in South Africa" said South African-born actress Janet Suzman yesterday in London — Political Staff Own Correspondents Sapa Reuter and UPI

Details of the report, page 4

To page 2

urbanization report

Pass laws give rise to 'bitterness, hatred'

200

13/9/85

Cape Times

THE President's Council was requested by President Botha to advise him "on strategies by means of which the process of urbanization can be ordered in such a way as best to counter the present social, economic and physical problems resulting from rapid urbanization". BARRY STREEK looks at the report tabled by the Constitutional Committee yesterday

THE pass law system is giving rise to bitterness and hatred among black people towards whites, a President's Council committee has found

In the council's constitutional committee report on urbanization, released yesterday, it said "The system disturbs relations between white and black in South Africa and is, in fact, a polarizing factor to the extent that in many cases it gives rise to bitterness and hatred among blacks towards whites, who on the whole have to apply and enforce influx control

Endorsed

"Influx control cannot be reconciled with the general rights of citizens and residents and with the pinciple of equality before the law, nor is it in line with the general international norms that have been accepted by South Africa also"

It also endorsed the finding of the Cilliers Commission into the 1976 disturbances that influx control had in the past contributed to unrest in black residential areas

"It has also been a contributory factor to the unrest and conflict at present being experienced in the black residential areas

"It adversely affects respect for and the authority of the legal system in South Africa

"It is neither possible nor feasible to retain influx control and remove only its discriminatory elements

"Influx control is discriminatory per se in that it applies only to blacks and not to other population groups in South Africa

"To make influx control applicable to all population groups in South Africa is not feasible, politically or otherwise, and also in practice unnecessary, because whites, Asians and coloureds are already to a large extent urbanized"

The committee also rejected the proposal of the Riekert Commission that the influx control system should be changed, making the provision of housing and jobs the determining factor for black people to enter the urban areas

It said the Riekert proposals were rejected in most of the evidence before the committee

"The committee considered that these housing and work requirements would not unaltered eliminate the underlying problems and disadvantages of influx control as experienced at present, and indeed could create a great many new problems if they had to be applied"

It felt that the ideal pursued by the Riekert Commission could be partly achieved by making available as many approved sites as possible on which formal and informal housing could be constructed

"It is desirable that as much employment as possible should be created in the formal sector and that informal employment creation should also be made possible and encouraged"

The committee did support the cabinet proposal of a uniform identity document for all citizens and permanent residents in South Africa

But it did conclude that "the reference book, to the extent that it is used for applying influx control, must be abolished".

"It is necessary that as in most developed countries, a citizen should be identifiable, not only to the authorities but also to various private agencies"

It said the cabinet proposal for uniform identity documents for all "should be assigned high priority"

Criminal

"The committee also considers that these documents should be carried on the person and should have to be shown to an authorized officer on demand

"Care should, however, be taken that a new type of technical offence is not created in this way, and accordingly failure to carry such a document should be not be a criminal offence

"It would, however, be to the advantage of the individual in his dealings with the authorities and private agencies to carry the document on him

"A comprehensive and intensive information programme is also needed to show that the proposed document and the obligation to carry it are not discriminatory and in fact constitute general practice in many Western countries

"The necessity of identification should also be publicized," the committee said

PC hits out at 'local' system

THE "extremely low" polls in the election of the black local authorities presented them with a "credibility crisis" from the outset, the constitutional committee of the President's Council has concluded

It said there was "no doubt that the level of acceptability and general image of black local authorities are not what they should be".

"The fact that in most cases the same persons

Influx control 'destabilizing'

THE ending of influx control would have a significant effect on the present political instability in South Africa but this alone would not put an end to the unrest, the report said

The PC committee reached this conclusion after assessing the evidence to it by Professor Willie Esterhuyse of Stellenbosch University

Professor Esterhuyse said influx control destabilized institutions in authority and affected the respect felt by blacks for these institutions

"Persons in authority, from officials to the police, and also Acts and regulations, have become the victims of this destabilization Among blacks influx control measures have no legitimacy

"Influx control has contributed to white-black polarization and is major cause of black unrest and violence," he said

Professor Esterhuyse and others supported these arguments by saying that "many of the resistance leaders have found their source of political inspiration in this system of control"

He concluded that "any form of control applying only to blacks will strengthen their perception of oppression and exploitation"

Police want ID's for all

THE police have not abandoned their aim of making South Africa the first fingerprinted nation in the world

According to the constitutional committee of the President's Council, whose report on urbanization was released yesterday, the police support a uniform identity document containing fingerprints for all population groups and a central population register for all".

ties presented them with a "credibility crisis" from the outset, the constitutional committee of the President's Council has concluded.

It said there was "no doubt that the level of acceptability and general image of black local authorities are not what they should be".

"The fact that in most cases the same persons stood for election as those who served under the previous system of community councils contributed to this credibility crisis by giving the impression that little had changed in the system."

Aggravated

The credibility crisis facing the local authorities had been "aggravated further by the widespread extra-constitutional action against council members during the past few months".

The acceptability and image of the black councils were affected further by the fact that they were not in a position to take positive action to solve problems such as overcrowding and inadequate facilities

"Local authorities, in exercising their management function, are obliged to apply influx control This has detracted from their image and acceptability"

Improved

The committee said the level of acceptability of the black town and village councils among their own communities should be improved

"This could be done by, for example, increasing visible autonomy and placing them in a position to produce real results"

The fact that the administration boards were non-elected white institutions that controlled all aspects of black local government also contributed to a negative attitude towards these boards.

"Persons in authority, from officials to the police, and also Acts and regulations, have become the victims of this destabilization. Among blacks influx control measures have no legitimacy

"Influx control has contributed to white-black polarization and is major cause of black unrest and violence," he said

Professor Esterhuyse and others supported these arguments by saying that "many of the resistance leaders have found their source of political inspiration in this system of control"

He concluded that "any form of control applying only to blacks will strengthen their perception of oppression and exploitation".

"The system of influx control and pass laws cannot be improved or even changed to the good All that can be done, is to do away with it."

The report emphasized that measures applicable to all population groups, such as municipal control, planning control and labour legislation, as well as incentives and disincentives would be necessary if urbanization was to be ordered

Arguments in favour of retaining influx control which were placed before the PC were

- Increasing influx by blacks into white areas would create a feeling among whites that blacks were taking over and produce polarity between the groups, which if it escalated, could assume serious proportions.
- Influx control, with its associated reference book system, offered a system for combating crime and terrorism, as all black people were identified
- Restriction on movement was advantageous where it was necessary to exercise control
- If one opened 'the sluice-gates and say that people can come in, you would cause chaos"
- Poor living conditions in the form of squatting resulted in slums with related health hazards These areas were impossible to police properly and formed a breeding ground for unrest.
- The existing urbanized blacks, who are legally in the cities, had to be protected.

Prosecutions of pass offences 'frightening'

THE numbers of prosecutions under the pass laws — between 200 000 and 300 000 a year — were "frightening", the constitutional committee of the President's Council concluded

It said 17 12 million black people had been arrested for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981

And even after the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said in 1978 that the pass laws would be applied "more humanely, there had been a considerable increase in the number of arrests"

In 1980, a total of 158 400 people had been arrested under the influx control measures but this had increased to 262 900 in 1983 and 238 900 in 1984

"These large-scale arrests and prosecutions have of necessity had an effect on blacks in general.

"The normal law-abiding black is now condemned as a criminal, and the whole process tends to degrade his dignity

"Another effect is contempt for authorities such as the department concerned and the development boards, the police and the courts"

first fingerprinted nation in the world

According to the constitutional committee of the President's Council, whose report on urbanization was released yesterday, the police "support a uniform identity document containing fingerprints for all population groups and a central population register for all"

"The police also consider that the principle that documents have to be produced on demand — implying that the carrying of documents is compulsory for all — is a necessity"

The committee said the South African legal system was at the disposal of the police for the maintenance of law and order, for combating crime and ensuring State security

"To maintain order and to ensure the security of the State, the SA Police make use, among other things, of the statutory provisions relating to the reference book system and influx control

"The SA Police see them as an extremely useful aid in combating of terrorism."

The police testified to the committee that "in order to ensure the continued orderly existence of the RSA, and to get our State security machinery properly in gear as regards identification" a system by which identity documents have to be carried is essential

The committee said it had a great deal of understanding for the police point of view

- In January 1981 the government gazetted a draft Population Registration Bill for comment.

It was soon dubbed the "Fingerprint Bill" because it provided for compulsory uniform identity documents and compulsory fingerprinting of all South Africans, but the measure was not proceeded with because of all the controversy it generated.

Social needs spotlighted

AN effective social infrastructure to help new migrants in towns was essential to prevent a cycle of poverty, the urbanization report said.

The report said "residential stability" for new migrants was important for the creation of social ties and social responsibility.

'The danger that a cycle of poverty among newcomers to the city will be perpetuated can be effectively reduced by the establishment of a satisfactory social infrastructure and the promotion of economic activities in the formal and informal sectors."

This would also help to promote a tertiary sector and offer employment opportunities for women.

The report found that security of residential rights, transport, clean water personal safety, schools and markets were among the highest priorities for new migrants.

"Community development programmes have the potential to make a decisive contribution in determining the success achieved in meeting the challenges posed by high rates of urbanization, but only if adequate scope is provided for the realization of reasonable aspirations identified by the programme

'If this is not done, the potential for frustration and conflict will be increased"

The committee recommended that forced change of residence in urban areas should be avoided if possible and that particular attention be given to providing public facilities in black residential areas and central business areas especially toilets, places to eat, overnight facilities and the like — Sapa

The Star 13/9/81

Political rights: No change

SASOLBURG — South African citizenship rights for residents of the national states did not mean blacks would get political rights in the country, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, said this week.

Mr Heunis was referring to the announcement by President P W Botha that blacks living in the homelands would be entitled to dual South African-homeland citizenship

"This does not, however, mean they will exercise political rights in South Africa " Mr Heunis said

'Intertwinement of interests'

"It does mean that in the South African context such an intertwinement of interests exists — particularly in the economic and international fields — that we decided to restore black citizenship rights

"But this decision does not affect the political rights of those living in the homelands,' he said

Mr Botha said in Bloemfontein on Wednesday that the South African Government was prepared to negotiate the restoration of South African citizenship to people who lost it because of the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana Venda and Ciskei

He stated that the sovereignty of the independent homelands was not in dispute, but that they formed part of the Southern African community in the broader sense

Mr Chris Heunis

Mr Botha said that during the past four decades, National Party policies had been based on the "practical situations and demands" at the time Homeland independence had entailed the loss of South African citizenship for all citizens of that homeland, including those living in South Africa

In April, he had been in a position to announce the government's acceptance of the principle that the loss of South African citizenship would no longer be regarded as a necessary result of any other self-governing territory's decision to take independence

After further investigations and numerous discussions, he was now in a position to announce further proposals accepted by the cabinet

'Aspirations accommodated'

He had said in his policy speech on January 25 that the government accepted the permanent settlement of a large number of black people within the Republic

"I furthermore stated unequivocally that the legitimate political aspirations of these communities will be accommodated by structures within South Africa both for their own and general affairs

"We must consequently accept the South African citizenship of those black people who lost their citizenship because of the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana Venda and Ciskei but who permanently reside in South Africa " he said

Dual citizenship

The government proposed a basis of dual citizenship, which implied that people would have the option of accepting South African citizenship as a second citizenship

"The method of identification as a South African citizen is closely linked to the issue of citizenship as such

"It is already known that uniform identity documents will be issued to all population groups in the future," the president said

'Govt gladly accedes'

"Leaders of black communities, both urban and from the self-governing territories, in the past " quested at various times that the status of black persons as South African citizens and not only the ethnic relationship be expressly stated in their identity documents

"The government gladly accedes to this request and announcements in this regard will be made soon These important decisions to which I have just referred are the result of, inter alia, the drive and understanding of many black leaders in various spheres " — Sapa

Ruling seen as boon for contract workers

Appeal Court strikes blow at influx control

B-Day 17/9/87

LINDA ENSOR

THOUSANDS of migrant workers who have been refused rights to permanent residence in urban areas because of lengthy breaks in their employment will now be able to obtain them

Yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein dismissed with costs the appeal brought by the Western Cape Administration Board against the judgment by Mr Justice P Tebbut of the Cape Provincial Division in favour of a contract worker, M Mthiya

The full judgment by the Appeal Court is not yet available

Lee Bozalek, an attorney with the Legal Resources Centre, Cape Town said "As matters stand, with the system of influx control still in force, it is going to help a lot of contract workers who have been refused their rights because of so-called breaks in their employment

"Hopefully, if influx control is totally scrapped shortly, the judgment will be of academic interest only"

The decision extends the right of migrants to permanent residence in urban areas, which was first established by the landmark Rhikoto judgment of 1981

Mr Justice Tebbut found that Mthiya had satisfied both conditions of Section 10 (1)(b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, namely that he had continuously worked for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years and had continuously resided in a prescribed area for a period of not less than 15 years

Mthiya had taken three substantial periods of long leave of four to eight months while employed with Chicks Scrap Metals (Cape) from 1967 to 1983

The judge found that these breaks did not eliminate Mthiya's rights as on each occasion his employer had consented to the leave and renewed the contract as soon as Mthiya had informed him he was able to return to work

Migrant laws streamlined

B-Day 26/9/85

MIGRANT labourers from the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) states will no longer have to travel "home" to renew their contracts from November 1.

This is one of the results of high-level discussions between SA and TBVC manpower ministers in Bophuthatswana's capital, Mmabatho, on Tuesday, according to a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday from the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf)

"The most significant aspect of the talks was a number of important decisions to streamline the administrative arrangements for the re-attestation of employment contracts

"In terms of the multilateral understanding reached by the five governments, consular representatives of the TBVC states accredited in SA will as from November 1 be able to renew the service contracts of their citizens employed in the SA," the statement said

This was provided the individuals concerned "are still working for the employers with whom their contracts were originally concluded", Secosaf added — Sapa.

New deal for migrants

Cape Times 26/9/85 200

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Streamline

"The most significant aspect of the talks was a number of important decisions to streamline the administrative arrangements for the re-attestation of employment contracts of TBVC citizens working in South Africa"

The requirement that migrant labourers must return to their home states to have their contracts stamped and renewed has been a controversial issue

"In terms of the multilateral understanding reached by the five governments, consular representatives of the TBVC states accredited in South Africa will as from November 1 be able to renew the service contracts of their citizens employed in the Republic, provided that the individuals concerned are still working for the employers with whom their contracts were originally concluded

Amended

"The exisiting labour agreements will be amended in due course to incorporate the new arrangements

"The first contract between an employer in South Africa and a citizen of one of the four states should still, as is presently the case, be attested in the employee's country of origin," Secosaf said

These arrangements were intended to facilitate the participation of citizens of the TBVC states in the labour market of South Africa, Secosaf said — Sapa

Botha tells world: Stop interfering

CAPE TIMES 27/9/85

NEW YORK. — President P W Botha yesterday warned United States businessmen that there would be a "backlash" if the international community continued its "unnecessary interference".

In an exclusive interview published yesterday by Business Week, a leading American economic and business publication, Mr Botha said: "sanctions cannot wreck us" and warned: "If the international world pushes us too far, and if they don't stop their unnecessary interference, there will be a backlash."

At the same time Mr Botha said South Africa needed foreign investment to develop "to its greatest capacity"

Mr P W Botha

Dr Chester Crocker

'Folly'

Mr Botha was interviewed on September 19 at the Union Buildings in Pretoria by Mr Jonathan Kapstein, Business Week's regional bureau chief in Brussels who formerly was based in Johannesburg.

Asked about current US pressures on South Africa, Mr Botha said. "I know of prominent American business and financial leaders who would like to stay here, and they think this pressure and US sanctions is a march of folly."

On the question of one man, one vote, he said: "One man, one vote will not work in South Africa but the principle of one man, one vote can be applied in a different way and in different structures."

Influx control

Mr Botha denied any plans to abolish the whole system of influx controls. "We must have controls," he said. "You cannot allow every man just to go and squat where he wants to squat"

However, he said the next session of Parliament would formulate legislation to reform the influx control system. He said he believed economic decentralization would relieve some of the pressure on congested urban areas

Discussing the prospects for negotiation, Mr Botha once again ruled out dealing with the African National Congress or releasing Nelson Mandela unless violence was renounced

He justified the recent raid into Botswana and responded to criticism of what the US describes as a South African commando raid on oil installations at Cabinda by saying: "We have our criticism of the US too as far as Cabinda is concerned I wonder to what extent the Cubans are being financed by way of the income through Cabinda?"

The influential US magazine took a gloomy view of the interview in an accompanying article, which said. "President P W Botha, captive of his ideology and his ruling National Party, has apparently decided to reject a chance to capture the fast-diminishing common ground for negotiation about South Africa's future."

Mr Kapstein, who interviewed Mr Botha two years ago, said he believed the State President wanted to project an image of strength

He said Mr Botha had made all his points clearly and forcefully, insisting that his own pace of reform was valid

Mr Kapstein said he believed Mr Botha had granted an interview to Business Week because he wanted to get the notion of South African self-reliance across to the decision-making community that reads the magazine.

Business Week has 860 000 subscribers and an estimated 5-million weekly readers

● Meanwhile, Austria yesterday announced economic and cultural sanctions against South Africa, including halting investments by State-owned firms, banning imports of Kruger rand coins and suspending sports contacts

A statement from the office of the Chancellor Mr Fred Sinowatz, said Austria was conforming to United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for action against South Africa.

● US Congressional sources yesterday said President Ronald Reagan's administration had formally decided to ban the importation of Kruger rands as part of a package of sanctions against South Africa

However, the architect of US policy in Southern Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, yesterday ruled out economic sanctions against Pretoria and accused some European countries of substituting moral indignation for diplomacy

Dr Crocker told reporters in Paris that President Reagan's decision to impose selective sanctions earlier this month was designed as a political signal and marked no change in basic policy,

"The president has no intention of adopting measures that would hurt or damage the South African economy or the prospects for economic growth," he said.

'Sanctimonious'

Dr Crocker said the measures represented no move away from the policy of constructive engagement and accused unnamed European countries of criticizing the policy without giving alternatives

'Should we wash our hands in sanctimonious disgust and walk away from Southern Africa and give speeches in New York the way certain countries in Europe do and do nothing else but feel sanctimonious?' he asked — Sapa-Reuter-AP

PASS LAW REFORM

Shakeout for industry

200

27/9/85

Government will have to rethink its decentralisation programme if influx control is eased in line with the recommendations of the President's Council And one of the most significant implications involves industrial land in the metropolitan areas

Some of the less popular border areas and deconcentration points could well be scrapped, in which case concessions to develop more industrial townships around the major cities is seen as inevitable

It's all *ifs and buts* at the moment and many feel that a liberalisation of the pass laws will not lead to the rush to the cities which some seem to expect Brokers and developers are thus reluctant to guess what it would mean for prices But if labour does take up its right to move more freely into the urban areas in any numbers, first to score will be holders of existing industrial rights

Against that, of course, there could be a run of new development which, in the longer term, could act as a price depressant

Rudolph Fockema, executive chairman of Gypsum Industries and former president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, agrees that the new policy raises several questions But whatever happens, he predicts the decentralisation policy will never be the same again

"More land will have to be proclaimed for industry in the established metropolitan areas I can't see any alternative," he says "People will flock to the cities in search of employment

"The belief is growing in some official circles that the bigger metropolitan areas will benefit if they are allowed to grow More people will mean more prosperity"

He feels government may continue to develop the well-established growth points, but that it may have to abandon some of the newer projects — especially those which are badly located

As Fockema says "Industrialists generally want to be as close as possible to their biggest markets"

He feels a lot will depend on the regional services councils due to be established next year Logically, they will have to control any influx of job-seekers to the urban areas, as well as the creation of new urban industrial areas

"There has to be some control," says Fockema "We cannot have shantytowns sprouting up willy-nilly around our bigger cities We may see a lowering of the initial standard of housing provided or allowed, but services such as water and sanitation have to be provided"

Pat Flanagan, MD of RMS Syfrets, sees the new deal leading to a relaxation of the strict control of industrial rights in metropolitan areas

"This is the feeling of estate agents dealing in the industrial sector," he says "Employment opportunities have to be created in the metropolitan areas to cater for local populations That's a logical reason why more industrial ground should be created to cater for them"

But Transvaal Chamber of Industries president Joe Annegarn is keen to see the decentralisation policy maintained

"I support decentralisation," he says "If we get many more factories in the metropolitan areas, it will place additional burdens on the established infrastructures Most are already straining under the weight of what they have to support

"I certainly do not want to share my infrastructure with any more industrialists than those I have to share it with now"

Annegarn says he is particularly concerned about the supply of water in the PWV area Industry cannot operate without water, he points out, and every factory imposes an additional burden on the existing supply Another drought would be catastrophic

His information is that by the end of the century another two cities the size of Johannesburg will be needed in SA

"Clearly, the size of a city like Johannesburg cannot be trebled Its boundaries and built-up areas are already touching the boundaries of neighbouring towns

"That is why the authorities are looking at areas such as Bapsfontein, which is surrounded by veld and, I believe, does not have to rely on the Vaal River catchment for its water"

But, for the moment, the Decentralisation Board is sticking to traditional policy Says chief director Coenie de Villiers "As a board we're still implementing policy as it stands We're trying to divert the development away from the main metropolitan areas

"As far as we're concerned, the decentralisation policies are working well The industrialists who have moved are, for the most part, delighted with the productivity they are getting from the locals they recruit and train

"A Republic of China industrialist tells me local workers are giving him 80% of the productivity he gets from his workers in Taiwan"

One problem in keeping track is the lack of statistics, but De Villiers says the board is computerising its data and hopes to be able to give up-to-the-minute information by early next year

Available figures, however, show that between April 1982 and March this year, 3 180 applications were received by the board And by June this year, 1 214 of those had taken physical form ■

GUIDELINES

Landmark's Nick Collins has negotiated the sale of two RMP stands fronting Main Reef Road in Selby Extension 19, Johannesburg, for R662 000 or about R115/m² The buyer is an unnamed Indian-owned company The stands are zoned Commercial 2, which allows for warehousing The sale means that 17 of the 21 stands on offer in Selby Extension 19 are now sold

Medical aid operator NBC Administrators has taken 638 m² in General Accident building, corner Simmonds and Jorissen streets, Braamfontein Net rentals are R11/m² plus R1,50 service charge and a 9% annual escalation Richard Ellis handled the letting

Richard Ellis has also signed Blakemore Morris, pension fund consultants, for 467 m² at 11 Wellington Road, Parktown, at R9,60/m².

It has let eight parking bays at R90/month in the same building

More than 30% of the space in the recently-redeveloped 94 President Street office block has been let by Landmark in a series of tenant-tailored deals Kuoni Travel has signed for 475 m² at an initial net rental of R9,50/m² plus escalations Other tenants include Trust Bank, Avis Rent-a-Car, and M Bertish & Co

Cape Town's suburban Tannery Park office complex in Rondebosch is 92% let after 18 months following a new lease with Southern Life's pensions department The rental, R12/m² for 2 000 m² and concluded by DRE, compares with R13/m² recently achieved for 150 m² and 169 m² lettings in the development

Developer Henry and Lynette Louw's restored 76 Long Street national monument building has been fully let to the Siltek computer group by Menno Brouwer at R9,50/m² for office space and R15/m² for the shops. Refurbishment of the historic Cape Town building is due for completion at the end of the month

Warning of repatriation not meant to be threat

25/10/85 STAR

Neighbouring countries which took part in sanctions against South Africa would be the first to have their migrant labourers repatriated if the economy was harmed, President Botha warned last night.

At a meeting in Springs in support of Mr Piet Coetzer, the National Party candidate in the parliamentary by-election, Mr Botha said he was not threatening any country, but pointing out facts.

If international boycotts were imposed on South African minerals, a million jobs in the Western world could be lost.

Answering a question on whether the Government would repatriate foreign workers from countries who participated in sanctions Mr Botha said that if the South African economy was harmed by such measures the Government would have no choice but to give preference to its own people.

"I am not threatening the world. I have always said sanctions are foolish and will not work. But if they do, we will give preference to South Africans and their interests. Countries like the United States and Britain and others in Europe cannot in the medium and long terms do without South African strategic minerals."

(Report by D Braun 47 Saner Street, Johannesburg.

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Warning of repatriation not meant to be 'threat'

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(Report by D Braun 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg

FM 1/11/85

FOREIGN WORKERS 200

Regional gloom

Prospects for foreign migrants seeking work in SA in future are grim — whether or not the Republic recovers from its political and economic crisis For SA's neighbours — more than struggling to create employment opportunities for their own citizens — this will mean a significant loss of income and foreign exchange, as well as difficulties with re-absorbing returning workers

This is the solemn message from University of Natal economist Alan Whiteside in a paper on "Past trends and Future Prospects for Labour Migration to SA" to be published by the South African Institute of International Affairs And it has all the more relevance in the light of President P W Botha's statements at a National Party by-election rally in Springs last week Botha made it plain that if sanctions are imposed which really hurt the economy, SA would have to give preference to its own people, and might be forced to ask neighbouring states which support sanctions to take back their workers

According to government statistics, there were 351 000 registered foreign workers in SA in 1984 Lesotho, which had 138 443 of its citizens working in the Republic, heads the list of southern African states supplying labour to SA, followed by Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola All these states are members of the Southern African Labour Commission (Salc), one of whose aims is to co-ordinate the gradual withdrawal of migrant labour from SA That may well be Salc's ambition But the economic and political realities are somewhat different

Says Whiteside "It seems that with the current economic situation in southern Africa, all the Salc countries would like to see the number of workers employed in SA remaining stable and would not object to it increasing " But whether this will be possible depends on SA's demand for labour and — all importantly — political factors

The mines are the main consumers of migrant labour in 1984 they employed 83,6% (293 000) of all foreign workers Whiteside predicts that unless there is a change of policy, the demand for mine labour will remain constant for at least the next decade, and may even increase slightly But he points out that mine managers have the ultimate say over who is hired and from where And with the increased unionisation in the mining industry, he says it is "quite likely" that the number of Basotho migrants will decrease, while the number of Mozambicans will increase "The Basotho are known to be active unionists, while Mozambicans are not," he says

In 1984, migrants employed outside the mining sector totalled 16,4% (58 000) of the foreign labour force Whiteside says demand for migrant labour in these sectors can be expected to decline steadily Political events in SA will be the key determinant of future foreign labour policy

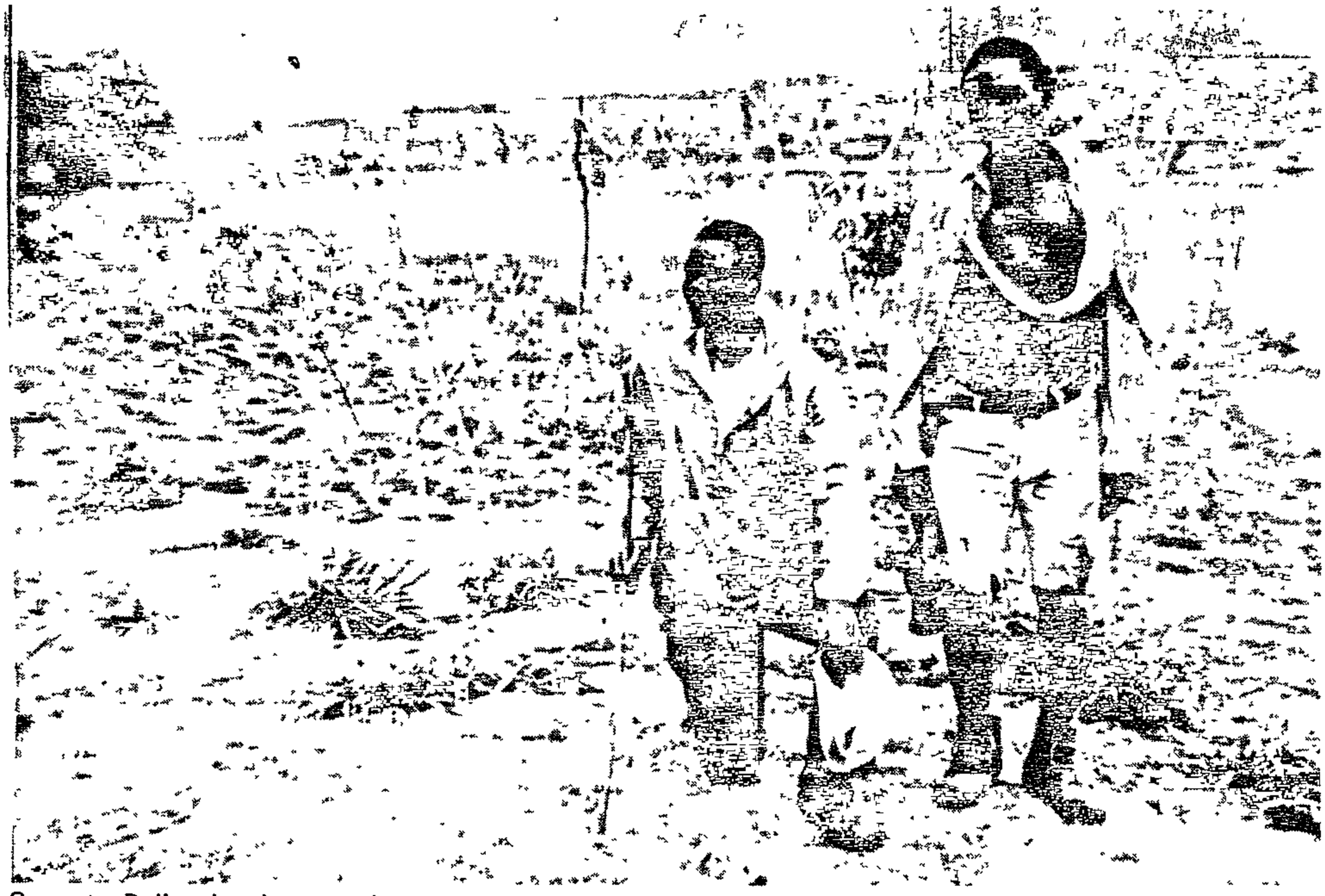
Whiteside suggests two possible scenarios for the future Each is based on different premises, but both are pessimistic The first assumes that the SA economy recovers and there is steady and peaceful political change In that case, says Whiteside

- ☐ The total number of migrants will decline in the next five years — particularly in the non-mining sectors,
- ☐ Mine recruitment will decline from 1990 on,
- ☐ Mozambique and Lesotho — the two states most dependent on SA — could be singled out for a "special relationship" with the Republic, with most of the decline occurring from the other states, and
- ☐ By 1990 all neighbouring states will have to begin re-absorbing migrant labour and employing new entrants to their labour forces This will cause major problems and, by the year 2000, the employment crisis will be yet another major problem facing the whole of the southern African continent

The second scenario envisages sanctions, disinvestment and increased political upheaval in SA These, says Whiteside, would have an "immediate negative impact" on the entire economy and unemployment within SA could be expected to rise sharply The effect on migrants might be

- ☐ An immediate decline in the number of migrants in all sectors Mining would, however, decline rather more slowly, and
- ☐ All the labour-supplying states would be adversly affected as they will have to absorb migrants and do without remittances and foreign exchange Lesotho and Mozambique would be the most severely affected ■

200 FM 1/11/85



Security Police border patrol guards Mr Fana Sibiya, left, and Enoch Ngubane photographed at the Usuthu River border between KwaZulu and Mozambique

Illegal immigrants keep border guards on the hop

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MERCURY 02/11/85

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY forces have a tough job tracking down illegal Mozambican immigrants fleeing into KwaZulu, it was learned yesterday

When a Mercury team visited sections of the 90 km Natal and Mozambique border, black security police border patrol guards told of their constant vigil for illegal immigrants entering South Africa

Special teams live along the border and patrol sections of it day and night

They said illegal immigrants in search of food and employment were crossing the border into KwaZulu in large numbers

'We arrest the Mozambicans immediately and hand them to the South African police,' said Mr Enoch Ngubane, one of two plainclothes border guards who patrol along the Usuthu River bordering Natal and Mozambique from the Ndumu nature reserve to Swaziland

Adm Ronnie Edwards of the Department of Foreign Affairs said 100 illegal immigrants were entering KwaZulu every month while between 500 and 1 000 illegal immigrants entered South Africa through its borders with Mozambique each month

He said many entered KwaZulu to shop because of the breakdown in the distribution of commodities in southern Mozambique

'The police in the area take them in for questioning and hand them to the Department of Home Affairs for repatriation,' he said The police had to be cautious because of fears that members of the ANC, Frelimo and Renamo disguised themselves as shoppers and crossed into KwaZulu

He said 29 men, women and children from Mozambique were repatriated from Ingwavuma on Tuesday last week

Border patrol guard Mr Fana Sibiya said 'Refugees cross the Usuthu River at various points depending on the flow of the river and the depth They arrive during the night and day

'Everyone we have arrested says they fled Mozambique because of the fighting there and the need for food and jobs

'They also say there is a better way of life in South Africa than in Mozambique and they don't mind being arrested because they will be given food,' Mr Sibiya said

However, he said that some refugees crossed into KwaZulu undetected, but were arrested later

Mr Sibiya said he had not heard of any terrorists being arrested by black border patrol guards

Post Focus

Pressure mounts against pass laws

200

E. POST 05/11/85

— By —
KIN BENTLEY

PRESSURE on the Government to abandon the pass law system is increasing But hardship is being caused every day that the system continues to operate

A recommendation earlier this year by the President's Council for the scrapping of influx control and the introduction of an urbanisation policy has been followed by a similar urgent call from private enterprise

In a statement released after its first meeting last week, the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, which is chaired by Mr Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, urged that the system be removed before January 31, next year

The 28-member council is comprised of such diverse and prominent South Africans as Mr F Stockenstrom, executive director of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the president of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, and Mr Harry Oppenheimer

In its statement the council said it was committed to devoting resources "in funds and time to the development of private sector proposals for a new national urbanisation policy and strategy.

"Urbanisation is necessary for further economic growth, rural revitalisation and the maximisation of our development resources for a growing population

"It is now generally acknowleged that official attempts to halt migration to cities have not worked in the free world, including SA, and that coercive attempts to control the movements of people create a wide variety of negative effects in society"

The council urged the Government to "make a commitment to the removal of influx control not later than the opening of Parliament in 1986" and expedite the development and implementaton of a new urbanisation strategy

It also called for the immediate halting of all shack demolitions, forced removals and freezes on urban growth

The pass or reference book, which every black person is forced to carry, is his security within the system — provided it is in order Most of these documents are well-worn and well-guarded

They are the symbol of a system which the State President recently vowed would soon be modified Meanwhile, they remain a black man's most treasured possession

Historically they have given rise to such actions as their symbolic burning in Sharpeville in 1960, which precipitated rioting and police shootings there A visit to the Advice Office of the Black Sash in Main Street, Port Elizabeth, recently, revealed that the pass law system is still very much alive

The office was trying to sort out the intricacies of a pass law "case" — in this instance a black person falling under Section 10(1)(d)(10)(2) of the Urban Areas Act

The affected man, a father of three who has lived and worked in PE for the greater part of the last decade — let us call him Sipho — lost his job in October last year when the East Cape Development Board did a check on the firm where he had worked as a labourer since September 1982, and found that he did not have a permit

In terms of South African morality there was nothing spectacular or newsworthy about this, because whites and often "insider blacks" — blacks with urban rights — tend to turn a blind eye or are untouched by the suffering caused by this legislation

But the fact that the Government is now being pressured from sources within "the system", including the President's Council, must be cause for some hope for people like Sipho

At the moment, if a black man has no "right" to be in an urban area, he has little chance of getting a house or a job to support a family

The Black Sash tests the system and, in order to do so, has to keep its finger on any changes made to the myriad laws governing blacks' lives To this end, the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, has circularised Advice Offices with the latest (as far as she could ascertain) interpretation of these laws

The system, which affects people who are often illiterate or semi-literate, is highly complex Sipho, an honest labourer with little education and whose mother tongue is Xhosa, is being hidebound by a rigid set of "white-made" laws, which retard him further

In her 2½-page summary of the pass laws Mrs Duncan states that the Act says simply Unless a man or woman fulfils one of four basic conditions, he or she "may not remain in any town outside the homelands for more than 72 hours"

Sipho fails to qualify for the treasured Section 10(1)(a) rights because he was not born in a "prescribed" area or town

Nor does he qualify for the next best, 10(1)(b) rights, because he has not worked continuously for 10 years in a "prescribed" area He "foolishly" did a year on the mines, disqualifying him

He is not a descendant of a person with urban rights, which would have entitled him to 10(1)(c) rights, under certain conditions

But he does qualify for the least permanent urban right, under Section 10(1)(d) — should he be able to find himself a job

(The laws are far more complex than this, but these are the basic categories)

Therefore, despite having worked in an urban area for the past decade, a spokesman for the Labour Bureau confirmed that legally, should Sipho find someone willing to employ him, he would be required to go back to his "home district" and await notification — through the government channels — allowing the "introduction into an urban area of a specific black"

He does, fortunately for him, have a tenuous foothold in the towns — a temporary permit to his shack at Motherwell

But there are countless numbers of black South Africans who are not even as fortunate as Sipho For them, at last, there seems a realistic hope that the pass laws will be amended soon

Shock Government announcement expected today

Some black miners may be repatriated

Star 11/11/85

Political Staff

The Government is expected to announce today that a number of foreign black mineworkers are to be repatriated in phases to their home countries.

The Chamber of Mines today warned the Government that losses stemming from any wholesale repatriation of foreign black workers would run into "hundreds of millions of rands" and be an economic disaster.

The warning came from Mr Clive Knobbs, chairman of the gold and uranium division of Rand Mines and current president of the Chamber of Mines.

Government sources said the decision to send miners home — "a small number — nothing that will destroy anyone's else economy" — was taken to create jobs for South African citizens

The decision was not based on retaliation for sanctions or the recent ban by the United States on the importation of Krugerrands, the sources said

They added that it remained Government policy that South Africa was the most important stabilising factor in the overall economy of Southern Africa and that sanctions applied against this country would not be met by reprisals against neighbouring countries

But South African unemployment had reached untenable levels in certain areas, and everything possible had to be done to alleviate the situation

Statement today

Minister of Manpower Mr Pietie du Plessis has declined to confirm or deny reports that South Africa plans to send home foreign workers. He is to issue a full statement on the matter today.

According to the Government's own publication, "South Africa — mainstay of Southern Africa", about 1,5 million foreign blacks work in South Africa, contributing up to half their countries' gross national product by way of remittances

In his statement, Mr Knobbs declined to comment on reports that he was informed at the weekend by Mr du Plessis that the Government had decided to go ahead with threats to cut the number of workers from surrounding countries who travelled to South Africa to find jobs

Mr Knobbs said "The Chamber of Mines has already impressed very strongly on the Government its opposition to enforced repatriations

"The backlash would be horrific — not only in economic terms but in the damage to the confidence in the entire South African mining industry at national and international level

"Production would be hit severely. Credibility would suffer There would be serious implications for the exchange rate of the rand"

According to "Disinvestment", a publication by Leadership SA, an estimated two million foreign black workers are employed in South Africa

Officially, South Africa legally employed a total of 351 260 foreign black workers on June 30 1984, according to statistics issued by the Department of Co-operation and Development The figure does not include Namibia or self-governing homelands

Remittance total

The Africa Institute of South Africa estimates in 1983 foreign workers accounted for a total of R538,2 million in deferred pay and remittances

A breakdown gave these amounts Botswana R47,6 million, Lesotho R280 million, Malawi R51,3 million, Mozambique R116,8 million, Swaziland R32,1 million, Zambia R1 million, and Zimbabwe R8,7 million

"Disinvestment" estimated the total value of wages sent home by foreign workers totalled R678 million

It should be pointed out that since 1975, when there were 646 504 foreign blacks working legally in South Africa, the number of migrant labourers from other African states has dropped by almost half

The decrease occurred as part of a long-term reduction effort by countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia which formed the Southern Africa Labour Commission to co-ordinate, reduce and finally eliminate the supply of migrant labour to South Africa

The National Union of Mineworkers, which could lose 40 percent of its membership if such expatriation moves came about, has already warned that action would be taken if such threats were carried out

Government move may provoke angry reaction

B. Day 200 11/11/85

SA plans to send home foreign blacks

PAUL BELL and LESLEY LAMBERT

GOVERNMENT intends to reduce the number of black foreign workers in South Africa. There are about 1,5-million of them.

It is understood that the decision was taken by the State Security Council after repeated warnings by President P W Botha and senior Cabinet members that government would be forced to consider such a step if the US and Europe implemented sanctions or other punitive economic measures.

The decision, which is likely to provoke an angry reaction in the US and Europe as well as from the major mining houses, could add impetus to the disinvestment campaign and decline of the rand.

Chamber of Mines president Clive Knobbs was told of the decision by Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis on Friday

Asked to confirm this, Du Plessis told *Business Day* yesterday he had "no comment whatsoever". Knobbs — who has been given the task of informing Chamber members — was not available for comment. Chamber members are expected to be informed today.

JCI chairman Gordon Waddell said he had heard of the decision on Friday and that government would also speak to other major employer bodies.

He said: "The repatriation of foreign black workers would be cause for very great concern indeed and would be against the will of most of the mining industry. It would be extremely provocative, and the last thing we want as regards our overseas relations."

A mining economist said that, according to his information, a reduction in the numbers of foreign black workers would be done in phases

According to government estimates, there are at least 1,5-million blacks from neighbouring states working in SA, of which 350 000 are legally employed here

Government's anti-disinvestment brochure, published in September, says of the legal workers. "A breakdown of the 1984 figures shows that the major countries of origin were: Lesotho (139 000), Mozambique (60 000), Malawi (30 000), Botswana (26 000) and Swaziland (17 000)."

The Chamber of Mines has put the possible loss of revenue to these states at R222m, in the event of a major repatriation of foreign mineworkers alone.

The brochure says: "More than 80% of these workers are employed by the ... mines. TEBA (the Chamber of Mines recruiting agency) estimates that about half of the (foreign miners') total earnings is remitted every year. Several of the labour supply countries derive a substantial proportion of their national income from these remittances. In 1983, they accounted for more than 50% of Lesotho's GNP."

An official estimate of the number of illegal workers in SA is 1,2-million, of whom 1 500 a day are already being repatriated.

Government says any action to cut back on foreign black workers would not be "retaliation".

"If employment opportunities were to be reduced further by extraneous forces, such as sanctions, government would be obliged to give preference to the needs of its own citizens in the labour market," the brochure says.

Govt bid to repatriate foreign miners

ARGUS 11/11/85

200

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government was expected to announce today that a limited number of foreign workers employed on South African mines would be repatriated in phases to create work for unemployed South African blacks.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said he had "no comment whatsoever" on speculation about this, but a statement was expected later.

Government sources said a decision had been taken to send home "a small number; nothing that will destroy anyone else's economy". This would create jobs for South African citizens.

"NOT RETALIATION"

The decision was in no way based on any retaliation for sanctions or for the recent ban on Krugerrand gold coins imposed by the United States, the sources said.

It remained Government policy that South Africa was the most important stabilising factor in the overall economy of Southern Africa and that sanctions applied against this country would not be met by reprisals against blacks in neighbouring countries, the sources added.

South African unemployment, however, had reached untenable levels in certain areas and everything possible had to be done to alleviate the situation.

Mr Clive Knobbs, president of the Chamber of Mines, said a move to repatriate the foreign workers employed on South African gold mines could be most ill-advised.

According to Government estimates, there are at least 1,5 million blacks from neighbouring states working in South Africa, of whom 350 000 are employed here legally.

Govt repeats threat to foreign workers

(200) Mercury 12/09/85

Ormande Pollok

CAPE TOWN—The Government has repeated its warning that it will be forced to repatriate foreign black workers if sanctions, boycotts or disinvestment are successfully applied against South Africa.

Manpower Minister, Mr P T C du Plessis, said in a statement yesterday the Government was making contingency plans and that those who favoured action against South Africa would have to take the blame if the Government was forced to implement them

He emphasised that no decision had been taken to send any foreign workers home yet and that if any were, it should not be seen as a retaliatory step against neighbouring countries

South Africa's first duty was to provide jobs for its own citizens

It was an irrefutable fact that South Africa was the economic mainstay of southern Africa

Preference

It played a positive and constructive role in the region but its ability to continue doing so depended entirely on economic stability, development and growth within its own borders

'The application of sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment against South Africa could have a detrimental effect on economic and industrial development in this country and consequently on the avilability and expansion of job opportunities,' he said

'Since charity begins at home, the Government has no option but to give preference to the needs of its own citizens as regards job opportunities'

The Government had stated on various occasions that it did not want to harm the economies of its neighbours, he said However, it had a major responsibility to its own people

This attitude was in line with the policy of other countries who had substantialy reduced the number of foreign workers in times of domestic unemployment

Reducing the number of foreign workers required careful planning to minimise personal hardship and to ensure continuity and stability in the sectors affected

Editorial

'The Government is consequently consulting the various major employers of foreign workers to devise contingency plans should sanctions and disinvestment necessitate the repatriation of foreign workers,' said Mr du Plessis

'The instigators and proponents of sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment should accept the blame and carry the moral responsibility for the resulting hardship of millions,' he said

The Government took the strongest exception to the statements and innuendo in a business newspaper editorial yesterday that South Africa was deliberately trying to hurt the economies of Lesotho and Mozambique by way of punitive action

The newspaper should know that it was impossible to contain the negative effects of sanctions and disinvestment to the people or area of South Africa alone

The interdependence of the economies of southern African states made this impossible

Consultations only, says Minister

'No immediate plans to repatriate workers'

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

There were no immediate plans to repatriate large numbers of foreign workers summarily, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday

However, in a clear warning to the international community that South Africa would probably have to resort to such action in the event of damaging trade sanctions, Mr du Plessis revealed that contingency plans were being drawn up and that consultations on their possible implementation had taken place and would continue

He was reacting to reports that the State Security Council had recommended the phased return of South Africa's 1,5 million guest workers to their home countries

Mr du Plessis said contingency planning was essential as part of the Government's overall long- and short-term strategy for relieving unemployment in the face of disinvestment, sanctions and boycotts

"The Government is monitoring the effect of sanctions and disinvestment constantly, especially with regard to the labour situation, and it is obliged to consider contingency plans to deal with a possible deteriorating in unemployment," he said in a statement released in Pretoria

"Since charity begins at home, the Government has no option but to give preference to the needs of its own citizens

"This is in no way a retaliatory measure against neighbouring states The Government has stated clearly on various occasions that in the case of sanctions, boycotts or disinvestment being successfully applied against South Africa, it does not want to retaliate by harming the economies and the people of other countries.

"However, it has a major responsibility towards its own people This attitude is in line with the policy of other countries which have reduced the numbers of foreign workers during times of domestic unemployment substantially."

Mr du Plessis added that reductions in the number of foreign workers required careful planning to minimise personal hardship to individuals

NUM threatens national strike if Govt acts

By Mike Siluma

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) warned yesterday it might call a national strike if the Government implemented its plan to repatriate foreign black mineworkers.

Responding to the Government's disclosure that it was working on a "contingency plan" for possible repatriation, an NUM spokesman said that at its congress in Welkom in August, the union had warned the Government it would be seeking confrontation with miners if it carried out its "provocative" threat.

The congress had decided to call a national strike if the Government proceeded with the repatriation of foreign miners, he said.

The spokesman added that the NUM would seek an urgent meeting with the Chamber of Mines to discuss the issue. The union's executive committee would meet shortly.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said the repatriation of foreign workers would cause suffering to people who were completely innocent because the workers were not responsible for boycotts and sanctions against South Africa.

Repatriation: Lesotho on tenterhooks

Political Correspondent

The Lesotho Government was on tenterhooks yesterday after reports that the South African Government had decided to repatriate its foreign labour force, Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal said.

Mr Soal, who was in Maseru on a fact-finding and goodwill visit, said a scheduled meeting with the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, had been abruptly cancelled because of "the crisis"

Another senior Minister told Mr Soal's delegation that R650 million of the country's R700 million budget was derived from remittances from its citizens working in South Africa

Of the 350 000 foreign blacks legally employed in South Africa in 1984, 139 000 were from Lesotho

● The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) warned yesterday it might call a national strike if the Government implemented the repatriation plan

● See Page 4

Repatriation threat to workers

(200)

12/11/85

SOWETAN

THE Government yesterday said it had no immediate plan or desire to repatriate foreign black workers in South Africa, but said repatriation was a possibility "in the face of disinvestment, sanctions and boycotts".

"Since charity begins at home, the Government has no option but to give preference to the needs of its own citizens as regards job opportunities," Manpower Minister Mr Pieter du Plessis said in a statement from Pretoria.

In reaction to a report in *Business Day* yesterday that up to 1.5 million workers stood to be sent back to the neighbouring countries, Mr du Plessis said:

The Government is constantly monitoring the effect of sanctions and disinvestment, especially as regards the labour situation, and is obliged to consider contingency plans to deal with a possible deteriorating situation in unemployment.

"There is no immediate plan or desire to summarily repatriate large numbers of foreign workers.

"Contingency planning in this regard is, however, essential as part of the Government's overall long and short term strategy for relieving unemployment in the face of disinvestment, sanctions and boycotts."

The threat of repatriation is provocative and will not go unchallenged, said Mr Marcel Golding, publicity officer of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday.

At our special congress held in August this year it was pointed out that the State President and his Government were seeking a confrontation with the mineworkers with their threat of repatriation," said Mr Golding.

He said the congress resolved that should the Government proceed with the "ill-advised policy" the union would have "no option but to call a national strike of all the mines until the policy is reversed".

The general secretary of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union, Mr Phandelani Nefolochodwe, said: "We view the threat in a very serious light, and regard it as a threat to all blacks."

Most of the labourers who could be repatriated are mineworkers, a large percentage coming from Mozambique and Lesotho, sources in industry said.

"This is in no way a retaliatory measure against neighbouring states," Mr du Plessis said, adding that the Government takes the strongest exception to a *Business Day* editorial which said the Government was deliberately trying to hurt the economies of Mozambique and Lesotho. — Sapa

Burst pipe provides fun

RESIDENTS in Zola township, Soweto, have been having water problems since Saturday. And yesterday when council technicians came, they fidgeted with the pipes — and one of the pipes burst. For these children it was fun as they frolicked in the water.

PIC LEN KUMALO

Cape Times 12/11/85

Repatriation: NUM threat to call strike

From WINNIE GRAHAM

JOHANNESBURG — The 200 000-strong National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has threatened to call a national strike at all mines if the government makes good its threat to repatriate black mineworkers to their home countries.

The strike decision was taken in August this year when the union called a congress in Welkom to discuss the possibility of repatriation.

The press officer of the NUM, Mr Marcel Golding, said in a statement yesterday that virtually all its members were "migratory workers" who came from neighbouring countries such as Lesotho, Botswana and Malawi, as well as the independent homelands such as Transkei and Ciskei.

From Pretoria the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has issued a statement reiterating that the government has "no immediate plans or desire to summarily repatriate large numbers of foreign workers".

The statement adds, however, that contingency planning is essential as part of government strategy for relieving unemployment in the face of disinvestment, sanctions and boycotts.

"The government is consequently consulting with various major employers of foreign workers to devise contingency plans should sanctions and disinvestment necessitate the repatriation of foreign workers.

"The government regrets this possible action has to be considered. It should, however, be stressed that this action has been forced on the South African Government by those who favour sanctions and disinvestment without having regard for the detrimental effect on innocent people and without having researched the destabilizing effect on the economies of black Southern African states."

The statement adds that since charity begins at home, the government has no option but to give preference to the needs of its own citizens as regards job opportunities.

'Reliance'

The president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Clive Knobbs, said yesterday he was pleased to note the government was not planning summarily to repatriate foreign black workers.

He said "Given the mining industry's heavy reliance on more than 210 000 foreign workers and their dependence on the mines for employment, any large-scale repatriation would be severely disruptive socially, economically and politically".

● According to "Disinvestment", a publication by Leadership SA, an estimated two million foreign black workers are employed in South Africa.

Officially, South Africa legally employed a total of 351 260 foreign black workers on June 30, 1984, according to statistics issued by the Department of Co-operation and Development. The figure does not include SWA/Namibia or the homelands.

Last-resort plans to send migrant workers home

Political Staff

THERE were no immediate plans to summarily repatriate large numbers of foreign workers, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday

However, in a clear warning to the international community that South Africa would probably have to resort to such action in the event of damaging trade sanctions, Mr du Plessis revealed that contingency plans were being drawn up and that consultations had and would continue to take place on their possible implementation

He was reacting to reports that the State Security Council had recommended the phased return of South Africa's 1,5 million migrant workers to their home countries

Mr Pietie du Plessis

Mr du Plessis said contingency planning was essential in the Government's overall long and short-term strategy for relieving unemployment in the face of disinvestment, sanctions and boycotts

"The Government is constantly monitoring the effect of sanctions and disinvestment, especially with regard to the labour situation, and it is obliged to consider contingency plans to deal with a possible deteriorating situation in unemployment," he said in a statement released in Pretoria

"Since charity begins at home, the Government has no option but to give preference to the needs of its own citizens as regards job opportunities

"This is in no way a retaliatory measure against neighbouring states The Government has clearly stated on various occasions that in the case of sanctions, boycotts or disinvestment being successfully applied against South Africa, it does not want to retaliate by harming the economies and the people of other Southern African countries

"However, it has a major responsibility towards its own people"

Mr du Plessis added that reductions in the number of foreign workers required careful planning in order to minimise personal hardship to individuals and to ensure continuity and stability regarding the labour situation in the sectors affected

Devise plans

The Government was consequently consulting major employers of foreign workers to devise contingency plans should sanctions and disinvestment necessitate repatriation

All parties involved would be kept informed, he said

Picture DANA le ROUX, The Argus

These two young rock kestrels are safe after being rescued from a neon-sign at the Rietvlei centre in Milnerton. With the birds is Miss Louise Lombard of Muizenberg.

Their parents had nested on the inappropriate and rather flashy site and when workmen moved in to replace the 10m sign, building manager Mr Bill Stanbury, who has been watching the kestrels breed for seven or eight years, intervened to ensure their safety.

The workmen removed the chicks in spite of vicious attacks from the parent birds.

AWS secretary Mr Ulrich Schäfer then collected the chicks and took them to the World of Birds.

When the workmen finally removed the sign they found another two chicks which are also being sent to the Hout Bay sanctuary.

It will be at least six weeks before the birds are sufficiently trained to fend for themselves so that they can be released, according to World of Birds owner Walter Mangold.

ARGUS 12/11/85

200

NUM warns of strike over repatriation

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The 180 000-member National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) warned it might call a national strike if the Government implemented its plan to repatriate foreign black mineworkers

Responding to the Government's disclosure that it was working on a "contingency plan" for the possible repatriation of black mineworkers, an NUM spokesman said such an act by the Government would not be taken lightly by the union

He said that at its congress in Welkom in August the union warned the Government it would be seeking confrontation with miners if it carried out its "provocative" threat

The spokesman added that the NUM would seek an urgent meeting with the Chamber of Mines to discuss the issue

● The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on Finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said the repatriation of foreign workers would cause suffering for people who were completely innocent, because the workers were not responsible for boycotts and sanctions against South Africa

BUSINESS DAY Tuesday November 12 ...

Business Day

Pietieful

200

MANPOWER Minister Pietie du Plessis certainly botched up the black foreign worker repatriation issue He has egg on his face and he deserves it Moreover his attack on *Business Day* was both unwarranted and inaccurate

We have no doubt whatsoever that on Friday when Du Plessis called in the Chamber of Mines president he was carrying out the orders of the State Security Council (SSC) to start the repatriation process

On Sunday he was telephoned at his farm somewhere in the bush and told what *Business Day* intended to print If all that the SSC intended was a contingency plan for some distant post-sanctions reprisal he was given ample opportunity to say so He would say only no comment and refused to be drawn into any discussion on the matter

Why, in any event was a contingency plan needed? Our main trading partners have not imposed stringent sanctions against us We pointed this out yesterday Nor if Finance Minister Barend du Plessis is to be believed should unemployment rise thus making worse the threat to jobs for locals that foreign labour might represent For he has repeatedly said that we will have 3% growth next year

Indeed as the recession deepens it might be to the advantage of the economy that foreign workers are employed on the mines if they are prepared to work for lower wages than local blacks It would mean a more efficient economy and consequently a faster return to prosperity for all

Business Day has consistently argued that sanctions against South Africa would have harsh consequences for both black South Africans and the citizens of neighbouring states that are heavily dependent upon this country For heaven's sake Pietie can't you read English? Of all newspapers to accuse of supporting sanctions you have chosen the wrong one

We have, however pointed out just as often that the recent deepening of the recession rise in inflation and debasement of the currency have done much more to impoverish this region than the sanctions now in operation And the blame for that rests squarely with P W Botha It is entirely due to him that the rand is worth $0 38c and no $0.60c

Fortunately good sense has prevailed Government has stepped down, even if rather ungraciously But it says a great deal about the present style of government the last minute avoidance of blunder Next time P W and Pietie might not be so lucky Next time *Business Day* might not be on hand (metaphorically speaking) to catch the rand when it is about to tumble not to mention all the other costs that this foolhardiness would have brought upon us

Chamber opposes repatriation plan

(200) B. Day

Govt backs down on foreign miners

12/11/85

● DU PLESSIS

GOVERNMENT has backtracked on its decision to begin repatriating black foreign workers after stiff opposition from the mining industry

This was clear from yesterday's statement by Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis that Pretoria had "no immediate plan or desire to summarily repatriate large numbers of foreign workers"

This follows yesterday's disclosure by *Business Day* that government was about to implement a repatriation plan

Du Plessis confirmed, nevertheless, that repatriation remained a possibility

He said "Contingency planning in this regard is, however, essential as part of government's overall long and short-term strategy for relieving unemployment in the face of disinvestment, sanctions and boycotts"

He added "Government is consulting the various major employers of

PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

foreign workers in order to devise contingency plans should sanctions and disinvestment necessitate the repatriation of foreign workers

"Consultations have taken place and will continue with all parties involved in regard to the nature and contents of such contingency plans and their implementation, if and when it becomes necessary"

Chamber of Mines president Clive Knobbs said he was pleased to note that government was not planning summary repatriation

"Given the mining industry's heavy reliance on more than 210 000 foreign workers, and their dependence on the industry for employment, any large-scale repatriation would be severely disruptive — socially, economically and politically," he said

Knobbs refused to disclose any details of the nature of his discussions with Du Plessis last Friday

Other sources told *Business Day* that government had, in fact, decided to go ahead with a repatriation plan. It is known that.

☐ The State Security Council had recommended to Cabinet the repatriation of black foreign workers,

☐ President P W Botha took the decision — probably in Cabinet, and

☐ Du Plessis was charged with its implementation

Du Plessis is understood to have put the decision to the Chamber, which immediately and vigorously attacked it, pointing out the serious consequences it would have for the industry and the country

The sources said that, as a result of the Chamber's resistance at the meeting as well as *Business Day's* disclosure yesterday that a repatriation plan was afoot, government had backed off

Du Plessis, in a long statement in which

● **Editorial Comment Page 8.**

he attacked *Business Day*, said yesterday "It is an irrefutable fact that South Africa is the economic mainstay of southern Africa

"South Africa plays a positive and constructive role in southern Africa and its ability to continue doing so depends entirely on economic stability and economic development and growth within its own borders

"The application of sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment against South Africa could have a detrimental effect on economic and industrial development in this country and consequently on the availability and expansion of job opportunities

"Government is constantly monitoring the effect of sanctions and disinvestment especially as regards the labour situation, and is obliged to consider contingency plans to deal with a possible deteriorating situation in unemployment

"Since charity begins at home, government has no option but to give preference to the needs of its own citizens as regards job opportunities

"This is in no way a retaliatory measure against neighbouring states

"Government has clearly stated on various occasions that in the case of sanctions, boycotts or disinvestment being successfully applied against South Africa it does not want to retaliate by harming the economies and the people of other southern African countries

"It however has a major responsibility toward its own people

"This attitude is, in fact, in line with the policy of other countries which have substantially reduced the numbers of foreign workers during times of domestic unemployment

"Reductions in the numbers of foreign

● To Page 2

P.T.O.

ads and much ground. On February 26 the gold while importers should take cover.

Govt backs down

12/11/85 Business Day

From Page 1

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"The instigators and proponents of sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment should thus accept the blame and carry the moral responsibility for the resulting hardship of millions

"The government also takes the strongest exception to the statements and innuendo in the *Business Day* editorial of November 11, namely that South Africa is now deliberately trying to hurt the economies of Lesotho and Mozambique by way of punitive actions

"*Business Day* should know that it is impossible to contain the negative effects of sanctions and disinvestment to the people or area of South Africa alone.

"The interdependence of the economies of southern African states makes that impossible.

"*Business Day* would do much better to convey the message of South Africa's desire and actions to play a constructive role in southern Africa than to accuse it of unsubstantiated aggressive acts against its neighbours.

"That newspaper should also, for the sake of fairness and the benefit of its readership, inform them of the negative, if not destructive effects of sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment.

"It should join the circle of patriotic South Africans and tell the world of the inhuman suffering which will be inflicted upon millions of blacks — not only in South Africa, but also in other southern African countries — should sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment prevent South Africa from continuing to supply job opportunities to citizens of its neighbouring states

"Disregarding these irrefutable facts and at the same time accusing government of deliberate provocative acts is not only unfair, it is tantamount to dishonesty.

Business Day has consistently opposed sanctions for the very reasons pointed out by Du Plessis

● DU PLESSIS

Govt backs down on foreign miners

12/11/87

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PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

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● To Page 2

P.T.O.

repatriated

NUM threatens national strike if blacks are

B-Day 12/4/85

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

THE National Union of Mineworkers says it will call a national strike on all mines if government repatriates foreign black workers.

A NUM spokesman said the union had resolved to do so at its August congress soon after government first issued the threat.

He added that government was seeking a confrontation with mineworkers by threatening to repatriate them.

The threat was "provocative" and would not go unchallenged.

The NUM has called for an urgent meeting with the Chamber of Mines to discuss the situation.

The Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) said government's threat was another indication that it was reactionary, insensitive and failing to address the country's real problems.

Economic pressure on government was intended to dismantle apartheid and repatriation of foreign workers would not solve SA's ills.

Cusa said there had been an increasing number of immigrants.

Therefore white immigration should cease and job opportunities made available to all South Africans.

Geoff Verschoor, an industrial relations lecturer at the Wits Business School, said repatriation would be an "extremely dangerous action" because SA had relied on foreign labour for a long time.

Many foreign workers saw themselves as permanent employees and were members of SA unions.

He said trade unions would react strongly and vociferously if repatriation went ahead. Trade unions were likely to be united in taking some action on this issue, particularly at a time when they were about to launch the superfederation of unions.

"Such a step by government would provide a significant launching issue for the superfederation and I think there is enough feeling among most workers to unite under this banner," Verschoor said.

"Government's argument that it needs to provide employment for its own people is one which will have emotional appeal for whites. But blacks will not respond to this because they have a long history of migrant labour and would see this as a purely retaliatory action."

Foreign migrant workers see SA as a source of income and it is likely that they would still try to move into the informal economy which could create tremendous problems instead of solving them.

Foreign-worker cuts nothing new — Sash

(200) Star 5/11/85

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The Government has been steadily reducing the numbers of foreign workers in South Africa for years, the President of Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday.

Reacting to the announcement that the Government was drawing up contingency plans to send black guest workers back to their home countries, Mrs Duncan said that in the past decade there had been an enormous decrease in the number of foreign workers.

In 1974 there were [illegible] foreign workers employed in the country and in 1980 according to Government figures this had fallen to 250 000. In 1985 there were close on 500 000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

The authorities had tightened the restrictions on foreign workers steadily over the years. For example, people from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland once carried South African reference books and were treated almost as if they were South Africans.

In 1965, they had to take out passports, but these could be issued by the representatives of their governments in South Africa.

This was further tightened with the requirement that foreigners should go to their countries of origin to have their passports renewed and the stipulation that re-entry visas had to be issued before they could return to South Africa.

Another restriction was the denial of permanent residence to any foreign black person, so that the maximum anyone could stay was five years.

(200) FM 15/11/85

nomically and politically," Knobbs says.

Government's moves have drawn stinging response from the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). The NUM states that at a special congress held earlier this year a resolution was adopted that if government gave effect to its threat to repatriate foreign workers, the union would have no option but to call a national mine strike.■

(200) FM 15/11/85

FOREIGN WORKERS

Preparing the boot

Government has decided to give real substance to its stated threat that it will retaliate against the threat of intensified sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment campaigns by repatriating foreign workers

Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis confirmed this week that consultations have taken place — and will continue — with a number of major employers of foreign workers to devise contingency plans should sanctions and disinvestment necessitate their repatriation Du Plessis stated that planning of this nature is essential as part of government's overall long- and short-term strategy for relieving unemployment in SA in the face of disinvestment, sanctions and boycotts

At the same time he vigorously denied that government has any immediate plans to summarily repatriate large numbers of foreign workers He also stressed that if these measures are ever implemented, they would in no way be intended as retaliation against SA's neighbours "The instigators and proponents of sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment should thus accept the blame and carry the moral responsibility for the resulting hardship of millions," Du Plessis said

According to government spokesmen, there are about 1,5m foreign workers employed in SA Of these, only 350 000 are employed legally

Employer bodies that have already been consulted by government are the Chamber of Mines and the SA Agricultural Union (Saau) It is understood that the talks with Saau have largely centred on illegal workers

The chamber's reaction to government's initiatives has been less than enthusiastic Chamber president Clive Knobbs tells the *FM* that his organisation has always enjoyed autonomy in deciding where to recruit its labour Says Knobbs "We have always regarded that as an important right We would not like to see that infringed"

Vulnerable

Knobbs points out that at one stage foreign workers accounted for about 80% of the mining industry's labour force but that this has been reduced to about 45% now "We thought it was a good thing to bring South Africans into the industry We also realised that we could become very vulnerable if we become too dependent on any one foreign state for labour We are much happier with the labour mix now and there have not been attempts to reduce the foreign labour component in the industry much further in the last few years," he says

Knobbs acknowledges that unemployment in SA is serious But he says the mining industry has a long-standing relationship with foreign workers, many of whom have vital skills and expertise "You cannot take that away overnight," he says He also expresses doubts that it will be an easy task to replace foreign workers as there is a stigma attached to mining work among many black South Africans

"Given the mining industry's heavy reliance on more than 210 000 foreign workers, and their dependence on the industry for employment, any large-scale repatriation would be severely disruptive socially, eco-

Manpower Minister Du Plessis . . . planning essential

'Stop forced removal now' says Rosholt

Cape Times 16/11/85

JOHANNESBURG — A call for influx control and forced removals in South Africa to be brought to an end immediately was made yesterday by Mr Mike Rosholt, executive chairman of Barlow Rand

Addressing the Financial Mail's investment conference here, he said these should be the first measures to be removed as proof that the government was serious about its commitment to do away with discrimination

The government should also aim at reducing the current "completely unacceptable" level of unemployment and to restore the value of the rand to a realistic level

Economic targets

More specific economic targets which needed to be addressed were

● A considerable cutback in the public sector's "intolerable" share of the national economic cake "It is insufficiently appreciated, particularly by government, how significantly corporate reinvestible funds have decreased over the past few years in the wake of very much higher interest rates, increased taxation, reduced tax incentives and continuing high inflation," Mr Rosholt said

● Broadening of the export base This will mean having to concentrate more on manufactured products "This will call for a re-think by government on export incentives, and for a planned and systematic reduction of inflation"

● Real progress by the private sector in achieving black advancement and by the government in the long overdue implementation of its commitments to encourage small business — a traditional provider of new employment

● The adoption by government of a more rational policy on protection of local industry against unfair import competition

Discussing the need for dialogue between black and white leaders in South Africa, Mr Rosholt said there was a big problem in the inflexible positions being taken up by most politicians, both black and white

Preconditions

"I believe that concerned South Africans of all races are distressed at the many preconditions articulated by leadership before negotiations can commence"

On influx control and the pass laws, Mr Rosholt said "Overseas experience over many years points quite definitely to the fact that urbanization is inevitable and irreversible and that it cannot be halted artificially"

Regarding forced removals, he said they had probably caused more harm to inter-group relations and South Africa's overseas reputation than any other measure. "Future removals by force, direct or indirect, cannot be countenanced under any circumstances" — Sapa

Repatriation sets mines and government at odds

LAST week's clash between government and the mining industry over the repatriation of foreign black miners indicates a growing confrontation between the two over their differing long-term strategic interests, writes Political Correspondent PAUL BELL

OBSERVERS believe that government, despite protestations that its plans are contingent on the application of economic anti-apartheid measures by the West has 'a hidden agenda' for the removal of foreign blacks — who number 1,5-million — from South Africa

They say that while the threat of disinvestment and limited economic anti-apartheid measures adopted by Western countries — on which government has pegged its repatriation threat — may be factors in government thinking they are essentially a shorter-term, coincidental hook

They believe government and the State Security Council may see several long-term advantages in the repatriation of foreign black workers, apart from any easing of the domestic unemployment problem

They see repatriation as a key factor in the relationship of government, the mining industry and the neighbouring states, and one which government is determined to use in exerting pressure on the other two

Repatriation would put enormous strains on the neighbouring economies and, possibly, crush some It would lead to severe social, economic and political dislocation in those countries

Destabilisation

It therefore constitutes the most powerful destabilisation weapon in SA's arsenal should it opt for some serious arm-twisting in persuading its neighbours that they must, for example argue against sanctions in the forums of the Commonwealth or the UN or sign non-aggression pacts

The most recent comprehensive International Labour Office (ILO) study of migrant labour in the subcontinent published in January and considered to be base-line source material on the subject for both the mining industry and government says migrant labour in the post-Nkomati era appears to have become a potential bargaining weapon through which SA might extract concessions or reward compliance

It says "The employment of foreign blacks will become more of a political issue than an economic one in the eyes of the SA government and is likely to feature prominently in the development of regional relationships

"This had led to the ironic situation wherein both the Chamber of Mines and the migrant-sending states in composite share the similar objective of stability

Lesotho — which would bear the brunt — trembled this week at the prospect of losing 139 000 mine jobs And Mozambique — whose relations with SA have returned to their pre-Nkomati low and which has 60 000 workers on the mines — will also have been deeply concerned

Industry sources say government may believe repatriation would rid SA of an internal potentially destabilising political presence in that blacks from independent states — although their position is relatively precarious — provide their co-workers with a free lesson in political liberation

The threat of repatriation would also force the West to consider administering massive injections of development aid to SA's neighbours without which these countries could dissolve into chaos that would thoroughly jeopardise Western influence in the region

A 1979 ILO study which laid the groundwork for the update of last January estimated the costs of supporting displaced migrants in their home countries through a UN fund at a minimum of $3bn spread over 23 years

That sum would be much greater now, and would do no more than support the economic status quo of these countries without addressing fundamental development problems and other areas of reliance on SA

The 1979 study was done as the basis for a recommendation that migrant-sending countries withdraw their labour The January study makes it clear that the prospects, firstly for massive funding from abroad, and secondly for achieving any unity of purpose among the migrant-sending countries, are minimal. In other words SA's neighbours are more exposed than ever

Regarding SA's economic dominance of its neighbours, Pretoria plays both sides of the street extolling the benefits of a co-operative relationship but equally reminding the Frontline states and the West of the massive price of resistance to Pretoria's will

Then there is the mining industry — the single largest economic force on the sub-continent, supporting up to 6-million people directly and indirectly through the employment of 600 000 black workers, of whom 210 000 are drawn from the neighbouring states

Observers believe last Friday's shouting match between the chamber and government was a surface eruption caused by the pressure of subterranean, conflicting long-term strategies on both sides

Driving Force

Government's recent clash with the business group which visited the ANC in Lusaka may be another manifestation of the tension as mining quietly re-asserts its political clout

The driving force behind that visit was Anglo American, indicating observers say, a realistic assessment by the corporation that its long-term strategic interests lie in the promotion of political change and the development of a *modus vivendi* in any future relationship between mining and a black majority government

At the same time the chamber is concerned that the repatriation of foreign miners would impose serious strains on its credibility as an employer possibly lead to strikes outbreaks of violence and destruction of productive equipment, disrupt traditional sources of labour supply and skills — which, in terms of foreign labour employment practice, would affect Anglo and Rand Mines in particular — and damage wage-cost structures

Government, faced with the political and financial penalties it would have incurred, had it pressed on with its repatriation plan, has lowered its stick for now

Church told: Minister to those in 'monstrous' hostels

200

20/11/85 Star

By Tembi Mbobo

The need for ministration to hostel dwellers was discussed yesterday at a National Consultation Seminar on Hostel Ministry held at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre in Roodepoort

At the beginning of the three-day seminar, attended by ministers and church workers from different denominations in Cape Town, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Durban and other areas, life in single-sex hostels and problems experienced by hostel dwellers were examined

In an introductory lecture, the Rev Joe Seoka of the St Hilda's Anglican Church in Senaoane, Soweto, told delegates there was a great need for the ministry of the church to be involved in the workplace and in hostels

He said the need would be even more significant with the celebration of the 100th year since the discovery of gold and, simultaneously, the introduction of single-sex hostels

"There is no justification for the Church not to be involved in the workplace and hostels," said Mr Seoka

"The problem that is clear to all Christians is that ministers of the Gospel are trained and prepared to care for the spiritual needs of people.

"The ministry has been caught in the life of 'settled families' and hostel dwellers are seen as outsiders As a result, the Church is alienated from them

"Today, the Church in the countryside is seen to be doing little for migrants and their families It seems to be more interested in those who are within reach, with fewer problems and capable of paying their dues.

"The single-sex hostels are still big 'monsters' that the clergy rejects, in spite of the fact that some of the congregants are living inside those hostels," Mr Seoka said

Mr Seoka said it was only in the mining industry that the Church had some involvement and, because of this, there were some resultant structural changes

He said many people had lost hope in churches as a result of being neglected by the Church

The feeling that the Church was irrelevant must be stopped by its involvement in socio-political life and the struggle of the people of God, he said

Number of foreign workers steadily decreasing

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The government has been steadily reducing the numbers of foreign workers in South Africa for years, the president of Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said today.

Reacting to the announcement that the Government was drawing up contingency plans to send black guest workers back to their home countries, Mrs Duncan said that in the last decade there had been an enormous decrease in the number of foreign labourers

In 1974 there were 597 000 foreign workers legally in the country and in 1985 according to Government figures this had fallen to 350 000 In 1965 there were close on 690 000

TIGHTENED

Many people had come to the Black Sash advice office for assistance over the years she said

The authorities had steadily tightened the restrictions on foreign workers over the years For example, people from the BSL countries (Botswana Lesotho and Swaziland) used to carry South African reference books and were treated almost as if they were South Africans

In 1965 they were required to take out passports but these could be issued by the representatives of their governments in South Africa

This was further tightened with the requirement that foreigners should go to their countries of origin to have their passports renewed and the need to have re-entry visas issued before they could return to South Africa

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20/11/85 The Star Thursday

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Migrant labourers face social evils, ministers are told

200

By Tembi Mbobo

One of the major problems of the migratory labour system in South Africa — the disruption of family life — was highlighted at yesterday's National Consultation on Hostel Ministry at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre in Roodepoort

The seminar aimed to make church ministers more committed to ministering to hostel dwellers in single-sex hostels Clergy and church workers from throughout the country attended the second day of the seminar yesterday

One of the delegates, Miss Nomabelu Mvambo told delegates that research studies conducted in Durban hostels had shown some of the problems experienced by inmates in hostels were.

- Workers frequently forgot about their families at home and took common-law wives in the cities
- There was a great deal of promiscuity, alcoholism and prostitution at hostels. People were de-humanised by the system and began to live like animals
- The surroundings of many hostels were sordid
- Some hostels were built on a vast and inhuman scale In one case more than 10 000 workers lived together
- There was a great deal of violence in these hostels and frequently over weekends people were killed
- Sometimes what were described as visitors quarters, where husbands could accommodate their wives on short visits turned out to be permanent brothels
- There was a lack of recreational facilities.
- Migrant workers did not feel welcome or part of the community

CAPITALISM

Church ministers should find the correct type of ministry needed by hostel dwellers to correct and eradicate the social evils resulting from these conditions

The migrant labour system was a product of apartheid and capitalism and to bring it to an end something needed to be done about apartheid and capitalism, Miss Mvambo said.

She added that the Church did not have chaplains to minister to migrant workers because of capitalist ideology.

Development boards to go?

ARGUS 22/11/83

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Development boards including the Natalia Development Board which have been the centre of controversy for years, could be expected to be scrapped if the government goes ahead with the dropping of influx control

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development said yesterday that a government inquiry into the President's Council recommendations for the scrapping of influx control was still under way and it could be some months before a final decision was made

ORDERLY URBANISATION

The President s Council report recommended a system of orderly urbanisation of blacks to replace the influx control laws which have brought international disapproval because of the resettlement programmes attached to them

However, government sources say it is likely that the major thrust of the President's Council report will be accepted and this would lead to the demise of the development boards whose main task has been the policing of the influx control legislation

EMPLOYMENT, BREWING

Other functions of the boards such as employment and brewing of beer would be left to private enterprise while housing would become a task of the regional services councils

Regional services councils have already been given the task of improving housing standards for blacks

ARG 22/11/85 200

Influx control dismal failure, says Nat MP

Political Correspondent

INFLUX control has "failed dismally" and steps should be taken to redress ills caused by it, says Mr André van der Walt, National Party MP for Bellville

Addressing the Institute of Citizenship in Cape Town, Mr Van der Walt said there should be a social reconstruction programme in the Peninsula.

Influx control had failed because an outdated ideological instrument was applied to regulate a pure economic process, he said.

The debate should not be on whether there should be influx control but on how the consequences of urbanisation in a First and Third World situation were going to be handled

Crossroads was a living monument to the failure of the present influx control system The total legal black population of the greater Peninsula was in the region of 230 000 and the illegal population was 250 000, he said

Mr André van der Walt

Among the steps for social reconstruction suggested by Mr van der Walt were the recognition of people's legal right to remain in the area The 18 months dispensation should be converted into permanent status.

Permanency would be an incentive for community participation in self-help housing and upgrading schemes which in turn would open up job opportunities

The upgrading of Crossroads and the KTC camp as well as Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu should be part of a national urbanisation policy.

A steering committee to plan social reconstruction should be formed from bodies in the public as well as the private sector

Major mining group to recruit hundreds of urban blacks

Rand Mines, one of South Africa's major mining groups, has announced that it will begin recruiting hundreds of urban blacks — and the number could grow to thousands in the near future.

The company has announced a new package deal to cater for urban workers and is investigating a home ownership scheme to assist staff who qualify to build their own houses in townships near mines.

This is a departure from existing recruitment patterns in the gold mining industry. About 97 percent of present employees are migrant labourers from rural areas.

The first mine in the Rand Mines group to employ urban blacks will be East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM), near Boksburg.

"When we see what happens after the Government's proposed influx control changes, we will extend the campaign to other mines in the group," said Mr Clive Knobbs, head of the gold and uranium division.

As far as ERPM is concerned, workers will be recruited from townships such as Vosloorus and Wattville, both of which are within easy commuting distance.

Jobs at ERPM will at first become available with the normal turnover of staff. There are hundreds of different jobs, with salaries ranging to nearly R1 000 a month, for which vacancies occur. Later, when the new Far East Vertical section of the mine is established, another 7 000 jobs will be created.

Other mines which could adopt the new employment policy in time include:

- Durban Deep, near Roodepoort
- Blyvooruitzicht, at Carletonville
- Harmony, at Virginia in the Free State

Rand Mines has also announced that ERPM staff not accommodated on the mine will receive a living-out allowance of R110 a month.

For example, a man trained as an industrial relations assistant can expect to earn R800 to R900 a month, plus a living-out allowance of R110.

(200)

Mine's urban recruits 'unlikely' to replace migrants

Rand Mines has announced a plan to increase its recruitment of urban blacks for employment on its gold mines. Workers will live with their families in local black townships and commute to work SHERYL RAINE discussed the scheme with the head of the group's gold and uranium division, Mr Clive Knobbs.

...st at 160 000 blacks work on South African gold mines, and 97 per-...nt of them are migrant workers from the homelands and neighbouring states Only 3 percent of miners are legally allowed to live with their families on the mines and those workers must have section 10 rights

Two mining houses have expressed their aversion in principle to the migrant labour system

The first mine to take part in the Rand Mines scheme is the ERPM mine near Boksburg Others in future could include Durban Deep near Roodepoort, Blyvooruitzicht at Carletonville and Harmony at Virginia in the Free State At first only a few hundred employees will be hired but the number could grow to thousands

This is not the first time Rand Mines has implemented such a policy It has been introduced on some of the group's coal mines Has it worked?

Mr Knobbs In the Witbank area there are a large number of blacks with section 10 rights who work on surface mines in the area The policy of employing local blacks has been successful on surface mines but it is not as successful when it comes to underground mining This is a difficulty we are going to face in enticing urban people to work underground

We have not had too much success on coal mines where mining operations are not as severe, so it does not point to a high success ratio on gold mines

The difference in the new scheme is that we are paying additional money to men who live out (R110 a month in addition to salary)

Another incentive for urban blacks to work on gold mines which Rand Mines is considering is a housing scheme How far has the company got in investigating the scheme?

We have got some way down the track in investigating this We already have some housing assistance in Natal Assistance is given to certain people to build homes in nearby townships We need to have a look at that scheme and see if it is as facilitating as we thought it would be in the past It is not an easy area We would have to consider the options of a straight loan, collateral for a building society loan or providing site and services

Is the company planning to replace the migrant worker by introducing this scheme for urban blacks?

The replacement of the migrant worker is highly unlikely We would be foolish to suspect that we could get a large proportion of our underground labour force from local urban townships

There is an aversion to working underground by urban blacks We have many mines close to urban areas and not only on the Witwatersrand None have been successful in recruiting labour for underground work We are attempting now to break through, to get the job accepted as a means of earning a living and as a start on a long term career path

What jobs will be available for urban blacks at the first mine to take part in the new scheme, ERPM near Boksburg?

There are a host of jobs in different categories We would prefer employees to start at the bottom, to bring them in at the lowest category doing the most menial work and allow those people through their ability and experience to work themselves up the promotional ladder

That would be ideal, but there is an aversion to working underground in a difficult environment doing a physically onerous job and the rates of pay might not be enough to attract those people into the lower job categories where the largest number of jobs exist There are not as many positions in the higher job categories, but these will be open to urban work seekers

Won't this deprive workers who come in at the bottom of promotion prospects?

The lack of movement from one level to another is a real problem in the industry but it must be based on merit and experience It is going to be a case of the best man for the job We have a number of criteria which we use to establish selection for training and promotion and those criteria would be applied We would not limit anyone

Will the current unemployment crisis benefit Rand Mines in launching this scheme at this time?

It should be to our advantage, but it will be some time before we will be looking for really large numbers of employees Initially we will take in new employees in the course of the usual staff turnover at ERPM Only when the Far East Vertical section of the mine is commissioned will between 5 000 and 7 000 new jobs become available It will be about two-and-a-half years before that happens and by then the employment situation may be different

in Duncan Dock for a three-week refit. Picture by Pierre Schoeman

Migrant repatration: Cosatu strike threat

CAPE TIMES 3/12/85

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and BARRY STREEK

DURBAN — The new Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) yesterday threatened to call a national strike if the government carried out its threat to repatriate foreign migrant workers.

It also pledged to organize workers in the homelands in defiance of legal restrictions on unions

But after a night-long debate on policy, Cosatu's executive appeared to back down on some of the hardline statements made on Sunday by its president, Mr Elijah Barayi

Pass burning

Mr Barayi's call for a pass-burning campaign if influx control was not scrapped in six months was clarified as "merely expressing the feelings and aspirations of our members".

Cosatu's assistant secretary, Mr Sydney Mafumadi, said the federation had not decided on a specific deadline on the pass laws

At a press conference called yesterday, Cosatu released a number of resolutions it had adopted·

- To "fight for the scrapping of the migrant-labour system, including influx control and the pass-law system" and "call for a national strike if the apartheid regime carries out its threat to repatriate . . workers".
- It called for the "bantustan" system to be rejected and for unions to proceed with union organization in these regions in spite of repression
- It supported disinvestment and its threat as "a central and effective form of pressure on the South African regime".
- It decided to organize the existing 33 unions into ten national industrial unions and to establish organizations in the construction and agricultural sectors
- Cosatu's executive set a deadline for these mergers within six months
- It resolved to oppose "as a total fraud" the new proposals for a federal system of government and reaffirmed its belief in a unitary state with one-person one-vote.
- It called for a national minimum living wage, a 40-hour week at full pay, a ban on overtime and the establishment of a national unemployed workers' union as an affiliate

The executive said at the press conference that the issue of whether or not to affiliate to international union bodies such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) had been referred to its central committee, but said it had been decided to seek links with trade union bodies in Africa

'Progressive sectors'

Mr Jay Naidoo, Cosatu's general secretary, said it would forge links only with organizations which were representing the "progressive sectors of the working class".

Mr Chris Dlamini, Cosatu's first vice-president, said Cosatu would not be a political party but it would not hesitate to take actions on issues which affected its members

● Cosatu to fight for women, page 2

Cosatu threat on foreign migrants

3/12/85 DISPATCH

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — The new Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said yesterday it would call a national strike if the government carried out its threat to repatriate foreign migrant workers

It also pledged itself to organise workers in the national states in defiance of any legal restrictions on unions

But after a night-long debate on policy, Cosatu's executive appeared to back down on some of the hard-line statements made at the mass rally on Sunday by its president, Mr Elijah Barayi

Mr Barayi's call for a pass-burning campaign if influx control was not scrapped in six months was clarified by him as "merely expressing the feelings and aspirations of our members"

Cosatu's assistant secretary Mr Sydney Mafumadi, said the federation had not decided on a specific deadline on the pass laws

Editorial opinion P16, See also P17.

Pass law mother escapes jail

200

STAR 6/12/85

By Jo-Anne Richards

A young Bosmont woman kissed her children goodbye yesterday and carried her small overnight bag to the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court — fully expecting to go to jail.

At the court Miss Lynnette Oersen was convicted of employing a woman not registered to work in Johannesburg. Trembling and pale, she pleaded guilty to the charge.

"I was terrified but I was prepared to go to jail," she said later. "Influx control is evil and I could not just pay an admission of guilt fine."

But Miss Oersen was allowed home yesterday afternoon after being fined R100 (or 50 days), suspended for two years.

In mitigation, she said she found it morally wrong to support a law that "humiliates, degrades, and is responsible for needless and untold suffering".

The State President had said that influx control was outdated, costly and would be reviewed, she said.

"How can anyone expect to survive, let alone provide for a family, if employment is restricted?" she asked

The magistrate, Mr H P Holtzhausen, asked Miss Oersen if she were giving evidence in mitigation or "making a political speech".

Passing sentence, he told her not to be in a hurry. "We don't have a dictator here. Laws must pass through Parliament"

Even if the State President had said influx control should be abolished, he could not just "snap his fingers and say it's over tomorrow".

Miss Oersen said Miss Lillian Nteta had worked for her for six years. "The kids love her. We had established a relationship when the law stepped in to stop it."

She had tried to register Miss Nteta three times, she said.

The day the inspector visited her home was the same day Mrs Marion Crawford, of Orchards, completed her six days in the Mondeor women's prison on a similar charge.

But chatting to Mrs Crawford had not diminished her terror of going to jail, she said.

Last night, Miss Oersen said she could not deny her happiness at being home. "And my children told me they had all wept when I left this morning and vowed to be good. Now they've told me how thrilled they are that I'm home.

"When they are a little older, I hope they appreciate the stand I took."

Miss Lynnette Oersen cuddles her relieved and happy daughter, Nadia (9), yesterday after receiving a suspended sentence for unlawfully employing a black domestic worker.

FOREIGN WORKERS

Dodging the issue

It was Abraham Lincoln who said you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time Has government heeded this lesson?

The point at issue is government's mooted contingency plans to repatriate foreign workers should intensified sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment reduce job opportunities for South African nationals (as the politicians have intimated) and make this necessary

Some weeks ago, government suffered acute embarrassment when the press was leaked the news that it had held talks on the issue with the Chamber of Mines Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis was quick to state that government had no immediate plans to repatriate large numbers of foreign workers But he did say that consultations had been held — and would continue — with a number of major employers of foreign labour He also said that contingency planning of this nature was an essential part of government's long- and short-term strategy to relieve unemployment in SA in the face of international economic pressure

The black National Union of Mineworkers reacted to this news by threatening a national strike if foreign workers were repatriated This threat has been reiterated by the newly formed Congress of South African Trade Unions

Two weeks ago the *FM* telexed the Minister inquiring whether there had been any new developments in talks with employers of foreign labour In reply, the Minister's public relations officer, Willem Pruis, said no further meetings had been held and the department had nothing to add to the Minister's original statement

Pruis was, however, not able to answer other related queries and referred the *FM* to Manpower Director General Piet van der Merwe Van der Merwe was not available The *FM* spoke to Joel Fourie, the department's director of labour relations Fourie contradicted Pruis, saying that further meetings with interested parties *had* taken place He would not, however, state who the "interested parties" were

Van der Merwe phoned the *FM* shortly thereafter denying that there had been any further discussions on repatriation

Faced with these conflicting statements from the Manpower Department, the *FM* made independent inquiries The upshot was that a source in the mining industry said that a second meeting with government *had* indeed taken place The source would not say what happened in the meeting, but said it was expected that more meetings would be scheduled for the new year And he said the mining industry's approach is that it wants the *status quo* maintained in respect of foreign workers

It seems clear that government is keeping to its word that it has no intention of summarily repatriating foreign workers But shouldn't it be more professional in its dealings with the press? ■

Business Times, December 15, 1985 3

Cosatu would call a strike over migrants

By Amrit Manga 200

THE militant black trade-union confederation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), will call on left-leaning trade unions in Africa to support a national strike if migrant workers are repatriated

The Cosatu general secretary, Jay Naidoo, issued the warning after a five-day visit to Harare, where he campaigned for support against the possible repatriation of migrant workers

The president of the Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and secretary of the Southern African Mineworkers Federation, Jeffery Mutandare, said his union would back a national strike in South Africa but did not say what form the support would take

The Cosatu-ZCTU link is an indication that the SA super-union is determined to extend its links and unite workers throughout Africa

Says Mr Naidoo "Our commitment to forging links with democratic African trade unions must be viewed in the context of multinational corporations operating throughout the continent.

Unite all workers

"The meeting with the ZCTU must therefore be seen as the first in a series of talks with trade unions outside South Africa"

Cosatu's treasurer, Maxwell Zulu, meets the British Trades Union Congress this week

Responding to an earlier attack on Cosatu by Inkatha that the union was a front for the African National Congress, Mr Naidoo pointed out that the congress emerged from painstaking, democratic discussions and not as result of orders from the ANC.

"However, it was apparent that representatives of organisations outside SA agreed with the necessity for Cosatu to unite all workers while remaining independent and accountable to the working class

"Cosatu's existence must also be viewed as a direct response to the exploitation of workers which has also given birth to the fraudulent bantustan policies

Balance the equation

"We are therefore committed to reversing the dispossession of land and wealth orchestrated through the separation of workers into these bantustans In short, we aim to balance the profit/wage equation," Mr Naidoo said.

"Criticism that Cosatu's intention to link wages to inflation will work against the interests of its members in the long term ignores the fact that the ills of the economy — including high inflation — are directly linked to SA's politics

"We believe that the poverty of the workers can be overcome only through a system based on the democratic leadership of the workers This is one sure way of guaranteeing an equitable distribution of wealth among workers," he added

Mr Naidoo also had meetings with the ANC and exiled officials of the SA Congress of Trade Unions, with whom he discussed the recent meetings between the ANC and big business

Labour MPs back Cosatu's influx control ultimatum

STAR 18/12/85

The Star Bureau

LONDON — At least 50 British Labour Party MPs are supporting Cosatu's ultimatum to President Botha to abolish influx control within six months or workers will burn their passes

Their campaign may coincide with that of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, but in an interview yesterday Mr Dave Nellist, MP for Coventry South East, who has tabled a motion in the House of Commons welcoming the formation of Cosatu and supporting the pass-burning campaign, said Cosatu had "teeth", but the Commonwealth group was "a dog with rubber teeth"

Once Cosatu had set a date for burning passes, "we will take political and industrial action to support them", Mr Nellist said

He added "That so many MPs have put their names to the motion, in such a short time, is a telegram to the workers of South Africa that they have support in the Labour movement," Mr Nellist said

The campaign would be supported especially by the 12 000-strong Labour Young Socialists group

SANCTIONS

His motion has little chance of being debated in the House of Commons because of the preponderance of Government business, but it allows MPs to express support and is an indication to business managers of the parties what MPs would like to discuss

"British trade unionists have a special responsibility because 40 percent of foreign investment in South Africa is British Over 400 British firms have subsidiaries or partnerships in South African firms and many Tory MPs are directors of those companies"

He put down reports that Mrs Thatcher would not impose sanctions because 120 000 British jobs were at stake

"Totally false The 3-million unemployed in Britain have been used as a weapon in an attempt to crush organised trade unions into accepting lower wages and conditions of work."

Foreign workers — and the threat of repatriation

(200) STAR 23/12/85

The threat by the South African Government to repatriate migrant workers employed here legally and illegally could become an important negotiating weapon in the political carrot-and-stick game being played in the region. This article is by SHERYL RAINE, *The Star's* Labour writer.

A researcher at the Economic Research Unit of the University of Natal believes that the much-quoted figure of one million illegal migrant workers plus the 352 000 legal migrants in South Africa is a considerable exaggeration. At most, says Mr Alan Whiteside, there are 700 000 registered and unregistered migrants working in South Africa.

Nevertheless, the incomes earned by these migrants are of considerable importance to their governments and families in Southern African countries.

Mr Whiteside, who this year prepared a paper on the position of migrant labourers, believes the South African Government would like to use the issue as part of the bargaining process in negotiations in the region

So far the migrant labour issue has been used in establishing links with Mozambique by promising to increase Mozambican migrants in the post-Nkomati era, by threats to Lesotho that employment of Basotho would be halted if it did not sign an accord and most recently in statements that sanctions and disinvestment would mean the repatriation of foreigners employed here.

"There is no doubt that it would be possible for the South African Government to begin using migrant employment as a stick and carrot in its relations with its Southern African neighbours," says Mr Whiteside in his paper

In recent years the number of migrants, particlarly those employed outside the mining industry in South Africa, has declined. In 1960 there were 586 000 migrants registered here and by 1984 the number had dropped to 351 000

Last year the following migrant labourers were registered in South Africa. 26 000 from Botswana, 138 500 from Lesotho, just under 30 000 from Malawi, 16 800 from Swaziland About 60 000 from Mozambique were employed in June this year, but it is believed the South African Government has agreed to slowly increase the number to about 80 000.

Apart from wishing to use the migrant labour issue effectively in the subcontinent, South Africa is also facing its own unemployment crisis.

The future propsect for employment of migrants in the country seems bleak, according to Mr Whiteside, who predicts that the numbers will steadily decline.

He envisages two possible scenarios, the second being more likely

If the South African economy recovers and there is steady peaceful political change he believes the total number of migrants would decline, particularly outside the mining industry Mine recruitment would also decline from 1990 onwards. Mozambique and Lesotho could have their special relationship with South Africa recognised and maintain their supply of migrant labour to the country

By 1990 all countries in the region would have to begin re-absorbing migrant labour as well as employing their own new entrants into the labour market. This would have considerable impact by the year 2000 and the unemployment crisis would be yet another major problem facing the region

The second scenario presupposes that sanctions and disinvestment are applied against South Africa and that the country will continue to experience political upheaval This would lead to a serious rise in unemployment and would have a direct result on migrant labour numbers

There would be an immediate decline in the number of migrants in all sectors of the economy The mining industry would decline more slowly as there is a large investment in skills in foreigners that would take time to replace.

All of the labour-supplying countries would be adversely affected as they would not only have to absorb migrant labourers back into their economies but would have to do without their remittances and foreign exchange The most severe effects would be felt by Lesotho and Mozambique.

Even if migrant numbers declined in an orderly and planned manner it would still have a negative impact on the countries and families involved.

members of either the mainstream PLO or else by some of the maverick offshoots

venge by violating everything — "even your children"

Winnie's Soweto plans unclear

BUS DAY 30/12/85

● MANDELA

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

WINNIE MANDELA'S return to Soweto depends on how many more times this week she will be allowed to visit her jailed husband, Nelson Mandela, in Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town.

She must, however, return to Johannesburg by tomorrow, the day set down for an application in the Supreme Court asking for the order banning her from the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts to be set aside.

She and members of her family visited Mandela for an hour on Sunday. A further visit was scheduled for yesterday. Any others later in the week will depend on prison authorities.

During some of the visits Mandela was accompanied by representatives of the family attorneys — Ismail Ayob & Associates.

One of the attorneys, Akbar Ayob, who has since returned to Pretoria, refused to reveal details of consultations with the jailed ANC leader, saying they were a purely family affair.

He was further prevented from saying anything about the meetings by the Prisons Act.

He confirmed that Winnie Mandela would almost certainly be returning to Soweto before tomorrow.

He said that at this stage it was uncertain what progress had been made in persuading the police not to arrest her until the court application had been heard.

Winnie Mandela was forcibly removed from her Soweto home on December 23in terms of her new banning order.

She was subsequently released on her own recognisances. She is to stand trial some time in January on, as yet, unspecified charges.

Blackburn, Bishop die in E Cape motor smash

BUS DAY 30/12/85

200

MOLLY BLACKBURN, MPC for Walmer and human rights activist in the Eastern Cape, and Dr Brian Bishop, MPC for Gardens, died on Saturday in a motor accident near Humansdorp

Blackburn's sister, Judy Chalmers, and Dr Bishop's wife, Di Bishop, were injured

Reports indicate that the four were returning to Port Elizabeth from Oudtshoorn when the accident happened

A police spokesman said Blackburn's car was involved in a head-on collision at about 8,30 pm on Saturday on the road between Kareedouw and Humansdorp

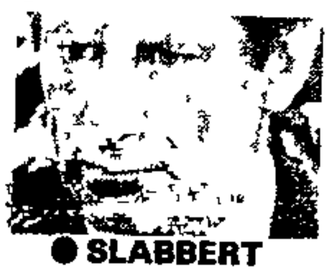
The driver of the other vehicle, who was also killed, has not been identified

The two injured women were admitted to the Humansdorp hospital and later transferred to the provincial hospital in Port Elizabeth

Blackburn had been detained several times for entering black townships in the Eastern Cape without police permission

Dr Bishop was a prominent civil rights activist in Cape Town.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, yesterday expressed his deep shock at the news of the death of Molly Blackburn



● SLABBERT

In a statement Slabbert said "I am deeply shocked by the sudden and tragic death of Molly Blackburn. She was a courageous fighter for justice and had very high credibility and admiration from many black South Africans and colleagues

"She will be sorely missed wherever communication between black and white is needed" — Sapa

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MIGRANT LABOUR, SA - General

1986

Star 7/1/86

Skosana: Moutse residents not subjected to force

200

KWANDEBELE — The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr S S Skosana, has described as a "gross deviation from the truth" statements that kwaNdebele is forcing residents of trouble-torn Moutse "to be subject to the authority of the kwaNdebele Government"

"The impression being created, among others by the Black Sash, that Ndebeles are instigators is devoid of all truth and can rather be ascribed to revolutionary elements who represent only a small minority in Moutse," Mr Skosana said

He said that, as far back as 1975, the Commission of Co-operation and Development had recommended that Moutse be removed from Lebowa's jurisdiction and incorporated into kwaNdebele

About 80 percent of Moutse residents were satisfied with being incorporated in kwaNdebele, he said

The Chief Minister said "the needs, wishes and aspirations of all people" in Moutse would be taken into consideration

"The only stipulation made by the government of kwaNdebele is that all residents refrain from unlawful or violent actions," he said

Mr Skosana said that after the announcement that Moutse was to be incorporated into kwaNdebele, unlawful meetings had been held by prominent leaders of Moutse at which, he claimed, it had been decided that Moutse youths would damage government property in the area

The targets were the property of "people well disposed towards kwaNdebele . shops belonging to businessmen obtaining supplies from kwaNdebele"

He alleged it had also been decided at the meetings that no vehicles bearing kwaNdebele registration numbers would be allowed in Moutse and that people would be intimidated

"The decision resulted in the burning down of various businesses and shops in Moutse, damage to vehicles in the area and the murder of Ndebeles, as well as the murder of two detectives of the South African police who were investigating an arson case.

"The latter, ironically, were North Sothos stationed in the Moutse area

"Since the unrest started, no vehicle has been safe in the Moutse area, although vehicles in the kwaNdebele area remain unhindered "

He said not a single resident of Moutse had been killed by kwaNdebele residents.

"As a result of lawlessness and violent action by residents of Moutse, encouraged by prominent political figures in the area, the South African police were forced to take action which resulted in two people being killed," he said. — Sapa

Pass laws to be abolished by July 1

Cape Times 3/2/86

Political Staff

IN A determined bid to seize the initiative, President P W Botha launched an ambitious campaign to sell his reform package by announcing yesterday that the pass law system is to be scrapped by July 1.

Following on his appearance on TV2 and TV3 or Friday night, Mr Botha said in a double-page advertisement in the Sunday press that "in the near future, existing influx control measures will be abolished in favour of a system of urbanization that applies to all South Africans"

He said he realized that the pass system was seen as a major stumbling block.

"What's more, a common identity document will be issued to everybody as is the case in other countries," the State President added

Prosecutions

More than two million blacks have been prosecuted in the past 10 years in terms of "pass" and "influx control" legislation.

"I don't intend to stop here. Progress is on-going The wheel of reform is turning," he said

Abandoning his take-it-or-leave-it political style for a hard-sell media campaign to woo moderate black support for "institutionalized power sharing", Mr Botha said "My government and I are committed to power sharing.

"We are committed to equal opportunity for all Equal treatment. And equal justice"

Mr Botha also said that the "proposed National Statutory Council is not just a forum for talkers It is the first step towards institutionalized power sharing.

"Where black leaders can now have a voice in central government "

Reaction to the announcement yesterday was cautious

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, welcomed the proposed abolition of the pass laws, but added that he would wait and see if it actually happened.

He said he would also wait to see if the new documents would classify people according to race or ethnicity This would be unacceptable, he said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he would consider carefully whether to participate in the proposed National Statutory Council and added that he needed more information to decide if the proposal was likely to succeed

Credibility

It is understood the government regards Chief Buthelezi's participation as essential to give the proposed council credibility

However, the Private Sector Council on Urbanization — representing a large number of big companies, educational, church and other organizations — intends throwing all its resources behind a campaign for a new urbanization policy

Council chairman Mr Jan Steyn, who also chairs the Urban Foundation, urged Mr Botha to translate his intentions "into legislation or executive action as soon as possible"

Lifting the state of emergency would also "contribute greatly to the ready acceptance of these announcements", he said.

It is unlikely that the "dompas" would be phased out immediately

Government officials said yesterday the pass books might have to serve as interim identity documents until the new identity system was introduced for all South Africans — an administrative nightmare which some spokesmen say could take as long as 20 years to implement.

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said that if the new identity document made it necessary for people to be fingerprinted, and if people were to be stopped in the street and made to produce the document on demand, then the new system would be totally unacceptable

"If on the other hand, people are allowed to produce their identity document within seven days of demand, there are no longer any raids on the streets and no more fines, then the new legislation must be viewed as a step forward," she said

The president of the

To page 2

C.T. 3/2/86

From page

New Unity Movement Mr R O Dudley, said that all Mr Botha was really saying was that those laws and measures would be replaced by the kind of provision set out in the Koornhof Orderly Movement and Resettlement Bill that was suspended last year.

"Changing the name will not alter the purpose and impact of whatever laws Mr Botha may have in mind"

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said that while the South African Government still wanted influx control in disguise, the scrapping of the pass laws would not achieve what the State President wanted it to achieve.

"I am afraid we are not moving in the right direction The State President is once again creating expectations that he knows under the present circumstances he cannot fulfil."

The Surplus Peoples Project said in a statement yesterday that the proposals for "orderly urbanization" were an updated form of influx control

"As the State President implied, South Africa no longer needs influx control — it is obsolete, expensive and discriminatory."

However, the President's Council had suggested the replacement of influx control by existing forms of control through the use of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, the Slums Act, zoning and health regulations

"Orderly urbanization is thus a name for the updated form of influx control," the SPP said.

Cape Point fire out of control

Staff Reporter

A HUGE fire raged out of control in the Cape Point Nature Reserve last night, fanned by a strong wind.

The blaze started before 5pm, a spokesman for the fire brigade said

One of the wardens said late last night that the fire was "very big"

The fire started on the Olifantsbos Road side of the reserve, about a quarter of the way between the main gate and the lighthouse.

Divisional Council firemen were fighting the blaze alongside the reserve wardens, a fire department spokesman said.

● A veld fire threatened several homes and destroyed more than 1 500 hectares of fynbos around Hermanus at the weekend before it was brought under control late last night.

Although the fire was still burning at points high up the mountain, firemen were confident that they could contain the blaze

The fire destroyed the entire Fernkloof Nature Reserve — a big tourist attraction

It broke out at lunchtime on Saturday and was believed to have been started near the lagoon by a group of people having a braai.

According to Hermanus fireman Mr David Wildschut, the fire raged towards the town and about 10 homes were in danger until firemen fought it back.

Smoke blanketed the village yesterday morning as the fire continued to blaze down the coast.

Several farms in the Hemel-en-Aarde Valley were threatened

A spokesman for the Walker Bay State Forest said forest land had not been threatened

Last night the town clerk of Hermanus, Mr Charles Sim, said the fire was "just about out"

"Firemen on the scene were just there to ensure that there were no flare-ups," he added

Consumer Service

THE Cape Times will be offering a telephone advice service to readers with consumer problems (excluding legal and insurance) as from Monday February 3

The service will be operated by Sam Master and readers with problems can ring him at 23 3808 between 9am and noon, Monday to Friday

Only telephone inquiries will be considered and no correspondence will be entered into

200

Cape Times 14/2/86

Anti-Indian laws lifted

Political Reporter

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — Discriminatory legislation prohibiting Indians from living in certain parts of South Africa for nearly 126 years and restricting Indian immigration has been lifted.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, National People's Party leader and cabinet minister, described the occasion as "a historic day".

During the second reading of a bill aimed at eliminating the discriminatory provisions affecting Indians, Mr Rajbansi said the move was the "dawn of a new era" consistent with the reform initiatives.

He paid tribute to the State President, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, for bringing about the changes.

The bill which is expected to have a safe passage through all the Houses of Parliament, now allows Indians to live permanently in the Free State and certain parts of northern Natal and allows spouses of South African citizens classified as Indian to bring their partners into South Africa.

He said that although the status of Indians in previously prohibited areas had now been amended, the Group Areas Act still posed as an obstacle.

"As long as this problem fails to be sorted out quickly, the Indian people would still regard themselves as prohibited immigrants in these parts of South Africa."

The applications of Indian immigrant wives, as in the case of all other immigrants, would now be considered by the Immigration Selection Board for permanent residence in the Republic.

Mr Rajbansi proposed that the selection board become multi-racial in line with the spirit of reform.

He also urged the Minister of Home Affairs to consider the application of Indian wives who wished to settle in South Africa with their foreign husbands in the same way it applied to Indian men and their foreign brides.

Cape Times 3/3/86

Relocations: 'Govt reform policy a sham'

By BARRY STREEK

LAST WEEK'S claim that 13 black townships would not be relocated demonstrated that the government's reform policies were a sham, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said yesterday

The NCAR was reacting to the reply to a question in Parliament last week in which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said it had been decided that 13 black townships would no longer be relocated

In his reply Mr Heunis said the single-sex hostels in four of the towns would be permitted to remain but that families would be encouraged to move out "voluntarily"

In a statement, the NCAR said six of the 13 had been reprieved last year but that in three of these areas there was "virtually no township left"; to say Nylstroom, Naboomspruit and Zeerust had been reprieved was "laughable".

"And to announce that the single hostels of Louis Trichardt will be allowed to remain but the families will be persuaded to move is simply a reiteration of Verwoerdian policy," the statement said

The NCAR said that since the 1960s the deproclaimed small towns of South Africa had been replaced by hostel accommodation for workers

"The 'superfluous appendages' — the old, the young, the unemployed and the disabled — had to move out of white South Africa to the bantustans

"The policy has not changed"

The sham of reform had also been demonstrated in Moutse where the government refused to reverse its decision to incorporate Moutse "despite the resistance of the vast majority of mainly Sotho-speaking Moutse residents"

In the Borders of Particular States Amendment Bill, which was being considered by Parliament at present, Machakaneng in the Western Transvaal and Blodefontein, north-east of Pretoria, were among the dozens of farms listed

"How can this government's claim of reform be trusted?

"Why should the people of Brits believe the promise that the place they are to be moved to, Lethlabile, will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana when the people of Ekangala were promised that they would retain all their rights as South Africans, now the Minister say they will be incorporated into KwaNdebele at some future date"

The government was also trying to nullify a Supreme Court judgment Last year, through an amendment to the Laws on Co-operation and Development Act, the government tried retroactively to counter the possibility of the Magopa people winning their case

This year, Section 9 of the Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill was intended to nullify the legal victory of the Mgwali people when the courts ordered that their land should be returned from Ciskei to South Africa for administration

"No wonder the estimated two million people threatened with removal are suspicious of government claims that removals have been suspended"

HANSARD 6/3/86

Permanent residential rights

QCOL 367 200

170. Mr P R ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1985 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Development Board	Applied	Granted
Northern Transvaal	65	65
Eastern Transvaal	3 481	3 181
West Rand	92 777	88 010
East Rand	22 219	21 506
Highveld	10 256	10 256
Central Transvaal	20 470	13 057
Western Transvaal	2 261	1 997
Western Cape	11 025	6 944
Eastern Cape	20 895	18 810
Northern Cape	2 206	2 206
South Orange Free State	11 284	11 017
Orange Vaal	14 017	10 989
Natalia	2 082	1 980

Khayelitsha: core houses/serviced sites

HANSARD 6/3/86

176. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Q COL 367

How many (a) core houses and (b) serviced sites at Khayelitsha were (i) under construction, (ii) completed and (iii) occupied as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

	(a) Core houses	(b) Serviced sites
(i) Under construction	None	21
(ii) Completed	5 000	12 840
(iii) Occupied	4 874	3 439

Cinemas: permits

HANSARD 6/3/86

182. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Q COL 367

Whether any applications were received in 1985 for permits to open cinemas to members of all races; if so, (a) from whom, (b) in respect of which cinemas, (c) when were such applications received and (d) what was the result of each application?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Yes

(a) Ster Kinekor; and UIP Warner

(b), (c) and (d)—see the attached list

Application received already granted

Ster Kinekor	Received	Granted
Cine 1 and 2 Kimberley	11/10/85	31/10/85
Ster City 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Johannesburg	4/11/85	31/1/86
Cine Centre 1, 2 and 3 Johannesburg	11/10/85	31/10/85
Cine 1 and 2 East London	11/10/85	31/10/85
Ster Centre Elite 1 and 2 Johannesburg	11/10/85	31/10/85
Golden Acre 1, 2 and 3 Cape Town	22/10/85	31/10/85
Monte Carlo 1 and 2 Cape Town	22/10/85	31/10/85
Cinerama Johannesburg	11/10/85	31/1/86
Cine 1 and 2 Vanderbijlpark	11/10/85	31/1/86
Cine 600 Durban	11/10/85	31/10/85
Embassy Durban	11/10/85	31/10/85
Broadway Cine Durban	11/10/85	1/11/85
West Cine 1 and 2 Durban	11/10/85	13/1/86
Cineland 1 and 2 Durban	11/10/85	13/1/86
Ocean City Durban	11/10/85	13/1/86
O'Connor Durban	11/10/85	13/1/86
Avalon Theater Durban	11/10/85	6/11/85
Pine City Cine 1 and 2 Pinetown	11/10/85	13/1/86
Cine 1 and 2 Pietermaritzburg	11/10/85	6/11/85
20th Century Pietermaritzburg	11/10/85	13/1/86
Cine Park 1, 2 and 3 Port Elizabeth	11/10/85	31/1/86
Elizabeth Cine 1, 2, 3 and 4 Port Elizabeth	11/10/85	31/1/86
Greenacres Cine 1 and 2 Port Elizabeth	11/10/85	31/1/86
Elite Sea Point Cape Town	11/10/85	30/1/86
Constantia Rosebank Cape Town	11/10/85	30/1/86
Protea Cine 1, 2 and 3 Claremont	11/10/85	30/1/86
Constantia Cine Wynberg	11/10/85	30/1/86
Cine 1 and 2 Parow	11/10/85	30/1/86
Tyger Valley Cine 1 and 2 Bellville	11/10/85	30/1/86
Cine 1 and 2 Bloemfontein	11.10 85	13/1/86
Capitol Cine 1 and 2 Bloemfontein	11/10/85	13/1/86
Cine 1, 2 and 3 Welkom	11/10/85	13/1/86
UIP Warner		
Metro 1 and 2 Market Street Johannesburg	9/10/85	31/10/85
Metro 1 and 2 West Street Durban	9/10/85	31/10/85
Metro Oscar 1 and 2 Aliwal Street Durban	9/10/85	31/10/85
Metro Sea Point 1 and 2 Cape Town	26/11/85	30/1/86
Metro Oscar Adderley Street Cape Town	9/10/85	31/10/85
Metro Rondebosch Cape Town	26/11/85	30/1/86
Metro Mitchells Plain 1 and 2 Cape Town	26/11/85	30/1/86

Applications refused

Ster Kinekor		
Highpoint Hillbrow	11/10/85	31/1/86
Cine 400 Hillbrow	11/10/85	31/1/86
Constantia 1 and 2 Rosebank Johannesburg	11/10/85	31/1/86
Protea 1 and 2 Rosebank Johannesburg	11/10/85	31/1/86
Greenway Greenside Johannesburg	11/10/85	31/1/86
Lake Parkview Johannesburg	11/10/85	31/1/86
Cine 1, 2 and 3 Cresta Randburg	11/10/85	31/1/86
Cine 1 and 2 Northcliff	11/10/85	31/1/86
Cine 1 and 2 Potchefstroom	11/10/85	31/1/86

A political perspective on child sexual abuse

14/3/86. STAR

200

Sexual abuse of children could be seen through a political lens in South Africa, said Professor Gill Straker, head of the University of the Witwatersrand Psychology Department.

Speaking about the treatment of sexual abuse at a recent conference organised by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Professor Straker outlined situations resulting from apartheid which increased the likelihood of sexual abuse.

"Because of influx control and economic hardship, fathers and mothers are more likely to be absent from the home

"Research has found that families where the biological father is absent have a three to five times greater incidence of sexual abuse, while the absence of the mother increases the likelihood of brother-sister incest," she said

Alcoholism, unemployment, over-crowding and lack of privacy were also known to increase the incidence of sexual abuse, while a deteriorating relationship with the police meant people were unwilling to report the abuse.

Professor Straker said therapists treating families should try to see sexual abuse from the family's point of view, recognising the purpose it served, the secrecy surrounding it and the helplessness felt.

Painful facts

It should be remembered that children quickly give up hope of being believed or helped and that if they are not believed when they speak about abuse, they may retract their claims

"Therapists should not be tempted to skirt the painful facts and should allow the victim to describe and vent her feelings about the sexual abuse

"But we must also recognise the positive feelings victims may have and we need to be careful not to impose our own feelings about the sexual abuse on to the child — to express shock which the child isn't experiencing," said Professor Straker.

Child victims were often sexually provocative but this was a result, rather than a cause, of the sexual abuse.

They had to be helped to give up their "special" identities and powerful roles in their families

Parents needed to own the responsibility for the sexual abuse and work through their guilt, as well as their own sexual identities, she said

"Even therapists find it hard to express how they feel about sexual abuse of children — they tend to retreat into their professional roles and intellectualise," said Straker.

GILL STRAKER: "Sexually abused children quickly give up hope of being believed."

OTHER PEOPLE

200

Making peace into a family project

Dawn Ingle thought the 'Peace Ribbon' idea daft at first. What had sewing a vast ribbon to do with peace? But she's changed her mind, as she explains to BARBARA LUDMAN

Fabric of protest . Rosemary (behind) and Linda with mother Dawn Ingle Picture DEENA SHAPIRO

DO the words "peace ribbon" conjure up the vision of northern suburban housewives sitting in their luxury homes sewing little squares while the townships blaze and children are detained?

Dawn Ingle took that view when she heard about the project at a Black Sash meeting "It seemed rather like fiddling while Rome burnt," she said, "so I didn't do anything about it."

At the next meeting, someone asked where her contribution was.

She didn't point out that she made a contribution almost daily A member of the Sash for a decade, she spends three mornings a week in the advice office, lends a hand on rural projects, serves as the Sash representative to the End Conscription Campaign, works with the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, takes affidavits, joins demonstrations

Her response was different "I felt guilty," she says, "came home and immediately mobilised the children" By the next day there were eight more squares for the ribbon, now about half a kilometre long

If the children had something better to do than suggesting ideas for squares and littering the lounge with bits of fabric, they didn't say so However, Ingle's mother, Daphne Brown, "gave me a thousand words and told me I always leave things to the last minute" when she was handed eight squares, all cut out and pinned, and told they had to be stitched up, if possible, "by yesterday" — then sat up half the night to get the job done.

"Actually," says Ingle, "we enjoyed it. It was a family project"

It is a big family The older ones joined in because they supported the concept, and the younger ones because Mum asked

Roy, 18, a first-year student at Wits, who designed a square saying simply "Peace in our Land", said he thought anything striving to get rid of apartheid is worth supporting

Linda, 17, Wendy, 15, and Rosemary, 14, also came up with ideas and cut out shapes Ten-year-old Stephen sat in on the idea-session, then was eventually hauled out of the pool to clean up the mess

The squares range from legends — "Justice for all equals peace" — to an elaborate scene of a house, children and mealies

Letters and pictures were "cut out and zigzagged on, with a machine," says Ingle "When you say appliqué it sounds very grand"

She doesn't seem to think her involvement in any of the many projects she is engaged in is particularly grand — or at any rate, enough of a contribution. In her early Black Sash days she spent a good deal of time monitoring pass laws courts, and served on a committee which checked on pension payouts in Driefontein Recently she was in Moutse, taking statements from people allegedly assaulted by vigilantes When the Alexandra Crisis Centre opened last month in Bramley, she was there.

It's not one project but many — and not half an hour a day, but continual "The only way I can actually justify living in South Africa," she says, "is to be thoroughly involved in the struggle for justice and peace."

Trained as a nurse, she worked until her marriage to a chemical engineer The family moved from Cape Town to Johannesburg in 1968 when her husband, Jack, was transferred here.

After the fifth child was born, she says, "I decided that having had five children it was time I knew how to deliver one, so I went back and learnt how" She qualified as a midwife just before they returned to the Cape on another transfer

"I was brought up to be politically aware," she says "I used to drive my husband mad, complaining about the iniquitous system of pass laws and group areas He said to me one day 'Don't just grumble, do something' And I said 'Like what?' And he said 'Join the Black Sash' So he's got only himself to blame."

She joined in November 1976 but in the early days the children were small and her involvement limited Two years later the family returned to Johannesburg and her Sash activities increased

"I used to make myself very unpopular at the church we attended because every time there was a Sash cake sale I used to try to get cakes from the women in the church," she says

"There seems to be a belief in some of the churches that Christians shouldn't really be involved in politics What they should actually do is give the gospel to the black people, because if the blacks have the gospel it will drive the hatred and the bitterness against whites out of their hearts

"I'm not saying blacks don't need the gospel. We all need the gospel. But blacks also need the vote"

A family of practising Christians — Jack Ingle is an executive board member of Youth for Christ, and the children attend YFC camps — they dealt with the problem by changing churches Their current one "believes one should give blacks the gospel and perhaps provide soup kitchens, but not get involved in political matters

"I see my work in the Black Sash as an extension of my Christianity," she says "I feel there's a definite need for Christians to be involved in the struggle for justice and democracy in this country I see it not as getting involved in politics but as actually standing up for basic Christian principles"

She stood up for basic Christian principles as long as she could, and then decided to emigrate She was Transvaal vice-chairman of the Sash in 1984 when the family moved to England But the going was not only tough, but impossible, they returned last year in August, and Dawn Ingle plunged back into the things that make her life here — and perhaps the lives of a lot of other people — worthwhile

It took the middle Ingle child to explain exactly what the peace ribbon was about It was not a self-evident project to 14-year-old Wendy, who designed a square showing children of all races standing hand in hand, with a legend saying simply "Together" She had to think about why the ribbon was not only fun to do but also personally and perhaps politically significant.

"I can't go and protest like my mother," she says But the ribbon is "something I can do and I think will help to promote peace

"When people" (what people? "followers of the government", she says) "see that so many people have been involved in such a large project for peace, they might see that we feel strongly about it — and think again."

Duncan to quit the Sash

14/3/86 WEEKLY M. 200

By ANTON HARBER

THE Black Sash is expected to elect a new national president to replace Sheena Duncan at its annual conference in Durban this weekend

Duncan, who is completing her fourth year of her second term as president, indicated last year that she did not wish to run again for the position

The conference, which began last night and runs until Sunday, is also expected to vote to move the Black Sash head-office from Johannesburg to the Western Cape

Duncan and Beyers Naude will deliver the keynote speeches at the official opening of the conference tonight.

Duncan is expected to address political developments of the last year as well as the issue of civil disobedience, a frequent element in her presidential speeches.

"I will be speaking about the pessimism that I now feel," she said this week.

An indication of the mood of the conference came in the national headquarters report tabled at the conference last night.

"The period under review (1985-6) has been characterised by widespread and unprecedented unrest, frustration, anger, the declaration of a state of emergency, harsh restrictive measures, violent reaction and counter-reactions and the brutalising effects of brutality

"Death and destruction have stalked the land," the report said, going on to describe government "ineptitude".

"There has been no sense of intention or purpose. There may be an awareness that old methods and ideologies have failed but they are not being relinquished, only tampered with when the pressure gets too great," it said.

In this "climate of turmoil and confusion," the report added, "the Black Sash has not been immune and has had its own problems"

Nevertheless, it has continued "with its work of protest, service, bearing witness, gathering and disseminating information and striving still towards its objective of a just and fair society achieved by peaceful means".

The conference this year will spend much time looking at the current crisis. Most of the deliberations today fall under the theme "Country in crisis", with a particular emphasis on violence and counter-violence

Saturday will be spent looking at what has been termed "new-look apartheid", particularly new urbanisation and influx control policies.

The conference will also consider developments in the white community, including the National Convention Movement, Concerned Citizens and the peace ribbon

(200) STAR 17/3/86

Civil disobedience is our last resort, says Sheena Duncan

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Outgoing Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan has urged South Africans to consider civil disobedience as a way of bringing about peaceful change

A "total pacifist", Mrs Duncan was expanding on her presidential address at the Black Sash national conference in Durban this week.

She said in her speech: "We must claim for ourselves the right to live as free men and women. The guns of the State cannot prevent us. They can only succeed if we offer our co-operation and we have done that for too long."

Mrs Duncan said the whole country was being consumed "by a mortal disease".

Power was "maintained by Mr Botha's political clique by the barrel of a gun".

But she warned if power was taken from the State through the barrel of a gun "then we are all going to live through a time of unimaginable terror".

"There will not be much hope that we will come out of these terrible times into an era of justice and peace. War destroys the future as well as the present.

"I believe that there is one small hope left in South Africa now and that lies in those political movements and black communities who have withdrawn and are withdrawing their co-operation from the apartheid State."

Mrs Duncan said: "The withdrawal of co-operation entails civil disobedience.

"Civil disobedience must not be entered into when the law can offer redress. It is a last resort. In South Africa the law does not offer redress for the many gross violations of civil liberties and human rights which are part of the laws for this country"

"I would urge all South Africans to think along these lines because I'm convinced the vast majority of South Africans do not lust after violent solutions"

She was not advocating a civil disobedience campaign "because it is very difficult to say: 'You should not obey the law'".

"But I'm hoping the Black Sash will continue, as it has over the past two years, to seriously consider and engage in various acts of civil disobedience"

Black Sash president-elect Mrs Mary Burton said in an interview that civil disobedience could not be the policy of the Black Sash.

"I don't think any organisation can simply decide to break the law. Part of our constitution is that we work through legal and peaceful means to bring about change and that would still be our desire."

However, it had been a matter of policy for some years that if a Black Sash member felt compelled to break the law on a matter of conscience she would have the support of the organisation. Mrs Burton said in the past year a number of Black Sash members had been arrested for contravening the law, "all of them on the basis of conscience".

15 die in gold mine clashes

CAPE TIMES 17/3/86

JOHANNESBURG — At least 15 mineworkers were killed over the weekend as labour unrest hit two gold mines in the Transvaal as well as the Employment Bureau of South Africa (Teba) depot in Johannesburg

At the Blyvooruitzicht mine near Carletonville, shut down by a week-long wildcat strike, 160 strikers were dismissed after management asked each member of the mine's nightshift to sign a document saying they wished to go back to work.

According to Mr Greg Kukard, a spokesman for the mine, those that refused to sign the prepared document were dismissed The day shift has also been given an ultimatum

Shot dead

Mr Kukard said the balance of 1 000 workers have indicated that they wish to go back to work and he expected the mine to begin operating again today

At least seven people were killed at the mine over the weekend after police were called in to quell worker unrest According to Mr Kukard, four miners were shot dead by the police and a further two were killed in their hostels A security guard was also killed in the fighting

There were still 58 people in hospital and 158 had been discharged after treatment

At the Vaal Reefs mine near Orkney eight workers were killed and 66 injured as clashes broke out between Sotho and Xhosa miners at the mine's east division

A spokesman for the mine said running battles between the warring groups broke out at the No 3 shaft hostel on Saturday night and again in the early hours of yesterday morning

Canteens

Management report that seven workers died in the clashes an injured man died terday evening in ho tal

Meanwhile t National Unio Mineworkers (NUM) ports that workers h launched a boycott of the bars and canteens at the Teba depot in Johannesburg in protest at "discriminatory practices, dissatisfaction with the food and hampering of the union's activities at the bureau"

A spokesman for Teba was not available for comment — Sapa

● Unrest map, page 2

of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(2)

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Chaiwelo	1981	1986	420 flats
Jabulani	1981	1986	434 flats
Naledi Ext 2	1982	1986	777 houses
Protea North	1983	1987	2 527 houses
Naledi Ext 2 (Provision of services)	1985	1986	1 312 sites
Naledi (Emergency camp)	1986	1986	272 sites
Nancefield (Site and Service Scheme)	1986	1988	601 sites
Private Sector Naledi Ext 2	1984	1986	376 houses

(3) Yes.

	(a)(i)	(ii)
Naledi Ext 2	One	777 houses
Nancefield (Site and Service Scheme)	One	601 sites

(b) 10 March 1986

Income Tax

HANSARD 26/3/86

414. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance.

Q COL 811

(1) What amount was collected in individual income tax by means of the PAYE system in the 1985 tax year,

(2) (a) in how many instances did the final assessments result in (i) repayments owing to over-taxation and (ii) additional payments owing to under-taxation and (b) what were the total amounts due in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) R5 377 704 356.

(2) (a) (i) 925 658.

(ii) 724 060

(b) (i) R217 408 182

(ii) R1 153 377 336.

Note: Abovementioned figures exclude loan levy and relate to assessments *raised* during the period 1 March 1984 to 28 February 1985

(1) (a) Seven.

(b) One.
City Council of Soweto in conjunction with the West Rand Development Board.

Incest

426. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

How many cases of incest were tried in each province of the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. According to the Central Statistical Services the number of persons convicted of incest in the various provinces for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985 is as follows:

Cape Province	18
Transvaal	12
Natal	3
Orange Free State	3

HANSARD 26/3/86

Appeals

Q COL 812

427. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any appeals in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court were pending as at 31 December 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many of these were (i) civil and (ii) criminal appeals;

(2) how many such appeals in each category have been lodged since 1 January 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 258.

(b) (i) *Civil appeals.*

Pending	129
Number lodged, but records not yet received	26
Judgement reserved	7
Total	162

(ii) *Criminal appeals*

Pending	90
Number lodged, but records not yet received	4
Judgement reserved	2
Total	96

(2) Appeals received for the period 1 January 1986 until 28 February 1986:

Civil appeals	12
Criminal appeals	16

HANSARD 26/3/86

Q COL 813

Houses

429. Mrs N SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1984-85 financial year in each of the nine main urban areas in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Pretoria	92
Witwatersrand	3 742
Bloemfontein	None
Pietermaritzburg	None
Cape Town	4 640
Durban	None
Kimberley	45
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	2 902
Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg	501

Workers requisitioned

HANSARD Q COL 814

446. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

26/3/86 200

How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) Qwaqwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Development Board in 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Development Board: Western Cape

(a) Lebowa	0
(b) Gazankulu	0
(c) QwaQwa	28
(d) KaNgwane	0
(e) KwaZulu	25
(f) KwaNdebele	0
(g) Venda	0
(h) Bophuthatswana	300
(i) Ciskei	6 957
(j) Transkei	42 611

Development Board Eastern Cape

(a) Lebowa	23
(b) Gazankulu	3
(c) QwaQwa	4
(d) KaNgwane	0
(e) KwaZulu	42
(f) KwaNdebele	7
(g) Venda	8
(h) Bophuthatswana	389
(i) Ciskei	5 536
(j) Transkei	4 064

Development Board: Northern Cape

(a) Lebowa	12
(b) Gazankulu	15
(c) QwaQwa	41

Development Board: Northern Cape

(d)	KaNgwane	13
(e)	KwaZulu	142
(f)	KwaNdebele	3
(g)	Venda	122
(h)	Bophuthatswana	29 172
(i)	Ciskei	1 086
(j)	Transkei	1 998

Development South Orange Free State

(a)	Lebowa	412
(b)	Gazankulu	449
(c)	QwaQwa	17 194
(d)	KaNgwane	21
(e)	KwaZulu	546
(f)	KwaNdebele	40
(g)	Venda	31
(h)	Bophuthatswana	7 393
(i)	Ciskei	479
(j)	Transkei	6 265

Development Board Orange Vaal

(a)	Lebowa	1 108
(b)	Gazankulu	240
(c)	QwaQwa	5 732
(d)	KaNgwane	353
(e)	KwaZulu	963
(f)	KwaNdebele	337
(g)	Venda	184
(h)	Bophuthatswana	7 029
(i)	Ciskei	269
(j)	Transkei	5 154

Development Board. Natalia

(a)	Lebowa	216
(b)	Gazankulu	76
(c)	QwaQwa	4 496
(d)	KaNgwane	165
(e)	KwaZulu	197 883
(f)	KwaNdebele	80
(g)	Venda	31
(h)	Bophuthatswana	241
(i)	Ciskei	297
(j)	Transkei	23 821

Development Board· West Rand

(a)	Lebowa	32 712
(b)	Gazankulu	14 428
(c)	QwaQwa	8 878
(d)	KaNgwane	4 025
(e)	KwaZulu	29 106
(f)	KwaNdebele	7 580
(g)	Venda	16 963
(h)	Bophuthatswana	31 168
(i)	Ciskei	6 661
(j)	Transkei	31 223

Development Board: East Rand

(a)	Lebowa	40 035
(b)	Gazankulu	10 274
(c)	QwaQwa	5 642
(d)	KaNgwane	3 603
(e)	KwaZulu	21 471
(f)	KwaNdebele	7 998
(g)	Venda	6 072
(h)	Bophuthatswana	6 829
(i)	Ciskei	1 810
(j)	Transkei	24 494

Development Board· Highveld

(a)	Lebowa	8 920
(b)	Gazankulu	2 151
(c)	QwaQwa	2 138
(d)	KaNgwane	5 840
(e)	KwaZulu	5 048
(f)	KwaNdebele	5 320
(g)	Venda	908
(h)	Bophuthatswana	2 698
(i)	Ciskei	1 571
(j)	Transkei	3 950

Development Board. Eastern Transvaal

(a)	Lebowa	3 240
(b)	Gazankulu	3 901
(c)	QwaQwa	591
(d)	KaNgwane	42 088
(e)	KwaZulu	10 105
(f)	KwaNdebele	603
(g)	Venda	1 426
(h)	Bophuthatswana	1 174
(i)	Ciskei	529
(j)	Transkei	2 571

Development Board. Northern Transvaal

(a)	Lebowa	39 992
(b)	Gazankulu	12 711
(c)	QwaQwa	682
(d)	KaNgwane	554
(e)	KwaZulu	732
(f)	KwaNdebele	4 538
(g)	Venda	7 644
(h)	Bophuthatswana	667
(i)	Ciskei	144
(j)	Transkei	1 307

HANSARD 26/3/86

Development Board: Central Transvaal

(a)	Lebowa	26 148
(b)	Gazankulu	4 309
(c)	QwaQwa	644
(d)	KaNgwane	1 263
(e)	KwaZulu	1 997
(f)	KwaNdebele	34 021
(g)	Venda	3 817
(h)	Bophuthatswana	103 835
(i)	Ciskei	144
(j)	Transkei	2 336

Development Board. Western Transvaal

(a)	Lebowa	373
(b)	Gazankulu	153
(c)	QwaQwa	142
(d)	KaNgwane	43
(e)	KwaZulu	14
(f)	KwaNdebele	51
(g)	Venda	80
(h)	Bophuthatswana	17 206
(i)	Ciskei	490
(j)	Transkei	1 319

Black Labour Act

447. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1985 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act, No 67 of 1964;

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei, (b) Bophuthatswana, (c) Ciskei and (d) Venda;

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) *South African Black Workers and National States*

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	126 972	49 132	176 104
Mining and quarrying	111 083	963	112 046
Manufacturing	226 123	45 602	271 725
Electricity	46 466	3 418	49 883
Construction	196 015	4 523	200 538
Wholesale and retail	162 049	41 351	203 400
Transport	108 666	10 001	118 667
Financing and insurance	17 497	3 759	21 256
Domestic service	57 060	148 727	205 787
Other	126 289	26 697	152 986
Total	1 178 220	334 173	1 512 393

(b) *Foreign workers and Independent States*

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	95 038	17 486	112 524
Mining and quarrying	577 072	866	577 938
Manufacturing	92 769	19 621	112 390
Electricity	26 863	2 938	29 801
Construction	111 034	826	111 860
Wholesale and retail	64 411	19 081	83 492
Transport	45 305	9 272	54 577
Financing and insurance	12 392	4 259	16 651
Domestic service	33 546	112 887	146 433
Other	65 780	11 970	77 750
Total	1 124 210	199 206	1 323 416

'ednesday, March 19, 1986

Cape Times 19/3/86 200

SA could be 'exciting society'

Mrs Mary Burton

Staff Reporter

THE new president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, believes "very much that South Africa contains within itself the possibility of being a very exciting society in spite of all the obstacles"

Mrs Burton flew back to Cape Town on Monday after she was chosen on Monday at the Black Sash conference in Durban to succeed Mrs Sheena Duncan, who stood down because she "believes in shared leadership"

Born in Argentina Mrs Burton went to school there, in Brazil and Switzerland She then attended the Catherine Judson College — "a most frightfully snobby college" — in London which opened its doors at 10am. Between 6am and 10am she had a job "carrying breakfasts upstairs in a boarding-house".

Between 1960 and 1961, when she married, she worked as a reporter and sub-editor on the weekly Times of Brazil.

Mrs Burton has four sons, aged 15 to 24, none of whom are politically active. One is doing military service now, another has just completed his stint, neither sees conscientious objection as an option although their mother thinks it is a vital issue

Feeling "both a bit apprehensive about the responsibility and very proud" to be president of the Black Sash, Mrs Burton said one of the things she would like to do is to provide a forum for discussion of such issues as capitalism versus socialism.

This theme could be described as "an undercurrent" in debates within the Sash which was "not unaffected" by the Marxist analysis employed on occasion in academic circles

"It's certainly made me very much more critical of what remain my own liberal beliefs. A 'social-welfareist' attitude is not sufficient in a country where we have so much poverty and repression but I am not convinced that socialism would wipe out the problems that exist."

Meanwhile the Black Sash would "keep on working to try to bring about changes that really are steps towards justice rather than towards less repressive control".

The means were already shifting from actions within the law to strategies of civil disobedience But the Black Sash remains absolutely committed to non-violence.

CARMEL RICKARD REPORTS FROM THE BLACK SASH CONFERENCE

We could stop tanks with bare hands, says Duncan

RESPONSIBLE civil disobedience was the last hope for avoiding bloody confrontation, outgoing national president Sheena Duncan told the Black Sash conference

In her presidential address, she said there were no signs the government was even beginning to think about doing away with race classification and other apartheid laws The government would maintain power "through the barrel of a gun" as long as apartheid remained

"If this power has to be taken from them through the barrel of a gun, then we are all going to live through a time of unimaginable terror We will be afraid and will have to learn to live with fear There will not be much hope that we will come out of those terrible times into an era of justice and peace"

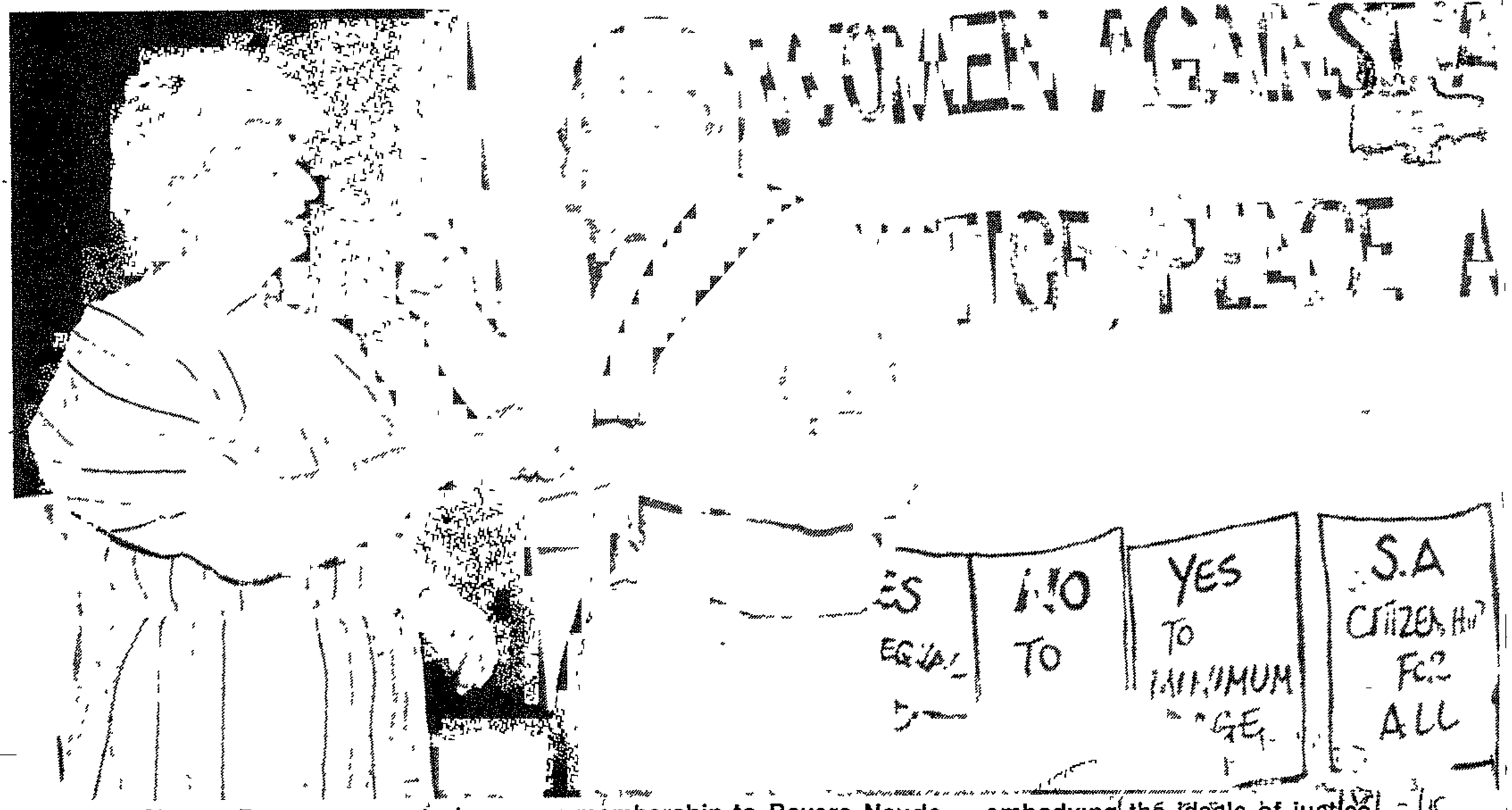
There was only "one small hope" she could see in the country — "those political movements and black communities who have withdrawn and are withdrawing their cooperation with the apartheid state

"The withdrawal of cooperation entails civil disobedience not to be undertaken lightly but only in deep respect for the idea of law

"Civil disobedience must not be entered into when the law can offer redress It is a last resort In South Africa, the law does not offer redress for the many gross violations of civil liberties and human rights which are part of the laws of this country

"We have hoped against hope that those who rule over us would change It is now clear they will not They have sown the seeds of their own destruction and will reap the bitter fruits unless we can rescue them from the results of their own sad blindness"

Referring to the non-violent seizure of power by the Aquino government in the Phillipines, she said "We could still do it like that We could stop the tanks with our bare hands We could find that common national will If we do not do so, we are going to enter into a very long and very terrible time of violent conflict"



Sheena Duncan presents honorary membership to Bevers Naude ... embodying the ideals of justice

Picture: GILL DE VLIEG Afrapix

Task force to aid detained kids

THE Black Sash has set up a special task force to document cases in which children's rights under the Children's Act and the Criminal Procedures Act were allegedly abused.

And parents have been urged to pressurise the government into ending the legal abuse of children held by the authorities.

A resolution to this effect, formulated at the end of the Black Sash conference in Durban last weekend, followed papers and discussion on "Children in Crisis" during the State of Emergency.

The position of the many children detained or tried during the Emergency and since its lifting was a major concern of delegates. Members from several centres made very similar claims in this regard.

A common theme was the difficulties of parents in tracing children being held by the authorities.

Commenting on the Sash reports, Natal University senior Law Lecturer Nico Steytler told Weekly Mail that the law did not make adequate provision for the protection of children picked up by police. He suggested that monitoring the implementation of existing safeguards be combined with lobbying for improvements.

Under existing laws children should not be brought to court unless parents are informed. However, police often say they tried to inform parents but could not trace them.

Police are also not obliged to inform parents when they live outside the magisterial district where the child is held

"This is obviously open to abuse," Steytler said. "In Durban, for example, if an Umlazi child is held on suspicion of shoplifting in the city centre, the parents need not be informed because they live in what is technically a different magisterial district"

Nevertheless if existing rights are not honoured by police, parents could have grounds for having a trial set aside.

He quoted the example of a 1977 trial, known as the Khumbusa case, in which there was an eruption of violence at a school. The hall was turned into a court and all the pupils were tried for public violence Once 16-year-old pupil applied, successfully, to have the trial set aside.

The Natal judge said the children had not been asked whether they wanted their parents to be present and whether they wanted legal representation — they had not even been told they were entitled to legal representation This the judge described as "gross irregularity" and squashed the earlier trial.

Steytler believes that the protection of children would be increased if the police had a legal duty to inform parents immediately a child is picked up regardless of where the parents live

There should be a similar obligation when the case comes to court, and it was also important that parents and child should be informed of their right to legal representation, and the right to legal aid

It was essential that the law be changed so that it became the duty of a magistrate to tell a child that he or she could apply for bail or to be released into parental custody At the moment the onus is on the arrested person to begin such proceedings.

Changes like these would affect many children. According to the Sash resolution on "Children in Crisis", a total of 2 106 children between 8 and 16 were held during the Emergency.

In another resolution the Sash accused the government of deliberately provoking violence and promoting disorder in black townships

Delegates said they were convinced the government "knowing itself to be vulnerable in the face of organised non-violent opposition, knowing that its power depends on armed might and knowing that its guns are of no avail against a population determined not to co-operate any longer, therefore seeks violent confrontation in a deliberate attempt to crush all opposition."

Members cited the banning order imposed on Henry Fazzie and Mkhuseli Jack, whom they said they knew to be "leaders of organised non-violent campaigns in opposition to apartheid" as evidence of this.

The issue of removals was another major feature of the conference.

A paper by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) traced a new development, which they called the "hierarchy of options" used by the state to achieve the effect of removing communities.

"The first option (of the state) is physical removal in cases where a community is weak or divided. Should this be resisted there is then the option of redrawing boundaries so as to include the communities within the borders of homelands.

"Lastly the option now exists to hand over the administration of black areas to homeland governments.

"The communities most likely to be affected by this are precisely the strongest and most unified communities who will certainly resist this effort to push them into the homeland through the back door".

Need to explain pension benefits

THE many advantages of a good communication programme between pension fund trustees and employees are emphasized in Sanlam's latest pensions review for 1985, just published

The assistant general manager, pensions, Mr Tommie Malan, writes that the cost of employee benefits ranges from 20 percent to 50 percent of a company's payroll

Many employees, however, give little thought to how much is actually being spent on them by their company

"No matter how good the benefits, these have little motivational value if not understood and appreciated by the employees

"Compulsory deductions from salaries or wages, for example, are often criticized as these are not really understood

"Many employees resign their jobs for a few extra rands without realizing the extent of the benefits they are actually losing," says Mr Malan

As Sanlam sees it, a good communication programme has many advantages

"Sanlam has always realized the importance of communication with employees regarding pension fund benefits and has developed a system to promote this

"It includes individual member benefit statements every year, rule booklets with explanations, and advice to people close to retirement.

"Morever, Sanlam has developed excellent audio-visual programmes, in different languages, that explain pension fund benefits to employees"

Feedback on these programmes has been extremely positive, he says

from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1)	(a)	Zimbabwe	2 939
	(b)	Lesotho	460
	(c)	Swaziland	399
	(d)	Botswana	195
	(e)	Mozambique	20 522
(2)	(a)	Zimbabwe	532
	(b)	Lesotho	260
	(c)	Swaziland	8
	(d)	Botswana	10
	(e)	Mozambique	378

Religious objectors

HANSARD 25/3/86 736

430. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many persons classified as religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in which specified government Departments and bodies were these persons placed and (c) how many such persons were placed in each Government Department or body?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 116 religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 to 28 February 1986

(b) and (c)

Administration: House of Assembly	1
Administration: House of Representatives	2
Department of Agriculture	1
Department of Agriculture and Water Supply	1
Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing	3
Department of Education and Training	1
Department of Finance (Receiver of Revenue)	3
Department of Manpower	50
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	1
Department of National Health and Population Development	4
Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	3
Department of Water Affairs	3
Cape Provincial Administration	5
Natal Provincial Administration	2
Orange Free State Provincial Administration	1
Transvaal Provincial Administration	12
Divisional Council of the Cape	2
Municipalities and City Councils	21
TOTAL	116

25/3/86 HANSARD QCOL 735

Contract workers

445. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

17 884 Registered Black Contract workers were employed in the Cape Peninsula in 1985

QCOL 737 HANSARD 25/3/86

Industrial accidents

456. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The latest available figures are for 1982 and are as follows:

(1)	(a)	Asians	207
		Coloureds	1 508
		Members of the Black population groups	20 518
		Whites	1 687
	(b)	Asians	26
		Coloureds	128
		Members of the Black population groups	1 578
		Whites	183

(2)

(a) 289 052

(b) R68 155 338

(c) 3 475 627 man days

QCOL 737 HANSARD 25/3/86

Trade unions

457. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1985 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Three.

(b) One.

(c) None.

(d) Five.

QCOL 738

Unemployed persons

HANSARD 25/3/86

459. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Bloemfontein	1 901	763	—
Kaapstad	3 030	11 801	—
Durban	4 833	2 931	12 189
Oos-Londen	707	472	21
George	364	867	—
Johannesburg	10 637	4 298	832
Kimberley	267	1 370	15
Port Elizabeth	2 904	5 758	63
Pretoria	2 203	308	88
Total	26 846	28 569	14 208

These figures are as at 31 December 1985.

HANSARD 25/3/86

Guidance and Placement Act

QCOL 738

461. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per attached schedule.

REGISTERED AS WORKSEEKERS· 1985

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg	17 633	12 012	30 051	19 565	26 947	17 992	25 362	16 892	27 575	17 658	28 352	17 730	25 032	15 344	28 288	17 439	29 384	17 472	28 592	17 316	29 883	17 480	24 223	14 335
Cape Town	4 823	3 234	7 376	4 871	8 057	5 875	8 618	5 984	9 872	6 645	9 912	7 572	10 667	7 570	12 058	7 227	12 106	7 170	11 599	6 827	13 015	7 569	11 426	7 100
Durban	15 795	7 492	30 892	14 394	26 496	12 359	25 805	12 015	26 898	13 833	24 761	13 633	27 819	13 706	31 543	15 842	28 820	14 609	27 810	14 153	31 063	14 770	26 948	13 226
Pretoria	7 115	4 865	9 691	5 953	9 338	6 342	10 352	5 299	9 977	5 800	8 682	5 016	11 646	5 692	10 713	5 447	11 704	5 835	10 641	5 110	11 025	5 596	10 481	5 302
Port Elizabeth	7 986	4 506	11 238	6 084	9 314	4 499	8 444	3 929	9 928	6 491	10 575	4 414	10 158	4 436	10 970	4 652	11 396	5 322	11 048	5 194	12 090	5 529	9 406	4 420
Bloemfontein	3 381	1 823	4 301	2 538	4 025	2 306	4 139	2 327	4 364	2 314	3 678	2 283	3 817	2 374	3 740	2 425	3 979	2 772	3 816	2 635	3 663	2 492	3 371	2 144
East London	2 022	1 185	3 317	2 058	2 757	2 259	2 951	2 068	2 995	1 718	2 938	1 748	2 673	1 615	2 835	1 840	2 395	1 428	2 419	1 486	2 915	1 770	2 020	1 356
Kimberley	2 035	745	2 262	910	2 079	779	1 835	724	2 191	815	2 032	804	2 097	783	2 283	784	2 320	828	2 242	1 072	2 414	1 047	1 867	1 075
George	415	357	524	417	539	453	600	476	685	481	690	458	919	516	1 028	532	1 118	551	1 105	598	1 221	657	1 241	722
TOTAL	61 205	36 219	99 652	56 790	89 552	52 863	88 106	49 714	94 485	55 735	91 620	53 658	94 828	52 036	103 458	56 188	103 222	55 987	99 272	54 391	107 289	56 910	90 983	49 680

HANSARD 25/3/86

Unemployment Insurance Fund

(301) Q Col 740

462. Mr P H R GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, and (b) what total amount had been paid out to such persons, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER·

(a) 312 residents of KwaNdebele received benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund during December 1985.

(b) The total amount paid out during December 1985 was R90 576.

Q Col 740.

HANSARD 25/3/86

Rifles

498. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any obsolete rifles were sold by (a) the South African Defence Force and/or (b) Armscor recently; of so, (i) on what date or dates (ii) what types of rifles were sold and (iii)(aa) at what prices, (bb) to whom and (cc) in what manner were they sold,

(2) whether these rifles had been rendered inoperable;

(3) whether these rifles are available for resale to the public, if so,

(4) whether any control is exercised over the future use of such rifles, if so, what control;

(5) whether any licence is required for (a) the resale of such rifles to the public and (b) members of the public to purchase such rifles; if so, what is the nature of the licence in each case,

(6) whether ammunition is available for these rifles?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) From January to June 1984.

(ii) ,303 inch Long Barrel Drill Carbines with Mauser bolt action (Lee Enfield) and Short Barrel Drill Carbines with lever action (Martini-Henry)

(iii) (aa) R15,00 for the Lee Enfields and R5,00 for the Martini-Henrys.

(bb) The best carbines to SA Defence Force members, Civil Servants, Armscor employees and the SABC (The SABC paid R4,00 each)

(cc) Initially out of hand to interested persons The remainder which were in a very bad condition, were sold by public tender, arranged by the Office for State Purchases, for 75c to Mr J C Sussens of Brits.

(b) No.

(2) Yes. The carbines were previously rendered inoperable for use as drill carbines by school cadets and were consequently no longer classified as a weapon but as collector's items in terms of subsection 45(2)(a)(iii) of the Act on Weapons and Ammunition, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969).

(3) Persons who bought the carbines are themselves members of the public. It is not known whether they resold any of the carbines.

(4) No, not by the SA Defence Force It would in any event be an impossible task.

(5) (a) and (b) No

(6) Yes, commercially, but note (2) above.

Telephones

508 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications·

Whether there is a shortage of telephones in the Hout Bay/Llandudno area; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

No. (a) and (b) Fall away

25/3/86 HANSARD

Pensions

Q Col 742

(302)

509. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Male—February 1986—23

(b) Female—February 1986—None.

Pensions

511 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black persons in the Republic were (a) in receipt of and (b) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants as at 31 December 1985;

Development Board· Northern Cape

(d)	KaNgwane	13
(e)	KwaZulu	142
(f)	KwaNdebele	3
(g)	Venda	122
(h)	Bophuthatswana	29 172
(i)	Ciskei	1 086
(j)	Transkei	1 998

Development South Orange Free State

(a)	Lebowa	412
(b)	Gazankulu	449
(c)	QwaQwa	17 194
(d)	KaNgwane	21
(e)	KwaZulu	546
(f)	KwaNdebele	40
(g)	Venda	31
(h)	Bophuthatswana	7 393
(i)	Ciskei	479
(j)	Transkei	6 265

Development Board Orange Vaal

(a)	Lebowa	1 108
(b)	Gazankulu	240
(c)	QwaQwa	5 732
(d)	KaNgwane	353
(e)	KwaZulu	963
(f)	KwaNdebele	337
(g)	Venda	184
(h)	Bophuthatswana	7 029
(i)	Ciskei	269
(j)	Transkei	5 154

Development Board· Natalia

(a)	Lebowa	216
(b)	Gazankulu	76
(c)	QwaQwa	4 496
(d)	KaNgwane	165
(e)	KwaZulu	197 883
(f)	KwaNdebele	80
(g)	Venda	31
(h)	Bophuthatswana	241
(i)	Ciskei	297
(j)	Transkei	23 821

Development Board West Rand

(a)	Lebowa	32 712
(b)	Gazankulu	14 428
(c)	QwaQwa	8 878
(d)	KaNgwane	4 025
(e)	KwaZulu	29 106
(f)	KwaNdebele	7 580
(g)	Venda	16 963
(h)	Bophuthatswana	31 168
(i)	Ciskei	6 661
(j)	Transkei	31 223

Development Board East Rand

(a)	Lebowa	40 035
(b)	Gazankulu	10 274
(c)	QwaQwa	5 642
(d)	KaNgwane	3 603
(e)	KwaZulu	21 471
(f)	KwaNdebele	7 998
(g)	Venda	6 072
(h)	Bophuthatswana	6 829
(i)	Ciskei	1 810
(j)	Transkei	24 494

Development Board Highveld

(a)	Lebowa	8 920
(b)	Gazankulu	2 151
(c)	QwaQwa	2 138
(d)	KaNgwane	5 840
(e)	KwaZulu	5 048
(f)	KwaNdebele	5 320
(g)	Venda	908
(h)	Bophuthatswana	2 698
(i)	Ciskei	1 571
(j)	Transkei	3 950

Development Board Eastern Transvaal

(a)	Lebowa	3 240
(b)	Gazankulu	3 901
(c)	QwaQwa	591
(d)	KaNgwane	42 088
(e)	KwaZulu	10 105
(f)	KwaNdebele	603
(g)	Venda	1 426
(h)	Bophuthatswana	1 174
(i)	Ciskei	529
(j)	Transkei	2 571

Development Board· Northern Transvaal

(a)	Lebowa	39 992
(b)	Gazankulu	12 711
(c)	QwaQwa	682
(d)	KaNgwane	554
(e)	KwaZulu	732
(f)	KwaNdebele	4 538
(g)	Venda	7 644
(h)	Bophuthatswana	667
(i)	Ciskei	144
(j)	Transkei	1 307

HANSARD 26/3/86 QCOA 200

Development Board: Central Transvaal

(a)	Lebowa	26 148
(b)	Gazankulu	4 309
(c)	QwaQwa	644
(d)	KaNgwane	1 263
(e)	KwaZulu	1 997
(f)	KwaNdebele	34 021
(g)	Venda	3 817
(h)	Bophuthatswana	103 835
(i)	Ciskei	144
(j)	Transkei	2 336

Development Board Western Transvaal

(a)	Lebowa	373
(b)	Gazankulu	153
(c)	QwaQwa	142
(d)	KaNgwane	43
(e)	KwaZulu	14
(f)	KwaNdebele	51
(g)	Venda	80
(h)	Bophuthatswana	17 206
(i)	Ciskei	490
(j)	Transkei	1 319

Black Labour Act

447 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1985 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act, No 67 of 1964,

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei, (b) Bophuthatswana, (c) Ciskei and (d) Venda,

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) *South African Black Workers and National States*

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	126 972	49 132	176 104
Mining and quarrying	111 083	963	112 046
Manufacturing	226 123	45 602	271 725
Electricity	46 466	3 418	49 883
Construction	196 015	4 523	200 538
Wholesale and retail	162 049	41 351	203 400
Transport	108 666	10 001	118 667
Financing and insurance	17 497	3 759	21 256
Domestic service	57 060	148 727	205 787
Other	126 289	26 697	152 986
Total	1 178 220	334 173	1 512 393

(b) *Foreign workers and Independent States*

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	95 038	17 486	112 524
Mining and quarrying	577 072	866	577 938
Manufacturing	92 769	19 621	112 390
Electricity	26 863	2 938	29 801
Construction	111 034	826	111 860
Wholesale and retail	64 411	19 081	83 492
Transport	45 305	9 272	54 577
Financing and insurance	12 392	4 259	16 651
Domestic service	33 546	112 887	146 433
Other	65 780	11 970	77 750
Total	1 124 210	199 206	1 323 416

(2) (a) *Transkei*

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	37 236	3 381	40 617
Mining and quarrying	174 918	96	175 014
Manufacturing	24 551	912	25 463
Electricity	11 287	162	11 449
Construction	45 138	153	45 291
Wholesale and retail	11 508	1 869	13 377
Transport	11 380	351	11 731
Financing and insurance	3 285	151	3 436
Domestic service	4 479	22 469	26 948
Other	20 693	1 394	22 087
Total	344 475	30 938	375 413

(2) (b) *Bophuthatswana*

Agriculture	29 536	9 238	38 774
Mining and quarrying	69 500	630	70 130
Manufacturing	38 544	10 477	49 021
Electricity	7 536	2 170	9 706
Construction	34 830	316	35 146
Wholesale and retail	33 447	13 719	47 166
Transport	19 722	7 834	27 556
Financing and insurance	4 781	3 511	8 292
Domestic service	13 952	65 009	78 961
Other	26 308	8 191	34 499
Total	278 156	121 095	399 251

(2) (c) *Ciskei*

Agriculture	4 852	834	5 686
Mining and quarrying	21 542	40	21 582
Manufacturing	14 158	6 484	20 642
Electricity	2 354	392	2 746
Construction	15 604	133	15 737
Wholesale and retail	8 977	2 078	11 055
Transport	5 173	456	5 629
Financing and insurance	1 611	333	1 944
Domestic service	4 321	16 320	20 641
Other	6 094	1 668	7 762
Total	84 686	28 738	113 424

(2) (d) *Venda*

Agriculture	7 356	2 916	10 272
Mining and quarrying	4 859	93	4 952
Manufacturing	5 983	872	6 855
Electricity	3 415	80	3 495
Construction	7 644	189	7 833
Wholesale and retail	6 923	1 040	7 963
Transport	5 540	191	5 731
Financing and insurance	1 641	102	1 743
Domestic service	2 685	4 649	7 334
Other	7 895	247	8 142
Total	53 941	10 379	64 320

(3) (a) Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Angola

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	3	—	3
Mining and quarrying	2	—	2
Manufacturing	2	—	2
Electricity	1	—	1
Construction	2	—	2
Wholesale and retail	—	2	2
Transport	2	—	2
Financing and insurance	—	—	—
Domestic service	14	2	16
Other	13	1	14
Total	39	5	44

(b) Foreign workers and Independent States

Botswana

Agriculture	1 202	430	1 632
Mining and quarrying	21 051	—	21 051
Manufacturing	1 026	45	1 071
Electricity	572	9	581
Construction	693	1	694
Wholesale and retail	478	44	522
Transport	496	40	536
Financing and insurance	144	15	159
Domestic service	274	764	1 038
Other	475	55	530
Total	26 411	1 403	27 814

Lesotho

Agriculture	1 153	322	1 475
Mining and quarrying	118 848	7	118 855
Manufacturing	4 429	363	4 792
Electricity	1 341	83	1 424
Construction	5 342	18	5 360
Wholesale and retail	1 043	211	1 254
Transport	1 099	221	1 320
Financing and insurance	220	82	302
Domestic service	1 090	1 961	3 051
Other	1 726	268	1 994
Total	136 291	3 536	139 827

Malawi

Agriculture	3 860	20	3 880
Mining and quarrying	20 206	—	20 206
Manufacturing	1 099	3	1 102
Electricity	133	—	133
Construction	376	3	379
Wholesale and retail	609	3	612
Transport	558	—	558

Star 26/3/86

24 000 repatriated

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — More than 24 000 black workers were repatriated to neighbouring countries last year, including 1 188 who had been granted exemption from repatriation because of long service, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton)

Cape Times
Carfinder Inside
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1986 50c (45c plus 5c GST)

CAPE TIMES 3/4/86 (200)

Tutu calls for sanctions

Bishop Tutu at yesterday's press conference.

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, yesterday called on the international community immediately to apply punitive sanctions against the South African Government.

Bishop Tutu said South Africa was facing a catastrophe and he saw no hope of real change unless the government was forced. "We can't sit around and let three deaths a day become part of the scenery," he said.

Asked whether he feared possible arrest because of his call, Bishop Tutu said his actions would not be determined by possible consequences.

Bishop Tutu said he could not prescribe what kind of sanctions he thought should be imposed by the international community.

But the Reagan administration yesterday swiftly rejected his call.

"The United States does not believe that punitive sanctions will help promote change in South Africa," a State Department spokesman told reporters.

When asked whether he had a mandate from the black community to make a call that would result in unemployment, Bishop Tutu said he was not making the call on behalf of anyone but himself, and said that "massive unemployment engineered by apartheid" already existed.

Bishop Tutu said independent surveys had indicated that 70 percent of black people supported sanctions.

He said it was up to the government and the white community to decide whether they wanted the economy to be ruined. As blacks did not have the vote, and he rejected the use of violence to change the system, the only peaceful means was by the use of economic sanctions.

Bishop Tutu said he had made numerous attempts to warn the government that a crisis was looming unless basic reform measures — which he outlined in 1980 when he met then prime minister, Mr P W Botha — were met.

The measures were that government declare a commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa, that pass laws, detention without trial and arbitrary banning be abolished, that forced removals be stopped and that a uniform education system be established.

Bishop Tutu said the 1980 and other meetings failed to convince government. He said in 1984 the government, far from heeding the calls for change, introduced the tricameral constitution which was "the climax of the policies of exclusion to which blacks had been subjected since 1910".

He said Mr Botha had said nothing that would make him believe the government was serious about dismantling apartheid.

"He says we are one nation and just as we are rejoicing he says we are a nation of minorities — that is unadulterated and dangerous nonsense of bantustans.

"He says there will be an end to the pass laws and we say 'hurrah' and then we hear there will be orderly urbanization. Since blacks have been artificially stopped from being urbanized, orderly urbanization will apply to them alone, and so some form of influx control will have to be applied."

Bishop Tutu, in February last year, said that if the government had not undertaken sufficient reform within 18-24 months he would call for sanctions. The situation had worsened and he decided to link his deadline to that of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth had subsequently moved their deadline to June to coincide with the Eminent Persons Group report on South Africa, but Bishop Tutu said while he remained a "prisoner of hope" he doubted whether a great deal would come from the EPG initiative.

● UK Govt restates sanctions opposition, page 2

Pass laws scrapped

Cape Times 19/4/86

(200)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA yesterday pronounced the death sentence on the hated pass-book system, under which 18 million blacks have been arrested since Union in 1910.

In a dramatic announcement to Parliament, he said blacks would no longer be charged for pass-law contraventions after next Wednesday, April 23

In addition, those convicted under influx control laws and those in detention pending prosecution would be released.

In the same address, Mr Botha also stated that·

- The government had accepted in principle the establishment of a joint KwaZulu-Natal administration and similar bodies might be established elsewhere;
- The Group Areas Act was not a "holy cow" and he was not in favour of retaining laws just for the sake of having them on the statute book,
- The concept of apartheid was often driven too far and had led to "lunacies", and,
- The Conservative Party should "come out of the lager, in which you are bogged down"

Mr Botha also warned that the stubbornness of some Afrikaners would lead to their downfall

He said "dompass" arrests would end when the government's White Paper on Urbanization was tabled in Parliament in the middle of next week.

Legislation to provide for a uniform identity documents for all South Africans would be tabled next week, as well, he said.

President P W Botha

Mrs Helen Suzman

"The Department of Home Affairs will be ready from July 1 to handle requests for new documents"

Mr Botha said that, in future, pass books would serve only as "temporary identity documents"

He stressed that people keep these until they had been issued with new documents

It is understood fingerprints will not appear on the new documents, but that applicants for the new identity documents may well have to submit to fingerprinting

It is not clear how many people in jail at present stand to benefit from the "dompass" moratorium, but a total of 132 397 blacks were arrested for influx control offences last year.

The scrapping of the pass laws, according to one senior government source, will also affect related curfew regulations, in terms of which 250 000 blacks have been arrested in the last 10 years — 11 829 in 1985

Government sources have been hinting that the long-awaited Urbanization Bill, to be published in draft form next week, will not amount to a more-sophisticated form of influx control to replace the pass laws

Attention has been drawn to President Botha's advertisement blitz earlier this year in which he stated "Our policy is one of encouraging development, not controlling movement"

However, various groups which have met with government ministers in recent months have been left with the impression that the mobility of blacks will continue to be regulated through mechanisms such as health regulations and the availability of housing and land in the urban areas

Positive

The PFP's veteran campaigner against the pass laws, Mrs Helen Suzman, said last night "This is indeed something positive — at last.

"I can only hope the White Paper due next week on planned urbanization will in no way suggest any form of substitution for restrictions on mobility, which have been a major cause of racial friction over so many years"

The National Committee Against Removals has cautioned that in order for influx control to be scrapped completely, at least the following laws must be changed the Urban Areas Act of 1945, the part of the Aliens Act of 1984 which controls 'foreign' blacks, the Black Labour Act of 1970, the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Group Areas Act of 1950 and the amendments to the Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, and the Slums Act of 1979 "which are hidden influx control"

In addition, it was crucial that enough land and money for housing and services be made available to facilitate the expected rapid growth in urban development.

PASS LAWS DEBATE

ARGUS 24/4/86

Swift moves on pass laws

White paper welcome — new powers worry

ALTHOUGH the scrapping of pass laws and the White Paper on urbanisation has been welcomed in many quarters, reaction has been tempered by the announcement of the sweeping new powers given to the Minister of Law and Order to deal with unrest

The Progressive Federal Party has welcomed the general thrust of the White Paper

Party Leader Mr Colin Eglin said the PFP was pleased that the Government, after some months of hesitation, had now gone all the way in scrapping the pass-law system and the laws associated with it

Free from the restrictions of the pass laws and the past and with a new positive approach South Africa would be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic wealth for all people

Speaking in Durban, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the White Paper on urbanisation was meaningless because it still entrenched the Group Areas Act

"ROAD TO HELL"

Addressing the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister said that although the paper contained good intentions, "the road to hell is paved with good intentions"

He said the clause which stipulated separate living areas would still be observed and made the Government's views on urbanisation meaningless to most blacks

The United Democratic Front says provisions in the Public Safety Amendment Bill — providing sweeping powers to the Minister of Law and Order in areas of unrest — are ominous and draconian

Under the new legislation a state of emergency can be declared in any area

DISRESPECT

A statement issued by the acting national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the Bill placed "further power in the hands of someone known for capriciousness and a disrespect for human life

"The provisions which place the decisions of the Minister above the judiciary are ominous"

Britain has reacted cautiously to the scrapping of the pass laws, signalling its concern over the implications of the urbanisation policy being designed to replace them

The Thatcher Government hopes South Africa's new urbanisation policy will not set back the objectives of the Commonwealth's eminent persons group

And in Washington, the United States has repeated its welcome of the death of the pass laws, saying it trusted South Africa would soon be free of all restrictions on the movement of its citizens

Political Staff

THE Government is to move quickly to give legislative effect to its decision to scrap influx control

Meanwhile reaction internationally and locally has been overwhelmingly favourable, with some warnings that more reforms are urgently required

The release of the White Paper was, however, soured internationally by publication of legislation that will give police emergency powers in unrest areas

The Government has moved rapidly to exploit the reaction, mounting another nation-wide advertising campaign claiming that promises have been met

"New era"

The advertisements are along the same lines as an earlier advertising campaign in which President P W Botha promised to scrap influx control

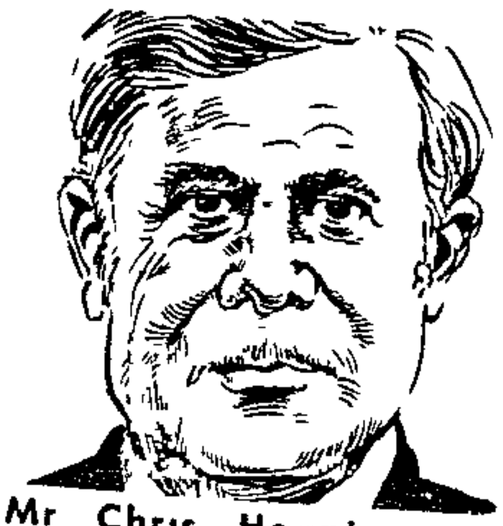
In the latest dramatic advertisement President Botha promises "A new era of freedom has begun"

Sensitive to criticisms about the slow pace of reforms, Government spokesmen gave the assurance that legislation would be published soon

In the meantime the police, administration boards and courts have been given firm instructions from ministerial level to abide by the Government's intentions as stated in the White Paper on the urbanisation strategy

The dumping of influx control will be contained in a single omnibus Bill entitled The Abolition of Influx Control Bill

Reaction from diplomatic missions in South Africa was favourable today but there was concern that there could still be some catch in the application of the strategy which could again limit freedom of movement



Mr Chris Heunis . . . "There's no catch."

In an interview the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, insisted "There is no catch"

With the scrapping of influx control the Group Areas Act has become the main target of critics

The Anglican Archbishop-elect The Very Rev Desmond Tutu has said that the issue has moved beyond influx control and the debate is over the change of the whole system

And there is widespread agreement that the abolition of the pass law system will do little to halt the unrest and that greater reform is required

In the latest advertisement Mr Botha says "The prisons are emptied of the victims of this unhappy system No South African will ever suffer the indignity of arrest for a pass offence again A new era of freedom has begun That is the reality"

And he gives the assurance that "the new South Africa will be a land where all decent people can sleep with their doors open"

Tutu and Nel clash over pass laws

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, and Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu clashed today on a widely watched US television current affairs programme over political reform

Commenting on the pass-law suspension and planned repeal, Bishop Tutu said apartheid could not be reformed, only destroyed.

Mr Nel noted that in the new dispensation there would be no legal control whatsoever which would apply only to black people.

The two leaders were speaking on ABC Television's *"Nightline"* programme.

Bishop Tutu said that making ad hoc adjustments would not end the unrest

Urging the Bishop not to move the goalposts, Mr Nel said "Reform is a process. The Government has gone a long way along this road"

Bishop Tutu and Mr Nel were also interviewed on BBC's *Newsnight* television programme last night

Mr Nel said that power-sharing could be on the cards in South Africa — but only if black leaders turned away from their commitment to violence

Through a satellite link-up, Cape Town's Anglican Archibishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, warned that "our people are no longer interested in incremental change The name of the game now is political power"

Parliament and Politics

Botha on pass laws

CAPE TIMES 30/4/86

Political Staff

THE scrapping of influx control and the pass laws does not mean "everyone should move to the cities" the State President, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

Speaking on TV2 and TV3 — the second time he has used this medium — he said the government was intent on launching a development plan for rural areas to make them more viable and to raise living standards

'Work'

Mr Botha warned that there was not enough work for everyone in urban areas, adding that consideration would have to be given in urban areas to the availability of accommodation and to health and social conditions

Despite this, however, the government believed that the abolition of influx control would greatly diminish the "problems of our black citizens" and extend their freedom of movement.

Mr Botha hoped that blacks would react to the abolition of influx control in "an orderly way", and not create unnecessary confusion and "disorder"

He wished to assure people that the government was aware of their problems and aspirations

"We are aware of the economic problems which beset you. We are aware of your housing problems, and of the problems which you are experiencing with the education of your children

"We know of the anguish caused in your society by radical intimidation, and of the frustration you experience as a result of some outdated bureaucratic practices We are particularly aware of the problems which were caused by the pass system and influx control."

Mr Botha said it was because of this that his government was dedicated to a programme of political, social and economic reform and development involving the scrapping of influx control and the introduction of a common identity document.

'Citizenship'

In an appeal to blacks to accept the new document, he said the document would be useful and valuable and "will provide evidence of our common claim to South African citizenship".

Mr Botha said the government needed to "discuss solutions" with all black leaders in a peaceful atmosphere.

He said he had invited all people committed to a peaceful solution to meet with him at the negotiating table and he appealed to all South Africans to join him in this process

Cape Times 2/5/86

Decentralization 'is not ideological policy'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The fact that economic decentralization incentives to develop rural areas were continuing despite the disappearance of influx control was proof the system was not an ideological policy, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said yesterday.

He was responding during debate on his budget vote to calls from opposition members to scrap the decentralization policy following abolition of the pass-law system to counter the influx to urban areas.

"The policy of decentralization is aimed at correcting economic imbalances in South Africa ... influx control has nothing to do with it," he said

The decentralization policy, which was in fact working successfully in spite of the current difficult economic circumstances, was aimed at developing rural areas that had fallen behind in their development

Providing the latest statistics, for the 1985/86 financial year up to March 31, he said 1 243 decentralization projects in South Africa and self-governing national states were approved

This would mean the creation of 87 635 jobs with a capital investment of R1 299 billion

● The State President had approved the appointment of Dr P L P McCrystal as chairman of the Board of Trade and Industries, Dr De Villiers said in the debate

Dr McCrystal would succeed Mr E G de Beer, who had acted as chairman since Dr S J Kleu left in December last year

Mr De Beer would now resume as chairman of the Decentralization Board

● At the end of the first quarter of 1986, South Africans stood at a point where economic prospects were beginning to revive, Dr De Villiers said

Despite a difficult year, the department had shown through its various economic policies that it was prepared to stand by trade and industry

It had gone out of its way to create work opportunities through export schemes

This was not a time for pessimism or stick-in-the-muds

The country would have to come out of the recession with hard work, productivity and by using existing opportunities in the best way possible — Sapa

Chamber lauds move on pass laws

CAPE TIMES 7/5/86 200

Labour Reporter

THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has praised the government's decision to scrap the pass laws and influx control as "an extremely positive step in the reform process".

In an editorial in its latest Weekly Bulletin, the chamber says the recommendations in the government's White Paper on urbanization are "a significant move toward ridding the country of discriminatory legislation grounded on race".

It welcomes the government's commitment to promoting growth in metropolitan areas and abandoning its plan to decentralize development and restrict coloured housing development in the Peninsula.

The editorial quotes the Urban Foundation's four-year study on urbanization which found that influx control did not discourage the migration of blacks to the cities.

Instead, it generated resentment, wasted human and financial resouces, undermined urban development, contributed to the housing backlog and the poor infrastructure in black townships and channelled urbanization towards the homelands where authorities were least capable of meeting the needs it created.

Cape Times 10/5/86

Sting in tail of legislation

Political Correspondent

THE government's much-vaunted legislation to scrap the pass book as an influx control measure was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

But the Abolition of Influx Control Bill contains a sting in the tail in that it significantly tightens clamps on what it calls "disorderly squatting, slums and conditions that contain health hazards".

The Bill, which is retroactive to April 23, imposes heavier fines for squatting and places the onus on landowners to keep squatters off their land

It also empowers the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, to remove squatters living in areas deemed to be unsuitable, unhealthy or that are "for any other reason not in the public interest" to other areas designated by the minister.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesperson on black affairs, said that in the light of the tightening up of squatter laws "the onus now falls on the government to provide sufficient serviced land where people can legally set up their abodes".

Mrs Suzman cautioned that "an alarming new danger point" to watch out for in the areas of influx control were police raids on hostels and blocks of flats to arrest blacks for trespassing.

"If police cease harassing people for passes and increase harassment for trespass, any mileage gained for reform in the urbanization areas will disappear," she warned

A memorandum attached to the Bill notes that the government accepts that the freedom of movement to and in urban areas should apply "on a non discriminatory basis".

It submits that the government's urbanization

To page 2

C.T. 10/5/86

From page 1

policy can be summarized as follows:

- Urbanization measures will not draw a distinction on the ground of race or colour
- Influx control as applied in terms of the Black Consolidation Act of 1945 will be abolished
- The reference book system as an influx control measure will be abolished and replaced by uniform identity documents.
- "Universal measures to combat nuisances such as disorderly squatting, slums and conditions that contain a health hazard will, where necessary, be amended and applied more effectively"

A schedule to the Bill lists seven Acts and two proclamations which are to be repealed in their entirety, and another 25 Acts which are to be repealed in part.

Dr Trudi Thomas — "These children are ideal material for revolutionary causes'.'

Children of resentment

ARGUS 12/5/86

200

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 apparant 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 Luckett, 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 Luckett, 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 Government 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

> '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."

"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 kwashiokor 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 labout.

But the children with kwashiokor and marasmus had been far more severely affected than the others They were typically illigitimate, 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 hospitilised for treatment they had a fifty percent chance of dying within six months.

DD 22/5/81 (200)

Exploitation of Ciskei workers under fire

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Employers who exploited their Ciskei employees came under fire in the National Assembly here yesterday during the discussion of the policy speech of the Department of Manpower

The Minister of Rural Development, Mr W. M Boqwana, said Ciskei would not allow Ciskeian employees to be paid subsistence wages

Costs were the same for all categories of employees and the wages workers earned should be sufficient to provide for the needs of their households

He said employers and employees alike paid the same amounts for the education of their children and the same prices for motor vehicles The demand for fair wages should not only be directed at factories in Ciskei but to every employer

Government employees, when given a rise, should also increase the salaries of their employees Charity began at home, he said

The Deputy Whip, Chief A M Mqalo, said he understood that employers were given a concession of R110 to pay the wages of each employee when they established factories in Ciskei

He therefore exhorted employers to reassess the wages of their workers before tough measures were taken by the government.

The Chief Whip, Chieftainess I Burns-Ncamashe, commended the Department of Manpower for its efforts in investigating terms of employment

The role played by Ciskeian migrant workers in industrial strikes in the Republic of South Africa was regrettable This was a self-destructive practice which discredited chiefs, community leaders and Ciskei, she said

She was supported by Chief Mqalo in condemning Ciskeian involvement in strikes Chief Mqalo reminded Ciskeians that when they left Ciskei to work in South Africa they left behind hungry families In joining strikes they cast a bad reflection on the good work done by the department.

The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr A M Tapa, said manpower had become a burning issue in Southern Africa The Ciskei Minister of Manpower had acted admirably in achieving a lot for Ciskeians, he said

"Politically, industrial action by trade unions is increasingly becoming the most menacing outlet for agitation Ciskeians in other countries must act as ambassadors"

Heunis: Legal curbs failed

Cape Times 10/6/86

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday moved second reading of the Abolition of Influx Control Bill here yesterday

He said the bill would remove restrictions such as compulsory registration of service contracts and night permits

"There will be no more legal restrictions on urbanisation These have clearly failed

"It is now being recognised that urbanisation must be applied in an orderly manner in terms of normal and universal laws on housing, squatting, health, slums, township establishment and so on"

Mr Heunis said it had to be recognised that some of the laws being repealed by the bill had infringed directly or indirectly on the administration of justice

For example, he said, legislation passed in 1956 had limited access by black people to the courts

A 1945 Act had prevented a black person from remaining in some urban areas for longer than 72 hours and had given commissioners and magistrates the right to investigate in a "quasi-judicial manner" the activities of "so-called idle and undesirable blacks"

The bill would also phase out the system of migratory labour It was clear that, at present, there was not enough family housing for all workers But there would be no legal prohibition on a man living with his family.

"This naturally places a great responsibility on people not to take their families to labour centres if there is not enough accommodation" — Sapa

Politics, Parliament in brief

Fish markets

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Fish markets are to be established soon in Cape Town and Hout Bay harbours, the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr John Wiley, announced yesterday in debate on his budget vote He said he hoped to announce how the markets would function before the beginning of the next crayfish season in November

No licence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A private person would be allowed to collect five crayfish and five perlemoen without a licence in future, Mr John Wiley, also announced

Toxic waste

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government should inform the public just what toxic wastes it planned to import and

SA's pass laws finally abolished

Cape Times 1/7/86

Political Staff

THE pass laws are finally gone, the State President, Mr P W Botha, having signed the Abolition of Influx Control Bill

But there are disturbing indications that the Trespass Laws may be being used to indirectly apply influx control, while as late as last week influx control measures were used to flush out refugees from Crossroads and KTC who had taken refuge in Cape Town churches

It was not only influx control that officially came to an end yesterday Four other Bills.

- Spelled the end to provincial councils and substituted executive councils which brought Africans into second-tier government for the first time;
- provided for a common identity document for all South Africans;
- restored South African citizenship to about two million TBVC citizens, and
- abolished development boards

The abolition of the provincial councils means that the control of education, hospital services amd local government will now be handled by "own affairs" ministers.

The uniform identity document issued in terms of the Identification Bill will contain no reference to the race of the holder — but an individual's racial classification will still be recorded on the Population Register.

Some two million Africans will have their South African citizenship — forfeited when the TBVC homelands became independent — returned in terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Bill

The eight development boards are also abolished, with many of their functions being taken over by black local authorities

DD 16/7/86 (200)

Govt shake-up in bid to end ID problems

CAPE TOWN — Black applicants for the new uniform identification document will no longer have difficulty at regional offices, according to a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs.

This follows a major bureaucratic shake-up in response to wide-scale complaints of delays in the issuing of ID documents to black people in Cape Town since May 1 this year when the hated "dompas" (reference book) was scrapped

Mr C. Theron, a departmental spokesman, said 50 000 new ID documents were ready to be handed to black applicants at various centres in the country.

"Another three million ID documents have been prepared and are awaiting applications from the persons concerned Personal details of another 2,5 million persons have been printed by computer and are in the process of being bound in book form," he said.

Compeleted IDs are now being posted on a daily basis to the 83 regional and district offices of the department.

A report in the pro-Nationalist daily Die Burger last week pointed out that black people were still being issued the "dompas" and the paper complained about the unsatisfactory bureaucratic process involved.

Mr Theron said younger black applicants — identifiable by higher numbers on their now outdated reference books — were given preference for the new ID books This was because this category of applicants was "normally economically active".

He said several applicants for new IDs had insisted that they be issued a reference book as a temporary measure for identification and therefore many were in posession of one — DDC

Blacks warned of ID application exploitation

PRETORIA — No private person or organisation had been appointed to take photographs, fingerprints or complete identity document application forms for blacks, the Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said yesterday.

In a statement issued here he said complaints had been received that black members of the public who applied for the documents were being exploited by people who professed to have been appointed by the department to receive payment for their services.

Applicants for the new identity documents who required assistance in completing the forms could approach any regional or district office of the department, or any magistrate's or development board office, where their fingerprints would be taken

"Only two photographs and the reference book need accompany an application," Mr Van Zyl said.

If an applicant did not have a reference book he should submit a birth certificate with the application.

If no birth certificate was available, a baptismal certificate could be submitted instead — Sapa

EVE Post 18/7/86

8 827 apply for new ID documents

Post Reporter

NEARLY 9 000 blacks in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown have applied for the new identity document, Mr B R Buys, regional representative for the Department of Home Affairs, said today.

Last week 1 000 applications were received from people in the area, making a total of 8 827.

The figures included 3 019 applications from those who had never possessed any form of identity document during the days of the "dompas"

Mr Buys said he was satisfied with the response and officials were visiting factories to assist workers in completing application forms

Applicants must have two passport size photographs and those in possession of a "dompas" must present them when applying

Application forms are available at the department's office in North End

New rules will exclude millions

200

STAR 13/7/86

24

Pretoria Bureau

Millions of commuters living in border townships and migrant workers in townships and mine hostels around the country will not qualify for the restoration of their South African citizenship

In a memorandum released today the Department of Home Affairs says citizens of the four independent homelands must qualify for permanent residence in South Africa before they can regain their citizenship

The memorandum spells out the qualifications and workings of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act of 1986

Various categories of persons will not qualify for the restoration of their citizenship

The Department of Home Affairs has defined the term permanent residence — the main qualification for regaining South African citizenship

A person will have permanent residence status if he has permanent employment, a suitable home and his wife and family live with him in South Africa However if he lives in a hostel in South Africa and his wife and family remain in the homeland, then his permanent home is in the homeland

This applies even if the person has been employed or lived at one address in South Africa for many years

Govt slammed over new citizenship line

BUDAY · 200 · 25/7/86

SIPHO NGCOBO

GOVERNMENT has been described as insincere and as going back on promises made at the opening of the last parliamentary session with its announcement that millions of homeland blacks would not qualify for SA citizenship.

Attacks on President P W Botha's announcement were made by organisations including the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), after the Home Affairs Department released a memorandum on government's line yesterday.

According to the memorandum, a person will have permanent residence status if he has permanent employment, a suitable home and his wife and family live with him in SA.

If he lives in a hostel in SA and if his whole family remains in the homeland, then his permanent home is in the homeland, even if he has been employed and lived at one address in SA for many years.

Lashing at government, Opposition Law and Order spokesman Helen Suzman said government's new move on citizenship rights undermined the apparent good intentions on the restoration of citizenship originally expressed by Botha earlier this year.

Suzman described it as government's means to reduce the number of black voters in the future.

She said: "This is a claim on future voting rights for blacks, because there will be a time when blacks will be granted such rights. And when these rights are finally implemented, it will be only for citizens.

"In a nutshell it means those who had Section 10 urban qualifications in the past will automatically qualify.

"I believe there will have to be many test cases challenging it at the courts."

Meanwhile Black Sash official Beulah Rollnick said the "new somersault" by government was aimed at rendering homeland blacks "perpetual aliens" because of the so-called independence they did not even opt for.

"Black Sash has been fighting these unjust laws in the past and we will continue to do so," Rollnick said.

Sowetan 25/7/86

Where to get your new ID

TWO offices of the now defunct West Rand Development Board will be used as sub offices of the Department of Home Affairs until the end of the year to process applications for the new uniform identity documents.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria said this week that although large numbers of applications were being processed at the Market Street offices in central Johannesburg, the offices of the now defunct Wradebo at New Canada and 80 Albert Street, Johannesburg, had not been fully utilised.

"Applicants are therefore encouraged to make use of the two offices They are fully equipped to deal with the processing of all applications for the new identity document."

He said applicants could also apply at any office of the Department of Home Affairs.

The spokesman added that thousands of blacks on the Witwatersrand have applied for the new documents.

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26.7.86.

Blacks 'misled' on influx control

JOHANNESBURG—Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, has slammed the Government for misleading blacks into believing that influx control had been abolished.

Mrs Suzman was reacting to a statement made by the Department of Home Affairs that workers from the four 'independent' states within South Africa and the neighbouring states would be subjected to Government controls to protect the interests of local blacks

Senior department officials said no foreign blacks may be taken into employment without the prior approval of the department

Prof Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, has warned that the new regulations — and the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act — would lock millions of workers into a permanent 'quasi-migrancy' status.

He added that the new processes could be described as another version of influx control Millions of workers living in the huge townships on the borders of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana, and on the borders of East London and the Ciskei, would become daily migrants

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of Black Sash, said: 'I think people from the TBVC (independent) countries are worse off now than they were before'

She warned that the combined requirements of citizenship and approved housing would tighten the influx net

President Botha said at a National Party congress last year that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks living in Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who had lost it because of independence

Mr Dirk Vermeulen, deputy director of civic affairs for the Department of Home Affairs, said those who took up permanent residence after July 1 would have to apply to become naturalised South Africans

Our Political Reporter writes that citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei seeking work in South Africa are subject to conditions of the Aliens Act, 1937, which applies to all foreigners

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Gerrie van Zyl, director-general of Home Affairs

He said the repeal of a number of Acts and the phasing out of the development boards' role in controlling black workers meant that the necessary work authorisations would now have to be obtained from the Department of Home Affairs

'Any employer who wishes to employ a black worker who is not a South African citizen must first approach the nearest divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower for the necessary recommendation for employment, whereafter the issue of a work permit will be considered by the nearest regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs,' Mr van Zyl said

He said this did not apply to residents of Gazankulu, KanGwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, KwaZulu and QwaQwa because they were citizens of the homelands but also of South Africa

Mr van Zyl said some recent Press reports might have created the wrong impression that new work authorisation requirements had been introduced which applied only to citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei

Cape Times 30/7/86

Govt policy on 'aliens'

Political Correspondent

THE Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria has "stated emphatically" that no changes had occurred in the conditions under which citizens from Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei are allowed to work in South Africa

The Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said in a statement that certain press reports may have created the impression that new requirements had now been introduced which applied only to TBVC citizens

"This is not correct," he said "They are, in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937, not South African citizens.

"As from July 1, 1986, their employment must accordingly be in accordance with the provisions of this Act

'Permit'

"The Act stipulates that nobody may employ or continue to employ an alien, unless he is in possession of the necessary work permit," Mr Van Zyl said.

He said that as a result of the repeal of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, and the Black Labour Act, 1964, the employment of "alien" black workers were now subject to the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937

"The department wishes to emphasize that in respect of all alien black workers who are employed in terms of work authorizations granted prior to July 1, 1986, under the repealed acts, such authority remains valid for as long as the conditions are complied with

"Should an alien black worker leave the service of his employer, he cannot, as in the past, be employed by another employer unless he obtains the necessary work authorization.

"The repeal of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and the Black Labour Act, 1964, and the resultant phasing out of the development boards' functions concerning the control of black workers, means that the necessary work authorization will now have to be obtained from the Department of Home Affairs," he said

Any employer who wished to employ a black worker who was not a South African citizen should in future, as a first step, approach the nearest divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower for the necessary recommendation for employment.

'Permanent'

Thereafter the issuing of a work permit would be considered by the nearest regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs These actions were in the past carried out by the development boards

"The department wishes to state clearly that the Aliens Act and the aforementioned measures are not applicable to permanent residents of the national states — Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, KwaZulu and Qwa-Qwa — who are citizens of those states and accordingly also South African citizens," Mr Van Zyl said

TBVC citizens 'legal' for 14 days

By Hannes De Wet

Citizens of the four independent homelands will have freedom of movement in South Africa for only 14 days. After this period they will need a work permit or approval from the Department of Home Affairs to remain in the country

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, in a statement rejecting charges that the Government had reneged on undertakings given to the TBVC countries

Mr Botha said citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei were exempted in terms of section 7 (bis) of the Aliens Act from requiring a temporary resident's permit during the first 14 days that they were in South Africa After that they needed approval.

Bilateral agreements

Mr Nic Olivier, chief research officer of the Progressive Federal Party, said this amounted to influx control in terms of bilateral agreements between South Africa and the TBVC countries

"The Government is now using these bilateral agreements to maintain influx control with respect to TBVC citizens. Initially the Government gave the impression that all blacks, including those from the TBVC countries, would have total freedom of movement."

Mr Olivier said that Mr Botha's latest statement changed nothing and his assertion that newspaper reports were misleading was unfounded

Mr Botha said that when the TBVC states became independent, their citizens were exempted, in terms of Section 7 (bis) of the Aliens Act, from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary resident's permit

"These exemptions have not been affected by the latest legislation and remain in force"

Prior to July 1 1986 the position in terms of the exemptions and bilateral agreements was that citizens of the TBVC states who wished to work in South Africa had to have prior consent, he said

"The Restoration of SA Citizenship Act of 1986 and the repeal of influx control measures with effect from July 1 1986 have in no way altered the situation," Mr Botha added

Mr Olivier said this meant that the abolition of influx control by the Government was meaningless for the millions of blacks from TBVC countries who worked in South Africa.

"Their movement is still going to be controlled — in the name of the bilateral agreement between South Africa and the TBVC countries.

"Only blacks from the homelands which have not opted for independence will have freedom of movement This is an anomaly and contradicts the initial impression the Government created," said Mr Olivier

Enforcing Aliens Act poses 'slight problem'

BUS DAY 1/8/86

200

LINDA ENSOR

ENFORCEMENT of the Aliens Act is posing a problem for the Department of Home Affairs and has been temporarily shelved.

A spokesman told *Business Day* yesterday that there would be no enforcement until the finalisation of negotiations on dual citizenship at some future undetermined date.

For the moment citizens of the independent TBVC homelands (Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei) have no problem about remaining in SA, says Geoff Budlender, director of the Legal Resources Centre.

But their presence is entirely dependent on administrative discretion and they can be deported at any time if exemptions granting them permission to be in the country are withdrawn.

THERE will be no enforcement of the Aliens Act as it applies to citizens of independent homelands until negotiations on dual citizenship have been concluded, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

He could not say when this would occur

Another spokesman said enforcement posed a "slight problem" for which there was not as yet any answer

With the passing away of influx control and the development boards, the Aliens Act became the measure controlling the influx of citizens of the independent TBVC (Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei) homelands.

The Department of Home Affairs became the enforcing agent but it has not worked out how this will be done.

A further conundrum is the fact that there are no penalty provisions in the Act to give teeth to any enforcement against TBVC citizens as long as they fall into the category of "exempted aliens".

The Act only penalises those entering SA without a temporary residence permit and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said in a statement released this week that TBVC citizens were exempt from the requirement to possess one

Thus, in terms of the Aliens Act, there is nothing to prevent citizens from the TBVC countries coming to SA as long as they have passed through a border post with a valid travel document.

The offences outlined in the Act and the penalties associated with those offences do not apply to exempted aliens.

The Act states that offences, namely employing, harbouring or conducting business with an alien, only applies to those who do not have a temporary permit.

Penalties for these offences are a maximum fine of R5 000 or imprisonment for up to two years on first conviction and to both on subsequent convictions

Exemptions can, however, be withdrawn from a person who then becomes subject to the Act and can be arrested and ordered to leave the country. A person without an exemption who enters the country illegally faces a maximum fine of R600 or up to six months in jail on first conviction and R1 000 or one year in jail or both for subsequent convictions

Geoff Budlender, director of the Legal Resources Centre, says the exemptions are the central controlling measure and one which makes the TBVC citizens "utterly vulnerable" to administrative procedures.

They have no legal rights

"The problem is not so much one of enforcement as the fact that the exemptions are not public documents. They have not been gazetted and can be withdrawn at any time as, for example, was done to 3 666 people in Crossroads in 1981 who were deported."

Budlender said that "for the moment" there was no problem about TBVC citizens remaining in SA but permission could be withdrawn at any time. The authorities could use the exemption as a means of influx control, to expunge unwanted squatters and to deport striking workers.

In terms of labour agreements the TBVC citizens do require prior consent if they wished to work in SA and approval if they wished to remain in the country for longer than 14 days, Botha said in his statement.

A labour contract attested to in the independent homeland served the purpose of a work permit, the departmental spokesman said However, a Johannesburg lawyer said yesterday that agreements could decide the policy for dealing with the TBVC citizens but could not create offences

A departmental spokesman agreed that there was no legislation making it an offence for someone from the TBVC countries to come to SA.

DD 21/8/86 (200)

Minister: illegal migrants face tough measures

BLOEMFONTEIN — The estimated 1,3 million workers from neighbouring states who were in the country illegally were depriving unemployed South Africans of a livelihood and strong action against them and their employers could be expected, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday

"Irresponsible" behaviour by the 300 000 foreign workers legally in the country, such as participation in illegal actions, "will result in their repatriation and a reduction in their numbers", Mr Du Plessis said at a luncheon here in honour of a visiting labour delegation from Lesotho

The minister tempered his warning with an offer to Lesotho and other neighbouring states to share South Africa's technical know-how and experience in the training of workers in the private and public sectors

No country wishing to develop and raise the standard of living of its people could isolate itself This was particularly true of Southern Africa, where countries were dependent on each other in many fields, including manpower.

One of the problems all faced was unemployment In South Africa this was growing as a result of the prolonged recession, growing threats of disinvestment and sanctions which created uncertainty, a high population growth rate and illegal immigration

Latest official statistics showed that at the end of March this year there were 703 000 unemployed people in South Africa, excluding the TBVC states Unofficial estimates for the region indicated a much higher figure

"Despite the high rate of unemployment, large

MR DU PLESSIS.

numbers of workers from neighbouring countries are legally and illegally in South Africa," Mr Du Plessis said

Of the 300 000 legal workers, 140 000, or 47 per cent, came from Lesotho

"An estimated more than 1,3 million workers from neighbouring countries are illegally in South Africa and holding jobs, thereby depriving unemployed South African workers of a livelihood

"All of these enjoy the same protection and rights — including access to training — as South African workers."

South Africa was willing to co-operate with its neighbours in finding solutions to common problems and to share, when it came to training and development of human resources

But when it came to employment of foreigners in South Africa, it should be appreciated the government had an obligation towards its own citizens "and that it cannot allow illegal entrants from neighbouring states to seek and take up employment"

"This is not in the interest of the South African worker nor in the interest of our neighbours, nor in the interest of the dependants of such workers, who have to stay behind

"Such illegal workers and their employers must expect strong action to be taken against them," Mr Du Plessis said

"The number of foreign workers employed in the Republic will depend on the unemployment situation in South Africa, the availability of South African workers, the skills of such foreign workers and their compliance with South African laws

"Economic sanctions applied against South Africa will inevitably seriously jeopardise available job opportunities in the country for foreign workers and result in unnecessary and untold hardship," he said

Workers from neighbouring countries who occupied positions of leadership in the South African trade union movement would be repatriate should they incite workers to participate in illegal actions and advocate or support sanctions against South Africa

"No trade union leader in South Africa who advocates sanctions against the country and promotes the disruption of the South African economy can possibly have the interests of workers at heart," Mr Du Plessis said — Sapa

CAPE TIMES 5/8/86

Massive influx predicted

200

By PETER DENNEHY
Municipal Reporter

A MASSIVE influx of black people from poor rural areas into the Peninsula region has been predicted by the City Council

By 2000 there should be 1 379 330 blacks (excluding coloureds) in the Cape Town Metropolitan Transport Area, according to a new study. This includes greater Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West and Gordon's Bay.

The report, before the utilities and works committee yesterday, said previous forecasts even by outside agencies "proved to be unsuitable" partly because they had not taken account of the immigration.

Influx between 1980 and 1985 had been massive, and this would "probably continue", according to the report, compiled by Mr R A Stroud, principal town planner of the Metropolitan Transport Planning Branch

The census "with respect to the black population" had proved to be "unreliable", the report said Statistics in the report of the present black population had been determined from existing records of "all authorities concerned with this population group".

Characteristics

The present black population of the metropolitan area was 568 174, the report said. This figure was used to predict probable black population figures of 770 871 in 1990, 1 037 473 five years later, and 1 379 330 by 2000

However, in 2000, the population could be as high as 2 027 986, or as low as 965 561, the report said

Population predictions had been made separately for "whites, coloureds and blacks" only because they had different demographic characteristics such as fertility, mortality and migration rates

The present white population in the area in question was 606 090, the report said, while the coloured figure was 1 057 500 The white population would grow by almost 150 000 by the year 2000, while the coloured growth would amount to about 400 000

(209) Star Times 7/8/86

Pass law arrests total 17 million

JOHANNESBURG — Some 17,1 million blacks were arrested for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981, the director of legal admistration for the Department of Constitutional Development, Dr J C Bekker, said in the latest edition of De Rebus, the journal of the Association of Law Societies

"Apart from the fact that the laws were discriminatory, they were enforced by a special court system, the commissioners' court, until August 31, 1984," he said

Many of the victims were not legally represented in court and lawyers were concerned about the way in which these laws brought the whole legal system into discredit, Dr Bekker said

Asked why 15 of the 19 sections of the Abolition of Influx Control Act were amendments of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, Dr Bekker said "The government used the opportunity to make the Act non-racial (and) thus it contained a provision which could directly be applied to control migration"

He said the Act also had to be amended to give effect to the government's intention to make controlled squatting possible

Dr Bekker said it was necessary to repeal the Black Labour Act of 1964 as "this Act was a close ally in enforcing influx control".

Fees payable in respect of black labour have also been abolished but the transport service levy is still payable — Sapa

F. M. 8/8/86

CITIZENSHIP

Alienating the TBVC

Scrapping the pass laws on July 1 eased the burden of millions of blacks — but not for those who automatically lost their South African citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC states) become "independent"

Moves to control their entry into the Republic as they search for better employment prospects have introduced a new form of influx control Says the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan "Our work hasn't changed much Instead of proving a set of criteria for Section 10 rights, we are helping people obtain ID documents and citizenship by proving a different set of criteria for permanent residence"

President PW Botha promised one citizenship for all South Africans *permanently resident* in SA This created two classes of black citizens those of the TBVC states, and a second group made up of anyone not Xhosa, Tswana or Venda

The latter are now free to move and sell their labour where they choose, and may establish a business anywhere in the Republic The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and the Trespass Act (as well as the Group Areas Act) remain as means to enforce "orderly urbanisation" It is too soon to know whether prosecutions under these acts have increased

The scepticism with which many blacks greeted what most people believed was

P.T.O.

Botha's promise to scrap influx control entirely proved fully justified by the official announcement that TBVC residents (about a third of the total black population) are to be treated as aliens *(Current Affairs* August 1)

The task of administering the movement of TBVC citizens now falls to the Department of Home Affairs in conjunction with those states A certain number of TBVC citizens will qualify either for South African identity documents or for restoration of their SA citizenship.

The onus is on individuals to apply for these, and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha indicated that only about 1,7m of the approximately 9m TBVC residents will qualify.

The path to restored citizenship is rife with red tape and legal nuance many hopefuls will have to grapple with the concepts of "permanent residence" and "lawful residence " Both the Black Sash and the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) anticipate a flood of court cases in which the definitions will be clarified.

While less than 2m people could secure South African citizenship, the fate of the other 7m TBVC citizens remains cause for concern As government interprets the existing laws, they have no chance to qualify either for South African identity documents, or for citizenship, and must remain foreigners

Minister Botha ... no reneging

The Home Affairs Department has made a number of statements — none of which has helped clarify its position According to Stoffel Botha "The government had already in 1984 stated in parliament that TBVC citizens would be dealt with as aliens in terms of the Aliens Act, but that special measures for the movement of citizens between those states and the Republic will remain in force "

The "special measures" are an exemption in terms of Section 7 *bis* of the Aliens Act, which exempts TBVC citizens from the requirement of a temporary residence permit, and other measures laid down in bilateral agreements with the TBVC states

According to these agreements, made at the time of independence and in the spirit of Grand Apartheid, "the citizens of the TBVC states who wished to work in the RSA had to have prior consent Likewise such citizens who wished to remain in the RSA for longer than 14 days had to obtain approval," Stoffel Botha says

Technically, it means that citizens of the TBVC states will be treated differently to aliens from other countries They will, however, still have to get permission to work in SA — only the procedure for obtaining permits is different This certainly does not allow for freedom of movement or freely seeking employment Penalties for employing people from TBVC states without permission will still be governed by the Aliens Act

However, LRC Director Geoff Budlender says the Aliens Act exemption waiving the need to carry a temporary residence applies to more than short visits, and may cover to extended periods of residence. "There is a conflict between the exemption in terms of the Aliens Act, and the provisions laid down in the bilateral agreements which say TBVC residents need prior permission to be in SA for longer than 14 days," says Budlender

He adds that every release put out by the department has only confused the whole matter further· "At the moment we are not sure whether the exemption will continue to apply A major problem is that it is discretionary and can be withdrawn at any time "

Exemption

The *FM* asked the department to define exactly what the exemption covers, but at the time of going to press had not received a reply

The simple solution would be automatically to restore SA citizenship rights to everyone who lost them. But on this score the whole matter is further complicated by secret discussions between the TBVC governments and Pretoria on the issue of dual citizenship

Bophuthatswana has already enacted a new citizenship law rejecting dual citizenship for its citizens (*Current Affairs* July 4) Not unexpectedly, TBVC governments are reluctant to assist in undermining their so-called statehood and the "citizenship" that goes with it.

In his statement last week, Stoffel Botha said "there is no question of reneging on the undertakings that have been given to the TBVC states " It is unfortunate, though, that President PW Botha gave the impression in January that he was making a promise to all South African blacks

"For the moment there is no problem about TBVC citizens remaining in SA," says Budlender According to Home Affairs, implementation of the Aliens Act — and its adjunct, the Regulation of Admission of Persons to the Republic Act of 1972 — is in limbo pending outcome of negotiations with the TBVC states.

But migrants whose contracts are due to expire, and those who need new ones, are already experiencing problems In the absence of clarity from the department, local officials are as usual already applying their own rules One woman working in Johannesburg on contract was told last week by an immigration officer that TBVC people were all to be sent back. ■

12/8/86

BUS DAY

Govt puts squeeze on illegals

SOPHIE TEMA

EMPLOYERS will have to provide details of illegal workers to help government in their repatriation.

Government claims that the influx of illegal job-seekers has increased in recent months and is calling on employers not to employ them.

Those entering SA without the necessary documents will be repatriated.

Countries affected by this move are Mozambique, Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

Director-general of the Department of Manpower Piet van der Merwe says the move is being taken to protect jobs for SA citizens.

"South Africa has 1,3-million illegal foreign workers who will be repatriated and replaced by the 700 000 jobless."

He says the move will not affect workers from the TBVC areas and those with a service contract.

"We must distinguish between the two types. There are those with a contract and an employer. They number between 300 000 and 350 000.

"Then there are those who enter the country illegally and take up employment.

"These number 1,3-million and they work for very low wages because they fear being exposed."

He appealed to employers to give South Africans preference.

ARGUS 14/8/86 (200)

Govt denies 'witchhunt' for aliens:

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — The Department of Home Affairs has denied that it is conducting a "witchhunt" against aliens with the spate of recent requests to firms to furnish details of their employees.

The requests by the department for personnel information regarding non-South African employees — received by most major firms during the past few weeks — has fueled speculation of further government action against sanctions threats in the wake of Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's counter-threat to deport all aliens

This has, however, been denied Allegations that the requested information has anything to do with the recent government announcement that all residents of the TBVC self-governing states working in South Africa will now have to obtain work permits have also been denied Such a move would probably affect several million black migrant workers

The interest of all

The Home Affairs request for widescale employee information on non-South Africans also follows a radio interview with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, this week in which he urged employers to "root out" illegal aliens He said this was in the interest of all South Africans

However, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, Mr C P Theron, said aliens in the country — either employed or "sojourning" — were their responsibility and they were continuously updating their records This was not a concerted effort to "root out" illegal aliens

"We have been sending out these forms since 1984 to employers It is nothing new and has nothing to do with any mass deportations being planned, although of course illegal aliens will have to return to their country of origin This is standard procedure with any country"

Mr Theron said he had no estimates of the number of illegal aliens in the country However, the Government has recently expressed concern at the "alarming" number of Mozambican refugees streaming into the country

Fin Mail 15/8/86 - 200

TRESPASS ACT

Know your rights

Trespassing is a common crime in SA — largely affecting blacks But those who fall foul of the Trespass Act, which was one of the great number of laws used surreptitiously to control the movement of blacks, are not always aware of their rights

As a result, an educational campaign is being launched by the Black Sash to inform people — some of whom have, in ignorance, paid admission of guilt fines — of their rights if wrongfully arrested

According to the law you cannot trespass in a public place

However, a number of cases have been presented to the Black Sash concerning blacks who have been arrested while simply walking down the street In one case for example, two people were arrested outside a police station, they paid an admission of guilt fine of R50 to get out of jail

Lawful reason

To be guilty of trespass a person must enter or remain on property without the permission of the lawful occupier or person in charge If the manager of a cinema asks someone to leave and they refuse, they are trespassing In law, the husband of a live-in domestic needs the consent of his wife's employer — the "lawful occupier" — to visit

The law, however, also says that a person can't be guilty if he or she has a lawful reason to be there This means a person who believes there would be no objection from the owner is not trespassing Thus, a person who had frequently walked across an open lot, field or farm without being apprehended would not be guilty — unless he had been warned off by the owner

Despite these narrow parameters, thousands of people are arrested annually for trespassing 104 607 blacks were arrested in 1983, 90 555 in 1984, and 87 555 in 1985 (In 1985, 929 whites, 11 097 coloureds and 723 Indians were arrested in terms of this law)

According to the Black Sash's Court Monitoring Group, however, very few trespass cases come up in court This discrepancy means most people are paying the spot admission-of-guilt fine One reason may be that even those who know their rights find it easier to pay up and get out, instead of remaining in prison while trying to find a lawyer

200

Minister warns foreign workers

BLOEMFONTEIN — The estimated 1,3 million workers from neighbouring states who are in the country illegally are depriving unemployed South Africans of a livelihood and strong action against them and their employers can be expected, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday.

"Irresponsible" behaviour by the 300 000 foreign workers legally in the country, such as participation in illegal actions, "will result in their repatriation and a reduction in their numbers", Mr Du Plessis said at a lunch for a visiting labour delegation from Lesotho

The minister tempered his warning with an offer to Lesotho, and other neighbouring states, to share South Africa's technical know-how and experience in the training of workers in the private and public sectors

One of the problems all faced was unemployment In South Africa this was growing as a result of the prolonged recession, growing threats of disinvestment and sanctions which created uncertainty, a high population growth rate and illegal immigration

Statistics showed that at the end of March this year, there were 703 000 unemployed people in South Africa, excluding Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei Unofficial estimates for the region as a whole indicated a much higher figure."

Mr Du Plessis said "Despite the high rate of unemployment, large numbers of workers from neighbouring countries are legally and illegally in South Africa"

Of the 300 000 legal workers 140 000 were from Lesotho.

"An estimated 1,3 million workers from neighbouring countries are illegally in South Africa and holding jobs, thereby depriving unemployed South African workers of a livelihood

"All of these enjoy the same protection and rights, including access to training as South African workers," Mr Du Plessis said

South Africa was willing to co-operate with its neighbours in finding solutions to common problems and to share when it came to training and development of human resources

'Obligation'

But when it came to employment of foreigners in South Africa, it should be appreciated that the government had an obligation towards its own citizens, "and that it cannot allow illegal entrants from neighbouring states to seek and take up employment.

"This is not in the interest of the South African worker nor in the interest of our neighbours, nor in the interest of the dependants of such workers, who have to stay behind

"Such illegal workers and their employers must expect strong action to be taken against them," Mr Du Plessis said

When it came to legal foreign workers "it should be appreciated that South African workers must receive preference in filling vacancies"

'Skills'

"The number of foreign workers employed in the Republic will therefore depend on the unemployment situation in South Africa, the availability of South African workers, the skills of such foreign workes and their compliance with South African laws

"Economic sanctions applied against South Africa will inevitably seriously jeopardize available job opportunities in the country for foreign workers and result in unnecessary and untold hardship," Mr Du Plessis said — Sapa

16/8/86

Grave fears sounded over urban influx curb

BUSDAY 22/8/86 (200)

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THERE is a growing conviction that government has not killed off influx control, but merely intends enforcing it in another guise.

These suspicions were strongly voiced at a seminar convened by Cape Town's Chamber of Commerce yesterday to review the likely effects on employers of government's new urbanisation policy

The issue arousing most criticism and concern is the uncertainty and confusion created by government's obfuscation and inability to bring clarity to the question of citizen rights for blacks from the TBVC states

And fears were expressed that it now appeared government was intent on using the Aliens Act — together with a harsh application of anti-squatter legislation — as the new vehicle for controlling the free movement of large numbers of blacks within the country.

Geoff Budlender, regional director of the Legal Resources Centre, noted that while the Abolition of Influx Control Act was comprehensive, it was also fatally flawed as it had failed to address at all the question of citizenship.

Budlender said the potential for the Aliens Act to be used for influx control purposes against about 8-million people, who had been nationalised through the constitutional independence of the TBVC states, was significant.

They would not be allowed to enter SA without permission, and might not take up employment without permission.

Budlender said they were liable to summary arrest and deportation procedures. And people who provided them with employment or accommodation, without the necessary official permission, committed a criminal offence and were subject to extremely heavy penalties.

An ominous indicator of what might happen if this was rigidly applied was the August/September 1981 incident in which 3 666 Crossroads residents were summarily deported through the mechanism of the Aliens Act and related legislation

It remained, therefore, for government to clear up the uncertainties over the citizenship status of blacks from the TBVC states, Budlender said.

Police arrest 16 for illegal entry

STAR 200
22/8/86

Sixteen people were arrested in Sandton yesterday in a continuing police operation to trace illegal immigrants

A police spokesman said those arrested in the routine patrol were not charged, but handed over to the immigration authorities.

They had been held on suspicion of entering the country illegally or of having failed to renew their visitors' permits.

Pass law changes approved

NATAL MERC 200 25/8/86

Political Reporter

MORE than two out of three whites believe the recent scrapping of influx control laws will benefit South Africa, but believe it is the Government's responsibility to satisfy the expected increase in the demand for jobs, according to a recent survey

The Markinor survey showed that 69% of respondents believe the scrapping of influx control would benefit the country, 12% thought there would be no benefit and 18% thought the move would harm South Africa

Although 67% thought the need to provide more jobs to meet the influx of blacks into urban areas was the responsibility of the Government, 52% thought this should be done by business organisations.

Migrant miners will go — ILO

By Sheryl Raine

The International Labour Organisaton (ILO) has predicted a slow but steady reduction of the number of migrant workers from neighbouring states employed on South African mines

In a comprehensive report on the rights and welfare of migrant workers on the mines, the ILO said migrant workers constituted an essential pool of experienced labour for the mines and the mining industry could not afford to drop the system overnight.

South Africa was unlikely to carry out its threat to repatriate en masse migrant mineworkers in retaliation against sanctions

However, the ILO said a clear trend would emerge "The Chamber of Mines will reduce its dependence on migrant labour"

The Chamber of Mines said there was no official policy to reduce the number of foreign workers on South African mines

● See Page 11.

Cape Times 26/8/86 (200)

'Don't employ illegal aliens'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Director-General of Manpower, Mr Piet van der Merwe, yesterday appealed to employers to stop employing illegal foreigners

Addressing the SA Association of Municipal Employees, Mr Van der Merwe said charity began at home and it was neither in the interest of foreign workers nor of security and welfare to give jobs to foreigners

It is was imperative that preference be given to South African workers at all times

Mr Van der Merwe said that conservative estimates put the number of illegal million foreign workers in the country at 1,3 million

AIDS found in 97 miners

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, yesterday said 97 mineworkers had been identified as AIDS victims.

In a statement released here yesterday, he said an investigation had been carried out among 26 528 mineworkers from South Africa and elsewhere for AIDS. Ninety-seven foreign workers had "positive blood-tests".

He added that his department and the departments of Foreign Affairs and Mineral and Energy Affairs together with the Chamber of Mines were giving urgent attention to "suitable steps to repatriate the identified workers".

Workers from foreign countries entering the country would be subjected to necessary tests for AIDS.

The AIDS problem was still present "only on a very low level" in the Republic, he said. — Sapa

CAPE TIMES 29/8/86 200

Lists of foreign workers

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Lists of all foreigners employed in 365 firms in South Africa had been requested by the government over the last two years, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday

He said that since 1985 numerous employers in the construction, insurance, manufacturing, hotel, newspaper and engineering industries had been requested in terms of the Aliens Act to send returns to the Director-General of Home Affairs regarding "alien" employees

Mr Botha, who was replying to a question tabled by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North), said by June 13 this year, 356 employers had been requested to send in returns

PAAP

Cape Times 3/9/86 (200)

Border fence kills two

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Two Mozambicans have been killed on a high-voltage electric border fence, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told Parliament yesterday

The first was killed only three weeks after the 3 500-volt fence was activated on August 1 and the second a week later.

In a reply read for him by the Deputy Minister, Mr Adrian Vlok, he said this was the second electrified fence on South Africa's border and was built at a cost of R6,7 million between Komatipoort and the Kangwane border.

"Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word 'danger' in English, Afrikaans, Shangaan and Portugese, appear all along the barrier fence on both sides," said Mr Vlok.

"The warnings are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres."

'19 000 jobs in danger

SOWETAN 29/9/86

ABOUT 19 000 members of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union face repatriation if the Government carried out its threat to send "aliens" home in retaliation for economic sanctions against this country.

This threat came under the spotlight at the union's congress held in Johannesburg at the weekend where about 700 delegates condemned the move as "being politically naive" and resolved to resist it.

The 74 000-member Bamcwu also resolved to liaise with other trade unions and community organisations in its fight against the tit-for-tat Government threat

"The affected workers have an equal stake like all others in the wealth of this country as they have dedicated innumerable hours to its development," the resolution read

Bamcwu is to give momentum to its asbestos campaign, co-ordinated to expose the dangers of working in the asbestos industry

In his presidential address, Mr Letsatsi Mosala urged the congress to resist "imposed solutions to the current socio-economic and political situation in the country unless black workers are involved at the leadership of such solutions or settlements"

Turnabout on Group Areas Act

200

Govt gets tough on illegal black tenants

4/9/86 Bus Day

DOMINIQUE GILBERT and MAX DU PREEZ

GOVERNMENT has already issued at least one notice under the Group Areas Act, and is processing several others, in terms of which private property occupied illegally by blacks is to be taken from its owners and sold

While Department of Constitutional Development and Planning deputy-director Johnny Fourie yesterday confirmed this, he refused to say how many such notices were being processed, and against whom.

Despite the widespread "wait-and-see" attitude to the Group Areas Act, and official confirmation that the authorities are no longer evicting offenders under the Act, Fourie maintained the Minister of his department would continue to sell properties occupied illegally by blacks

Section 41 of the Act entitles the Minister to "dispose of property administratively" without involving any court action.

Constitutional Development and Planning Deputy Minister Piet Badenhorst yesterday warned churches, and others who ignore the Act, he would act against them and even order transgressors' properties to be sold.

He was reacting to yesterday's report in *Business Day* that few Group Areas Act cases were taken to court, and said this decision was taken by attorneys-general because of a court judgment in 1982 that eviction orders could not automatically follow a conviction under the Act

Government's surprising turnabout on the Act at the congress was seen by senior Nationalists more as an effort to pacify unhappy supporters — while there is talk of a general election next year — than a rejection of the basic proposals of the President's Council

There is an indication that the Act will be changed early next year to include the local-option principle

As at the Durban federal congress, it was clear in Bloemfontein that the NP is divided over the issue of group areas, with most delegates probably favouring retention of the Act

□ Another blow to impressions that officials have relaxed their attitude towards the Act is evident in an alleged official directive that rent boards punish landlords and their illegal black tenants

According to Johannesburg councillor Molly Koppel, the onus of eviction has been put onto landlords

"In terms of this iniquitous directive, landlords who allow the Act to be broken are disqualified from applying to the Rent Board to increase their rents according to rising rates or maintenance costs of their buildings, and tenants themselves lose their legal status as the Rent Board stops listening to their complaints"

Management Committee chairman Francois Oberholzer said government would "do itself a favour" to allow blacks to live in the CBD area

At least 1 000 flats in the CBD are empty, he said, and government would save R30m-R40m by allowing blacks to live in the CBD

FIN MAIL 5/9/86

AIDS

Repatriation risks

The revelation that a number of black mineworkers — mainly Malawian but also a few South Africans — are carriers of the Aids virus has rekindled public fear of the dreaded disease

Concern and apprehension now centre on the fate of the infected foreign mineworkers identified in a joint investigation by the Chamber of Mines and the SA Institute of Medical Research

The Department of Health and Population Development regards the victims as a risk to the whole population and insists they be repatriated, the chamber recommends more compassion It would rather let them stay on in order that these known carriers of the virus may be counselled so they do not spread the disease

The investigation was conducted on a random sample of mineworkers taken from all the countries and homelands supplying labour for the mines The findings are therefore only indicative of the presence of the virus among the mineworker population, and are not comprehensive lists of those affected Should the department insist the identified victims leave, they may find they have banished the ones who can be educated, leaving behind an unknown number of other carriers who could be spreading the disease in ignorance

Of 26 525 miners tested, 97 had the Aids virus antibodies in their bloodstream The survey showed the Aids virus was more prevalent among miners from Malawi than in other workers From the sample, the prevalence among Malawians is about 1 25, making it a relatively high-risk area Subsequent testing of Malawian mineworkers has revealed another 30 people afflicted

The incidence among the other territories was 1.3 500 However, the figure includes a number of miners from within the borders of SA

None of the mineworkers had yet developed Aids proper A person is diagnosed as having Aids proper only once *opportunistic* diseases — diseases which take advantage of the body's weakened state — take hold Some cancers and certain types of pneumonia are opportunistic diseases Patients die from these Only a small percentage of people affected with the virus develop Aids proper

Recent research, however, has concluded that the spectrum of diseases caused by the virus is much greater than was first thought, and that the virus itself can invade the brain causing neurological damage And, once infected with the virus, a person remains infectious for life whether they develop Aids proper or not

There have only been 38 cases of Aids proper diagnosed in SA Most of the cases have been white homosexual men The investigation on the mines is the first public indication that the virus has spread to black South Africans, although no black has yet been diagnosed as having Aids proper

Public paranoia about the disease is understandable, however There is still no cure and we are probably years away from a vaccine The virus is spreading in SA and will continue whether the foreign mineworkers are repatriated or not

Disease knows no political boundaries, and there is little chance government can control the movement of people from other countries into SA, or prevent South Africans from visiting other African countries. For the moment, the most effective means to combat the spread of the virus is through major educational programmes about how the disease is transmitted

Doctors remain adamant that the virus cannot be spread through casual contact. They do know the virus is transmitted by blood and probably other body fluids A transfusion of contaminated blood is the surest way of becoming infected (South African blood banks now screen blood to eliminate this possibility) The virus is easily transmitted through certain sexual practices, particularly anal intercourse Exactly which other fluids, and just how it is passed on, has not been conclusively proven

One of the enduring puzzles about the virus is why is has spread so rapidly to women in Africa but not to women in America The disease has spread in equal numbers to heterosexual men and women in Africa, while in the US it is still mainly confined to homosexuals and drug abusers In trying to understand the African spread, various insects, including the mosquito and bed bug, have been blamed But as yet there is no proof

The future of the Malawian mineworkers hung in the balance as the *FM* went to press. The matter was due to be discussed on Wednesday by the Aids Advisory Group, a body including members of the Department of Health and Population Development, doctors, researchers and a representative of the mining industry

The National Union of Mineworkers has said it is against the repatriation and would consider taking action if it goes ahead ■

Identity crisis for Bop workers

7/7/86. City Press 200

By SOL MORATHI

YOUR money or your house – that's the choice facing 30 000 Bophuthatswana citizens working at Rosslyn near Pretoria

The workers have been told to choose between working in South Africa – where their bosses insist they must have SA citizenship – or living in Bop, where they have to take out the homeland's citizenship

Several say their employers have threatened to fire them if they don't carry SA ID documents

But if they opt for SA citizenship, they will have to move out of Bop, which has already announced that none of its residents can have dual citizenship

Workers told *City Press* that Rosslyn bosses had already started giving preferential treatment to people in the SA townships of Soshanguve, Manielodi and Atteridgeville

If they forfeit their jobs, those who decide to stay in Bop are likely to stay unemployed – there's hardly any work in their townships

● An SA Labour Bureau spokesman said it was up to employers to decide who they wanted as workers – but emphasised that it was "absolutely wrong" for them to urge people to opt for SA ID documents

He promised to look into the matter

An Internal Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said more than 5 000 Bop residents working in Rosslyn had applied for identity documents since June

Employers urged to help rural communities

A leading academic has appealed to major employers to examinine their social responsibility towards rural communities supported by migrant labourers who were unlikely ever to opt for urbanisation

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer made his appeal at the Gold 100 conference in Johannesburg yesterday

There were about 700 000 migrant workers living on white farms and in non-independent homelands and a further 500 000 in the independent homelands

Major users of migrant labour should realise that conditions in the rural areas were vital to morale and stress levels of employees, he said

"The exercise of social responsibility by major employers within such rural communities should involve forms of assistance and development counselling in the communities"

Reference book not needed for SA identity

DD 7/7/81

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Blacks who wished to apply for the new South African identity document did not have to obtain a reference book first, the deputy regional representative of the Department of Home Affairs, Mr D. C J van Schalkwyk, said yesterday

Applications for an SA identity document merely had to be accompanied by the applicant's birth certificate

Mr Van Schalkwyk was commenting on claims by a Queenstown man, Mr Vice Goodhope Moletsane, who said his application had been turned down by officials at the Queenstown office of the department because he could not produce a reference book.

Mr Moletsane pointed out that reference books had only been obtainable from the East Cape Development Board, which had since ceased to exist He also said he had never owned a reference book

Mr Van Schalkwyk said, however, that there was no requirement which called on black people to first obtain reference books before applying for an SA identity document

He confirmed that the reference book system had been "done away with"

This had been communicated to all offices of the department

"The requirement is that applicants produce their birth certificate If they do not have one then they should simultaneously apply for the identity document and the late registration of birth through the Home Affairs office "

Mr Van Schalkwyk said he would "investigate" Mr Moletsane's case

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New ID book in demand among blacks

(209) 23/9/86 Eve Post

By KIN BENTLEY

ABOUT 13,5 million black people living in South Africa are expected to take out the new uniform identity books, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said today.

Speaking from Pretoria, Mr Charles Theron said 1 127 195 applications had been received to date He said the department had no regional figures

Applications started coming in from May 1 Illustrating the enormity of the task, Mr Theron said 18 559 applications for the new ID document were received daily He said 90 per cent of whites, coloureds and Indians already had ID books

Although influx control has been scrapped, concern has been expressed by the Black Sash that illegal aliens who do not qualify for the new ID documents will be deported to the homelands

A UPE academic, however, who asked not to be identified, said today it was unlikely that this law could be implemented because of the enormous number of people involved. As with the Group Areas Act in Hillbrow, the academic said, the reality of the situation had overtaken the law, which would in time be changed to reflect the new reality

The deputy regional director of the department in the Western Cape, Mr J M Terblanche, said yesterday that at "some point or other it is reasonable to assume that in the future, action (against illegal aliens and their employers) will have to be taken".

An estimated 2 million people — mainly Xhosas from Ciskei and Transkei — are expected not to qualify for the ID book, making them illegal aliens. Most of them live in the Western and Eastern Cape About 1,7 million are expected to apply successfully to regain their SA citizenship

Employers of aliens face a fine of R5 000 under the Aliens Act Illegal aliens could be fined R600 or imprisoned for six months, followed by deportation

Mr Theron said the figure of 13,5 million was made up of SA citizens, adding "it must include some from the independent states"

Blacks with "residential qualifications" could apply for the ID book, which enables them to get work freely in SA

All non-independent homeland citizens are SA citizens in terms of recent legislation

Cape Times 26/9/86 (209)

Govt steps up measures against aliens

Own Correspondent

THE Department of Home Affairs intends to step up measures against the estimated 1 300 000 aliens and employers contravening the Aliens Act, but this does not apply to TBVC blacks.

The director-general of Home Affairs, Mr B G S van Zyl, said yesterday that increased action was being taken to determine the location of aliens. The department was also considering conducting more employer inspections, which might result in the increased prosecution of employers.

The Aliens Act provides for fines of up to R5 000, or two years' imprisonment, for a first conviction

"They are taking up jobs of millions of South Africans who may have to be paid unemployment insurance," he said.

However, Mr Van Zyl stressed that Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha had exempted citizens of the TBVC states from certain requirements under the Aliens Act

He said they did not require a work permit in terms of the Aliens Act.

W/E Post 4/10/86

Many are applying for new ID book

Weekend Post Reporter

TEAMS of specially recruited civil servants are playing a major role in encouraging factory workers to apply for new identity documents after the scrapping of the pass laws

Extra staff have been employed by the Department of Home Affairs to cope with applications

These special teams of officials visit factories, hospitals and farms in the region to help workers with application forms.

They have visited about 75 factories in PE and Uitenhage since July — 1 800 workers applied for the new document at one factory

The department's Eastern Cape regional representative, Mr B R Buys, said this week 19 480 applications had been received for the document since May 1

In PE 10 070 people had applied to have their "dompas" replaced with the new document and in Uitenhage there were 5 540 applications for replacements

In PE 3 300 applications were received from people who had never obtained any form of identity document before and the figure for Uitenhage was 570

About 400 new documents had been issued locally, while 800 were waiting to be collected at the department's offices

Applicants have their fingerprints taken for the Population Register immediately and their dompas are endorsed and returned to them

The dompas is cancelled when they receive the new free document

The dompas can, however, be retained by the holder, or handed in to the department's offices when the new document is issued

The dompas is still a valid legal document for identity purposes for those who do not yet have the new document

SA bans Maputo workers

Cape Times 9/10/86

200

Political Staff

PRETORIA — The government yesterday banned Mozambicans from working in South Africa The ban comes into effect immediately

And those working in South Africa will not be allowed to return after their permits expire

The move follows a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday which injured six South African soldiers and the warning on Tuesday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals

The ban was announced here by four cabinet ministers after a day of intensive discussions

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican Government yesterday

Last night the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines condemned the ban

The Chamber of Mines said it regretted that the move had been found necessary It welcomed the fact that "the inevitable disruption to operations will to an extent be cushioned since the government has decided that workers currently employed will be permitted to complete their contracts"

"The Chamber earnestly hopes that negotiations between the South African and Mozambican governments will lead to an early return to normality"

The NUM spokesman made no mention of earlier threats that the union would organize a national strike if the workers were repatriated. His statement merely warned that the decision would be "disruptive" to the mining industry

He said "This action is purely part of an attempt to defend apartheid in the wake of concerted international pressure against the regime, and is not a solution to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent"

Opposition Leader Mr Colin Eglin described the clampdown as "labour sanctions" which could mean the end of the Nkomati Accord

The ban could mean a devastating blow to Mozambique's already disastrous economy Some 60 percent of the salaries of Mozambican workers in South Africa are sent to the Maputo government in cash It will be worth about R100m this year

Some 52 000 Mozambicans, employed on gold and coal mines in 1985, could be repatriated within a year Mozambique workers on gold and coal mines sign initial contracts for a period of one year

New ID 'the best way to prove' S A citizenship

PRETORIA—Although the old reference book remains valid, employers should encourage their workers to obtain the uniform identity documents, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday

In a statement he said the new document did not distinguish between 'urban residents' and 'rural workers', from the national states, for example

'It is therefore clear that the ID cannot be used for influx control even if the latter was still in force'

He described the advent of a uniform ID as a milestone in the quest for equality in South Africa.

'South African identity is something to be treasured and the ID is the best way to prove citizen status as far as the South Africa of today is concerned.'

He explained that citizens of the independent homelands, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda who had always been permanently resident in South Africa or who had been resident for at least five years if they entered the Republic after the independence of their state are eligible for South African IDs

They merely had to indicate they wished to be South African citizens in terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act passed this year

'Procedural aspects regarding Bophuthatswana citizens permanently resident in South Africa, are still being negotiated by the governments concerned,' the spokesman said

It also needed to be clearly stated that citizens of the TBVC states had been exempted from the provisions of the Aliens Act, and consequently did not have to obtain temporary resident permits and did not require work permits

Bilateral agreements relating to employment and the movement of citizens across common borders had been agreed to when these states became independent, and these were still in force

Among the stipulations were that before a TBVC-state citizen could enter South Africa to take up employment, he had to be in possession of a written contract of employment duly attested in his home country

'His travel document must also be endorsed to the effect that he is permitted to enter and sojourn in the Republic if he will remain in the country more than 14 days.' — (Sapa)

Call to promote uniform SA ID

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He explained that citizens of the independent homelands, Transkei, Venda and Ciskei, who had always been permanently resident in South Africa, or who had been resident for at least five years if they entered the Republic after the independence of their state, "are eligible for South African IDs"

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"Procedural aspects regarding Bophuthatswana citizens permanently resident in South Africa, are still being negotiated by the governments concerned."

It also needed to be clearly stated that citizens of the TBVC states had been exempted from the provisions of the Aliens Act — and consequently did not have to obtain temporary residence permits and did not require work permits. — Sapa

Eve. Post 10/10/86

200

Workers urged to get new ID books

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'Illegal' workers clampdown

(200) (228) (229)

CAPE TIMES 15/10/86

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Department of Home Affairs was clamping down on employers who hired "illegal" blacks, or any other illegal workers, Director-General Mr Gerrie van Zyl said in an interview here yesterday.

A circular had been sent to more than 190 000 employers warning them that the department would act against them in terms of the Aliens Act if they had illegal workers on their payroll

There was no doubt large numbers of illegal blacks were still working in South Africa

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has put the number at 1,3 million

Mr Van Zyl said he had staff working in KaNgwane and Gazankulu issuing temporary permits to so-called Mozambican refugees

"These people are not refugees in terms of the SA definition

"They are people fleeing unemployment and hunger and this does not qualify them to be categorized as refugees in terms of the UN definition of a refugee"

However, the department had decided to document the so-called refugees "so we can keep tabs on them"

So far 15 800 temporary permits had been issued to Mozambicans in Gazankulu and about 5 000 in KaNgwane.

He said he had not heard of increased refugee activities at the Mozambican border

Illegal workers: bosses warned

15/10/86 BUS DAY 200

GERALD REILLY

THE Department of Home Affairs was clamping down on employers who hired "illegal" blacks, or any other illegal workers, Director-General Gerrie van Zyl told *Business Day* in Pretoria yesterday.

A circular letter had been sent to more than 190 000 employers warning them that the department would act against them in terms of the Aliens Act if they had illegal workers on their payroll, he said.

There was no doubt large numbers of illegal blacks were still working in South Africa.

Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis had put the number at 1,3- million, he said.

Van Zyl said he had staff working in KaNgwane and Gazankulu issuing temporary permits to "so-called" Mozambican refugees.

"These people are not refugees in terms of the SA definition.

"They are people fleeing unemployment and hunger and this does not qualify them to be categorised as refugees in terms of the UN definition of a refugee."

Reacting to reports that the flow of refugees across the Mozambican border had increased dramatically because of stepped-up Renamo violence, Van Zyl said he had attended a meeting in the Eastern Transvaal with senior SADF and police officers and there had been no mention made of unusual refugee activity.

"Nor have I received reports of increased refugee numbers from my own officials in the area," he said.

AFRICA

OAU to help 'sacked' SA miners

The Argus Foreign Service

PARIS — The 40-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has created a special fund aimed at helping black miners who are to be thrown out of South Africa, it was announced here today

The president, Mr Sassou Nguesso of the Congo, was asked by the weekly *Jeune Afrique* how he planned to help those countries whose economies would suffer by sanctions on South Africa He said it would be his major priority

"We have made an urgent appeal to the international community to mobilise itself so that the frontline countries can emerge from South Africa's economic dominance as soon as possible," he said.

"These countries must receive financial aid enabling them to give jobs to their nationals who will soon be thrown out of South Africa where they are working on the mines.

OWN NETWORKS

"The frontline countries must be responsible for their own energy needs and be able to have their own transport networks, especially railways

"That is why we have decided to create a solidarity fund aimed at restructuring the economies of frontline countries This fund is an extremely important element in our fight against the apartheid regime and we will do everything in our power so that the fund does all we hope for"

President Nguesso gave the interview in Brazzaville after his return from North America, where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly in New York and later met American and Canadian leaders in Washington and Ottawa

He saw Vice-President George Bush and several American senators, but President Ronald Reagan was unavailable as he was preparing for the Reykjavik summit

US PRAISED

The Congolese leader returned home full of praise for the American Administration and public opinion

He said "I was greatly impressed by some American leaders who appeared sensitive and sympathetic to our problems I was expecting to see prejudiced and even cynical Americans, but I found them open and friendly.

"They understood Africa's problems More than 30 Republican senators voted for sanctions against South Africa and I think it is something that should be emphasised"

● The Congo became Africa's first Marxist state in the 1960s but recently President Nguesso has tried to move nearer to the Western camp

At one time he allowed his country to be used as a logistics base for Cuban troops pouring into Angola, but this facility has been greatly reduced

SA repatriates 22 000 'illegals'

Cape Times 30/10/86

200

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 22 000 illegal workers have been repatriated from South Africa to the frontline states since January.

And a crackdown has begun on the remaining 1,3 million illegals believed to be in the country.

The Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, yesterday said 13 000 of the repatriated workers were sent to Mozambique to which an average of 1 800 workers a month had been repatriated over the past few years

South Africa repatriated 5 000 illegal workers to Botswana, 2 000 to Zimbabwe, 1 500 to Lesotho, 400 to Swaziland, 22 to Malawi, three to Tanzania and one to Zambia.

There will be no enforcement of the Aliens Act as it applies to citizens of independent homelands, the TBVC states, until talks on dual citizenship have ended.

A search has begun for the 1,3 million illegals who the Ministry of Manpower estimates are still in SA.

But, Mr Van Zyl said, the Department was not "cracking down" on the granting of residence and employment rights in SA.

Meanwhile, out of 1,5 million applications already received for new identity books, 175 000 had already been issued, Mr Van Zyl said, and another 750 000 were awaiting collection

The Department of Home Affairs has 20 million fingerprints on file dating back to 1956 These include fingerprints of several million TBVC citizens many of who in terms of the new provisions are not eligible for SA citizenship.

ARGUS 3/11/86 (200)

Illegal workers 'include whites'

PRETORIA — The Government's efforts to trace an estimated 1,3-million people who are in the country illegally is not an operation only against black workers, says the Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerries van Zyl

"There are also many illegal white workers in South Africa," he said

Reacting to media reports that a "crackdown" on illegals had shown results, he confirmed that about 22 000 illegal workers had been repatriated from South Africa to the frontline states from the beginning of the year to the end of August

The majority of these — 13 000 — had been sent back to Mozambique, 5 000 had been returned to Botswana, 2 000 to Zimbabwe, 1 500 to Lesotho, 400 to Swaziland, 22 to Malawi, three to Tanzania and one to Zambia

"The media can call this a crackdown if it wants to, but this is not really the case," Mr van Zyl said

He said that repatriation of illegal immigrants had been going on for many years, with an average of between 1 500 and 1 800 a month for the past few years .

Miners

"The fact is that there are an estimated 1,3-million illegal workers in South Africa who are depriving South Africans of jobs at great cost to the Unemployment Insurance Fund," he said

Mr van Zyl said that the 65 000 Mozambican miners in South Africa were not illegal workers and were not the target of the search for illegals

"These miners are contracted to work in South Africa for a year, with an attached six-month renewable clause"

He said that citizens of the independent homelands were excluded from the provisions of the Aliens Act since legislation was passed earlier this year

"I did not, as reported, say that the Act would not be enforced until negotiations on dual citizenship with the states had been concluded"

Mr van Zyl confirmed that the Department of Home Affairs had sent about 190 000 circulars to employers countrywide in recent weeks to provide them with information on how to identify illegal workers among their employees.

Mr Stoffel Botha . . . "South Africa can't afford large numbers of illegal workers"

Contravening the Act carried a R5 000 fine or two years' imprisonment

There was a "steady feedback" from employers and the department would soon send out inspectors countrywide.

"The department has been engaged in this operation for the past 18 months"

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, had recently said that South Africa could simply not afford to have these large numbers of illegal workers in the country — Sapa