

# MIGRANT LABOUR, - Other AREAS / COUNTRIES

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# Dealing fairly with 700,000 immigrants

by Michael Hornsby

Over the past 10 years or more Belgium, like other members of the European Economic Community, has profited substantially from the existence of a large pool of cheap foreign labour. These unassimilated foreign workers, as the introduction to an action programme drawn up by the European Commission last year points out, are called on to bear most of the obligations of the societies in which they live without sharing to anything like the same extent in their privileges and benefits.

Belgium has perhaps a better record than some of its neighbours in the treatment of foreign workers, but the commission's strictures are valid here as elsewhere. According to the most recent estimates, there are some 240,000 foreign workers in Belgium, accounting for about 7 per cent of the country's wage-earning labour force (approximately the same ratio as in Britain).

Belgium accords automatic entry to the immediate dependants of foreigners who have been granted work permits, and if these family members are included the total number of immigrants is probably about 700,000—out of a national population of some 10 million.

The majority of foreign workers in Belgium—about 126,700—are nationals of other EEC countries, with Italians (87,000), French (15,000) and Dutch (13,500) predominating. Some 93,000 workers are from outside the EEC, mainly Spaniards (30,000), Moroccans (16,500), Turks (12,000), Greeks (7,000) and Algerians (3,000).

Belgium thus differs from West Germany, France and Britain, the three biggest European employers of foreign labour, which accommodate much higher percentages of non-EEC immigration—more than 70 per cent in the case of West Germany.

Under the Rome Treaty all citizens of EEC countries are guaranteed the freedom to seek jobs where they wish within the Community and are protected against discrimination on grounds of nationality with regard to wages, working conditions, social security and the like. That, at any rate, is the theory. In practice, of course, subtle and not so subtle forms of discrimination exist—particularly, for example, in education. But in Belgium, as generally in the EEC, it is the migrant

worker from outside the Community who presents by far the most serious problem.

All non-EEC citizens wishing to work in Belgium must apply for work and residence permits. If accepted, the immigrant is initially issued by the Ministry of Labour with a permit for a specific kind of job with a specific employer. This limitation on job mobility is relaxed somewhat in the second year, but it is only after three and in some cases five years that a foreign worker may apply for an unrestricted work permit. If granted, he may retain it indefinitely.

Officially the issue of permits is governed solely by the Government's assessment of job vacancies, but there are other considerations. Immigration from Belgium's former African colonies has, for example, been kept to a minimum.

Circumvention of the red tape of work and residence permits by means of illegal immigration is extensive throughout the EEC. About 10 per cent of all migrant workers in the Community are thought to have entered illegally, usually moving from country to country. Vulnerable to intimidation and blackmail by unscrupulous employers, and deprived of the social security benefits and trade union rights open to legally registered immigrants, these so-called "clandestine workers" have come to be recognized, if belatedly, as a potentially explosive social problem.

Last August the Belgian Government launched a programme aimed at regularizing the status of some 15,000 to 20,000 illegal immigrants who were then unofficially estimated to be working in Belgium. A ban was simultaneously imposed on the entry of foreign workers, with the exception of certain categories of highly skilled labour and, of course, immigrants from other EEC countries.

The Government described the ban as a temporary measure designed to prevent employers from hiring new immigrant labour illegally while the situation of existing illegal workers was being resolved. The ban, however, is still in force nine months later and seems unlikely to be much relaxed given the current economic recession.

Illegal workers were invited by the Government to present themselves to registration centres by August 20 last year on the assurance that they would not face any penalty for their

Belgium claims 126,700 workers from other EEC countries. Here a group of Italian workers relax in a café.

previous period of clandestine residence in Belgium. In order to qualify for this amnesty, applicants had to be able to furnish convincing proof that they had arrived in the country before April 1.

According to the Ministry of Labour, some 9,000 immigrants took advantage of this offer by the cut-off date, and of these 7,000 have so far been granted work permits. Ministry officials claim that this operation has largely mopped up the pool of illegal immigrant labour, whose size, they say, was always exaggerated.

## Tougher legal measures

Some non government sources contest this view, they believe that significant numbers of illegal workers failed to take up the amnesty offer. In any case, it is pointed out, the economic attraction of illegally hired labour remains strong for the less scrupulous employer. Fines for employing foreign workers who have not obtained work or residence permits are reasonably low, whereas the employer who plays by the rules is obliged to meet a substantial proportion of the costs of the special security contributions of his employees. The government is now considering some tough

ening of the legal measures that can be taken against illegal employment of labour. In essence, foreign workers in Belgium present a problem different only in degree from that found in France and West Germany. There is nothing here to match the notorious *Bidonvilles* of Paris or Lyons, but the same pattern is evident of a disenfranchised, almost entirely unskilled, foreign proletariat which is resentful of and resented by the native population. Concentrated in inadequate housing in the poor quarters of the big towns, they are obliged to accept the menial and dirty jobs rejected by Europeans.

Historically, this situation derives in part from the early assumption that foreign workers represented a purely temporary phenomenon. Nearly all of them retain the nationality of their native countries and thus never acquire full citizenship in the lands where they work, though they may have been resident for a decade or more.

The European Commission has called for the granting of political rights to migrant workers, but this is clearly a distant goal, and so far the only step in this direction has been the creation of municipal consultative committees where foreigners have an opportunity to ventilate their grievances. There are 27 such committees in Belgium.

## Social security for migrants

Contrary to general belief, the cost of providing social security for migrant workers represents only a "tiny fraction of the total social security cost in the host country," according to a new survey\* on social security for foreign workers, published by the ILO in Geneva.

Today's migration for employment is enormous. In Western Europe alone migrant workers and their families number some 13 million. Although the picture is less clear on other continents, massive migrations take place in all parts of the world.

Ensuring full social security protection for *homo migrans* is an important and complex task. At present there are some 600 national agreements as well as bilateral or multilateral arrangements on the subject.

Analysing the historical devel-

opment of international law on social security for migrants, the survey shows that since the Second World War the ILO has been associated with working out most existing regional legislation or agreements. It also reviews the basic problems and solutions dealt with in bilateral or multilateral agreements, as, for example, equality of treatment; the application of national legislation to foreign workers; the protection of acquired and pending rights of migrants, including social benefits; as well as related administrative and financial matters.

The survey is a work of reference and a guide, especially for those countries where legislation on social security for migrants has not been fully developed.

\* *La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants*, ILO, Geneva, 1974 (available in French only)



European  
labour scene—

## Exploring new avenues in migration

### DASHED HOPES OF HOME COUNTRIES

The original idea seemed simple and viable. The unskilled jobless from the poor South would go to the rich North, send home substantial sums of foreign currency and finally return as agents of development and progress.

Two decades and one energy crisis later, the sending countries of the Mediterranean basin realise that these hopes failed to come true

**Skill drain.** Migration has, in fact, touched the hard-core of the unskilled jobless only slightly, mainly because the receiving countries have sought to engage the best people available. Such selective recruitment "drains the younger age groups that are more highly educated and trained than the rest of the population," reports a new ILO study<sup>1</sup> which reviews the situation. As a result, "migrant workers come to a disproportionate extent from urban areas, often directly from schools or vocational training systems, or from productive employment and especially skilled positions."

The study goes on to point out that this skill drain "tears gaps in the domestic labour market, occasions replacement costs or even non-replacement and further emigration."

**Remittances.** The problem is that remittances cannot compensate the costs of the skill drain. The study estimates that some 200,000 Yugoslavs working abroad might have sent more than \$505 million home during 1963-72. Had all this money been invested in training for employment, it would have provided jobs for at most 22,000 workers. Moreover, when migrants become permanent immigrants, the flow of foreign currency begins to dry up.

**Myth.** Returned migrants as agents of development and progress are a myth, according to the study. Unfortunately but not surprisingly, it is the more talented, enterprising and skilled people who opt for permanent immigration, if they can.

Those who return home either failed to make it in the achievement-oriented consumer society or coming from rural areas, their only aim is to buy a coveted piece of land or open a small shop to give them a higher status.

*Western Europe's laissez faire migration policy is dead. Many say it's just as well since this policy, conceived in the carefree fifties, was largely built on erroneous premises and provoked unrealistic expectations which led to general dissatisfaction and even social unrest in some places.*

*The ensuing migration freeze has at least one positive aspect: it allows both sending and receiving countries to take a new look at various problems which, neglected in an era of boom, had built up pressures that have particularly manifested themselves in the current economic recession.*

*The future of some 13 million migrant workers and their families in Western Europe will largely depend on the outcome of this soul-searching exercise. The issues involved, however, concern not only the European labour scene but they are also relevant to West Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas where masses of workers leave their homelands hoping to find a better life abroad.*



"In doing so they reinforce and conserve the very social structure which was at the root of their initial migration," says the study.

**Promising avenues.** There is no panacea, only some promising avenues. One such avenue open to sending countries is to try to discourage migration where it causes excessive skill drain, costly replacement problems and actual or prospective labour shortages, the study suggests.

"This does not mean putting a brake on skilled migration *per se* but only on those occupational streams that are demonstrably and significantly harmful to the interests of the communities and countries of origin."

On the other hand, sending countries could introduce policies to assist potential migrants among unskilled and rural people.

One thing which the suppliers of labour should definitely do is to link migration and training abroad more closely with subsequent employment at home. Several countries, among them Algeria and Turkey, have already begun organising return migration to fill gaps in their labour supply and provide the necessary skilled manpower for future domestic and foreign investment.

### RISING SOCIAL COSTS IN COUNTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT

The key problem of receiving countries induced by migration can best be summed up by the saying: We asked for workers and human beings came.

The foreigners, who were supposed to leave after having done their stint, stay on. Some marry local women, but many more arrange for their fiancées or wives and families to join them.

As a result, "public expenditure on social infrastructure has exploded in recent years and its containment has become a crucial issue for the economic viability of the industrialised countries," says a West German migration specialist, Professor Gunter Schiller.<sup>2</sup>

**Restrictions.** One way of curbing the social cost is to keep the inflow of foreigners down. Practically all receiving countries have already imposed either watertight ceilings on migration, or simply banned further immigration.

In addition, most West European industrialised countries have erected administrative barriers to reduce the number of migrants' family members admitted. The foreigners may only bring their families after a

certain period of residence and this permission is usually subject to additional conditions, such as the availability of adequate housing.

There are proposals under consideration to make the sending countries, together with employers in the host country, foot a greater part of the social bill.

Finally, some say that migrants themselves should contribute more and stop living at the social expense of the national population.<sup>3</sup> This could be done indirectly, for instance, by requiring higher housing standards and hence make the foreigners pay higher rents.

**The fundamental error.** "Many of these proposals are based on narrow-minded calculations," Professor Schiller states bluntly. "The real problem seems to be that in major immigration countries economic growth is slackening and that the over-all labour demand is diminishing in consequence. In these circumstances it is quite reasonable to slow down the inflow of manpower."

"The fundamental error may lie in the hope that the burden of social overheads will be thereby alleviated. On the contrary, it will soon be realised that the productive base from which the social costs have to be met is shrinking, so that the social load will become heavier rather than lighter," Professor Schiller warns.

**Self-defeating.** Restrictive measures to curb migration are self-defeating. For one thing, many foreign workers have acquired quite specialised skills and have become practically indispensable. Others hold jobs which are not highly vulnerable in a slump—in transport, mining, hospitals and in the catering industry.

Furthermore, migrants from the EEC countries, not affected by any restrictions, are not eager to go home. Even when unemployed they continue to hang on since they know that if they left, they would not be able to re-emigrate because of the existing immigration bans and ceilings.

"This does not mean denying the usefulness of any migration policy at all," Professor Schiller concludes. "Reduced to its proper dimensions, a migration policy can produce beneficial results by contributing to a more economical use of certain forms of labour, and facilitating the adjustment of the labour market to structural economic changes."

<sup>3</sup> Against this can be reckoned the increase in general welfare induced by migration and especially the fact that, in the Federal Republic of Germany, for instance, a foreign workforce of 2.5 million, earning a total gross wage of DM 45,000 million per year and paying, say, 20 per cent of this amount in direct taxes, would provide DM 9,000 million in tax receipts, to which may be added substantial indirect taxes plus the taxes levied on employers' profits.

<sup>1</sup> "Some Thoughts on Emigration from the Mediterranean Basin" by W R Böhning, ILO, published in the *International Labour Review*, No 3, 1975

<sup>2</sup> In an article "Channelling Migration: A Review of Policy" (With Special Reference to the Federal Republic of Germany), published in the *International Labour Review*, No 4, 1975



## Toward equality in health protection

Continuing social, technical and economic developments are making it necessary for the world's lawmakers to rethink their basic philosophies on how women's working conditions should be regulated.

For example, the idea that a woman should be barred by law from working at night is being increasingly considered as "no longer necessary or desirable," says an ILO study\* just published.

It points out that because of these developments "the justification for special protection for women is tending to diminish."

Surveys undertaken by the ILO and member governments had shown that at the legislative level in a number of countries there was an increasing tendency to separate the problem of the protection of women as workers and women as mothers.

The study stresses that women must be protected from health hazards in the workplace that could affect them and their present or future children, but it adds that the trend in international legislation is now to seek protection for all workers—regardless of sex—from such dangers as chemicals, carcinogenic substances and radiation.

Modern techniques, for instance in factories, have made work less arduous and less injurious to health, playing down the importance of women's lesser physical strength and making jobs open to women. This has made redundant some previous legislation concerning the working environment.

"Social changes and... new economic and social objectives engendered by the industrial revolution have contributed to placing women's work in a vaster perspective," the study says.

"They have revealed the necessity to rethink the role of woman in

society as well as the place to which she is suited in the working world," it adds.

The surveys have thrown doubt on and even disproved traditional theories on the suitability of women for various jobs, the risks they run in doing them and the facility with which they can perform them without detriment to any family responsibilities, the study states.

### Night work

The case of night work is an example of this change of emphasis. Legislation in the great majority of countries opposes in principle night work by women—on health or family grounds—though some have exceptions to the rule.

Legislators should take a long look to see whether women are prevented from working at night because of tradition or because of necessity, bearing in mind that not all women have family responsibilities.

"In certain countries and in certain spheres, people are tending to

consider that special legislation controlling or banning the working of women at night is no longer necessary. Certain States have modified their legislation in this sense," the study says.

The ILO is currently working on a report of the question of a revision of ILO instruments concerning night-time work.

Countries often have laws prohibiting women from working more than a certain limited number of overtime hours—ten per week, for instance in Japan.

The study says there is a tendency, more pronounced in the industrialised world than elsewhere, to annul restrictions on the length of the working week only in terms of women.

In another example of the changing picture, Sweden has abrogated a law barring women from working underground. According to the Swedish authorities, as long as the workplace conforms to the prescribed standards, there is no reason for stopping women from working there.

## Combating discrimination

Any trade union organisation can ask the ILO to study a situation which the union believes to involve sex-based discrimination in employment.

Requests can also be made by employers' organisations and governments. They must concern collective situations arising, for example, in an economic sector or branch of activity, and not purely individual cases.

The study would be aimed at assessing the facts and seeking, if necessary, solutions better fitted to provide equality of opportunity and treatment in the cases under consideration.

The procedure can be applied in relation to any country, whether or not it has ratified international labour Conventions in this field, such as Convention No 111 concerning discrimination in employment and occupation, 1958, and Convention No 100 on equal remuneration, 1951.

## Discrimination in pay still widespread

The current economic recession must not become a pretext for continuing wage discrimination against women, an ILO panel of experts states in a report\* to be submitted to the 1975 International Labour Conference.

"Inequality (in pay) is the more shocking, and even less tolerable, when there is no comfort to be expected from further growth from which all will profit," says the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

The long-held myths that women workers are less productive and cost more have been sufficiently exposed, the committee's report continues. Consequently, energetic measures have been taken in many countries to promote equal pay.

Nevertheless, sex discrimination in pay is still widespread.

### Obstacles

One reason for this is that the principle of equal pay is being interpreted in a simplified form by the phrase "equal pay for equal work." Since little or no effort is made to spell out what exactly it means, many restrictive definitions exist, breeding injustice.

The more so as these definitions are further watered down by vague qualifications such as "substantially

the same" or "substantially equal" work.

The committee notes that this is, of course, a far cry from what the ILO Convention (No 100) prescribes—namely, that wage rates must be fixed without discrimination as to sex.

Another difficulty is that no known method of job evaluation is completely objective. To avoid bias, there should be some machinery ensuring that "the sex of the worker is ignored" in job evaluation procedures, the experts suggest.

The problem with some national legislation on equal pay is that it does not fully cover certain occupations or even whole categories of workers, among them civil servants, small traders, domestic and agricultural labourers. Many of these are women.

So the rule must be that the equal pay principle shall apply everywhere, the committee urges.

In addition, equality must also apply to "indirect elements of remuneration, such as social allowances," as well as year-end bonuses and other supplements to basic wages. Otherwise pay discrimination may creep in again, the experts warn.

They point out that only few women may know that they have the right to claim equal pay. This is particularly true of women in developing countries. Radio, television and the press could do a salutary job in informing and educating women on

their rights as workers. Some women are afraid to claim equal pay because they fear reprisals. The committee calls for "imposing sufficiently deterrent punishment for violations (of equal pay legislation), and establishing grievance procedures."

"There must, too, be guarantees against dismissal or other reprisals by the employer against a woman worker who has had recourse to the procedure," the committee adds.

The application of the equal pay principle can be assured by eliminating all direct and indirect discriminatory practices, keeping the composition of pay and actual earnings under review, and organising ad hoc procedures for the settlement of disputes.

"The employers' and workers' organisations share responsibility for shortcomings existing in this field and, of course, for the action to be taken," the committee reports.

As for governments, they "must take an active part in seeing that the principle is given effect." Experience shows that merely encouraging the two social partners to abide by the principle of equal pay is not enough.

The principle of equal pay has been a feature of the ILO Constitution since 1919 and was the object of a Convention (No 100) and a Recommendation (No 90) in 1951. The Convention has already been ratified by 84 member States.

\* *Médecine du travail, protection de la maternité et santé de la famille*, ILO, 1974 (available in French only)

## Support pledged to working women

In a proclamation issued to mark International Women's Year, ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard said. "Women workers constitute a little more than a third of the world's workforce. Their contribution to development is already great. It can be enhanced by ensuring them in no faltering or uncertain terms the equality of opportunity and treatment which is their right."

"Let 1975 and the succeeding years see substantial and steady progress towards this end throughout the world."

\* *General Survey of the Reports relating to the Equal Remuneration Convention (No 100) and Recommendation (No 90) 1951*



## Workers' housing in Asia: critical, getting worse

The average Asian worker would have to labour 20 years to be able to afford the most modest house, even if he could manage to set aside 20 per cent of his sparse wages for the purpose.

The backlog of house building for Asia for 1975 is expected to be almost 300 million homes

These are a few of the statistics contained in a recent report by the ILO's regional office in Bangkok,\* which also forecasts that Asia's housing crisis is going to get worse

The report stresses the need for prompt action since the backlog is increasing daily. It emphasises the role of trade unions in taking more active interest in the way workers live, says governments should pay more attention to housing low in-

\*Asia Workers' Housing, ILO, Bangkok, 1974

### Just published

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come groups, brings out the complementary role of employers and describes private and public financing of housing development as woefully insufficient

#### Global problem

According to a United Nations report, some 1,000 million people throughout the world live in sub-standard accommodation. In Asia the problem has reached a critical point

The ILO gives three reasons for this: poverty, population expansion and urbanisation. Basically, Asian workers cannot buy houses simply because they cannot afford them. Most Asian countries, except relatively more developed Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore, have a per capita annual income of less than US \$500.

"Barring exceptions, it has to be accepted with regret that Asian trade unions have not yet cleared the initial hurdle of securing for their membership the level of real wage which can buy... a taste for better life," the report says.

"It will not be difficult to guess that a worker is not likely to be enamoured by the prospects of owning a 30 square-metre dwelling (the minimum size recommended by the UN) after saving from his meagre earnings when a myriad of immediate and pressing needs arise"

#### Urban slums

Population growth in Asia is outpacing the rest of the world. The current Asian rate of about 2.1 per cent per year compares with an advance of just over 1.6 per cent for the world's other continents.

Urban population in Asia is increasing at an even greater rate than the total. It has quadrupled over the past 40 years and by the year 2000 is likely to be 15 times what it was in 1920, the ILO report says.

The urbanisation process leads to slums, squalor and squatters. In thickly populated Calcutta, India's largest metropolitan area, 70 per cent of families live in slums.

The number of shanty dwellers, with almost no means to pay their share even for highly subsidised rehousing schemes, is also increasing every day in many other large cities of Asia.

#### Poor response

In 1962 a UN committee of experts called on Asian governments to undertake a programme involving the building of 10 dwelling units per 1,000 inhabitants per year. Because of the generally poor response, this projection will have to be increased.

The housing rate, except in some

countries, has fallen below expectation. "In consequence the fate of those in lower income groups has become worse," the ILO states. "Not only has the housing shortage reached a critical point in Asia but the position will continue to worsen for some time to come," the report warns.

The ILO says the problem is compounded by inflation and the insufficiency of outside investment in the developing countries' construction industries. A recent study has shown that nearly 88 per cent of the world's investment in construction was concentrated in countries with a per capita annual income of over US \$700, more than the level of most Asian States.

#### Funds lacking

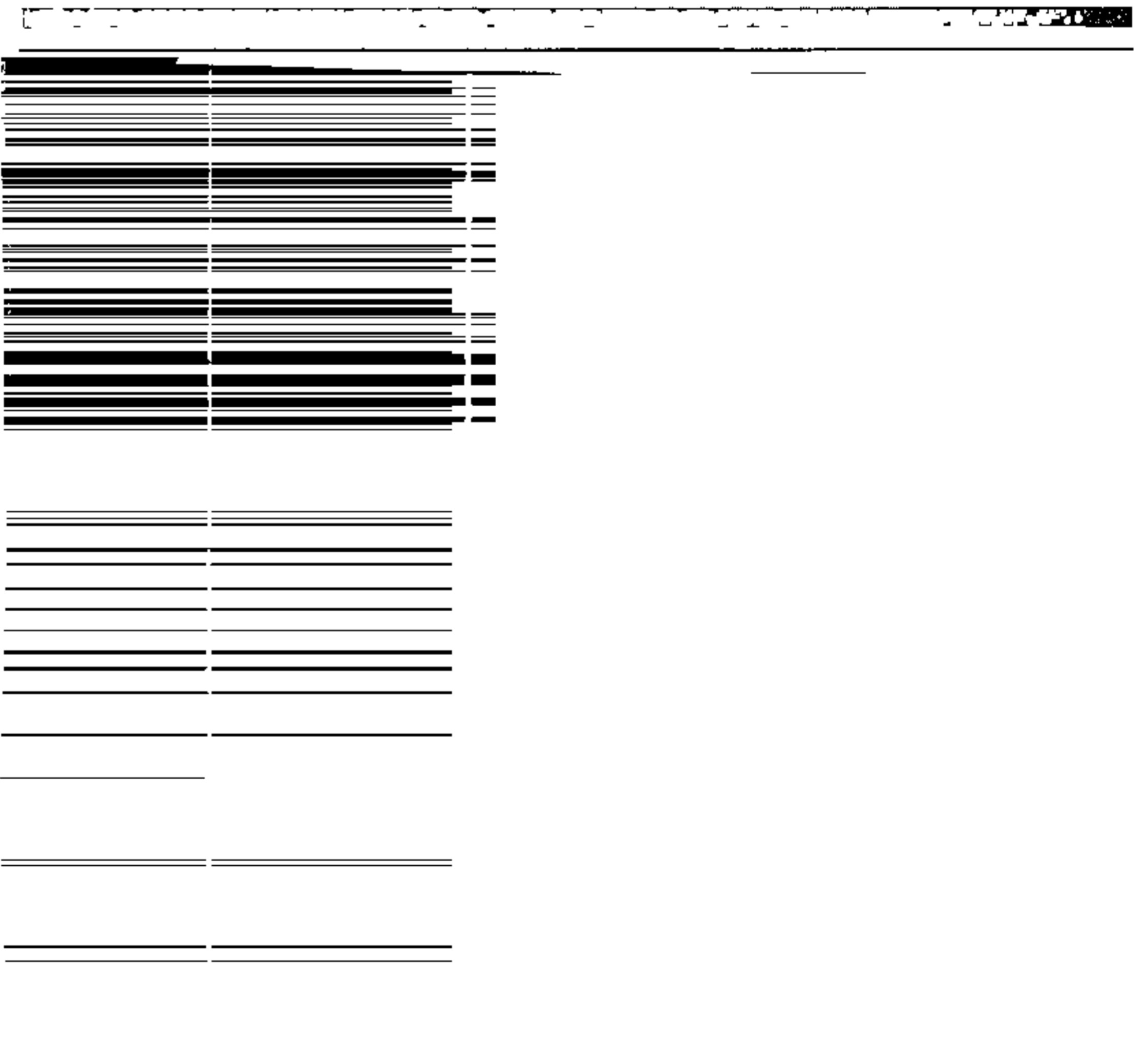
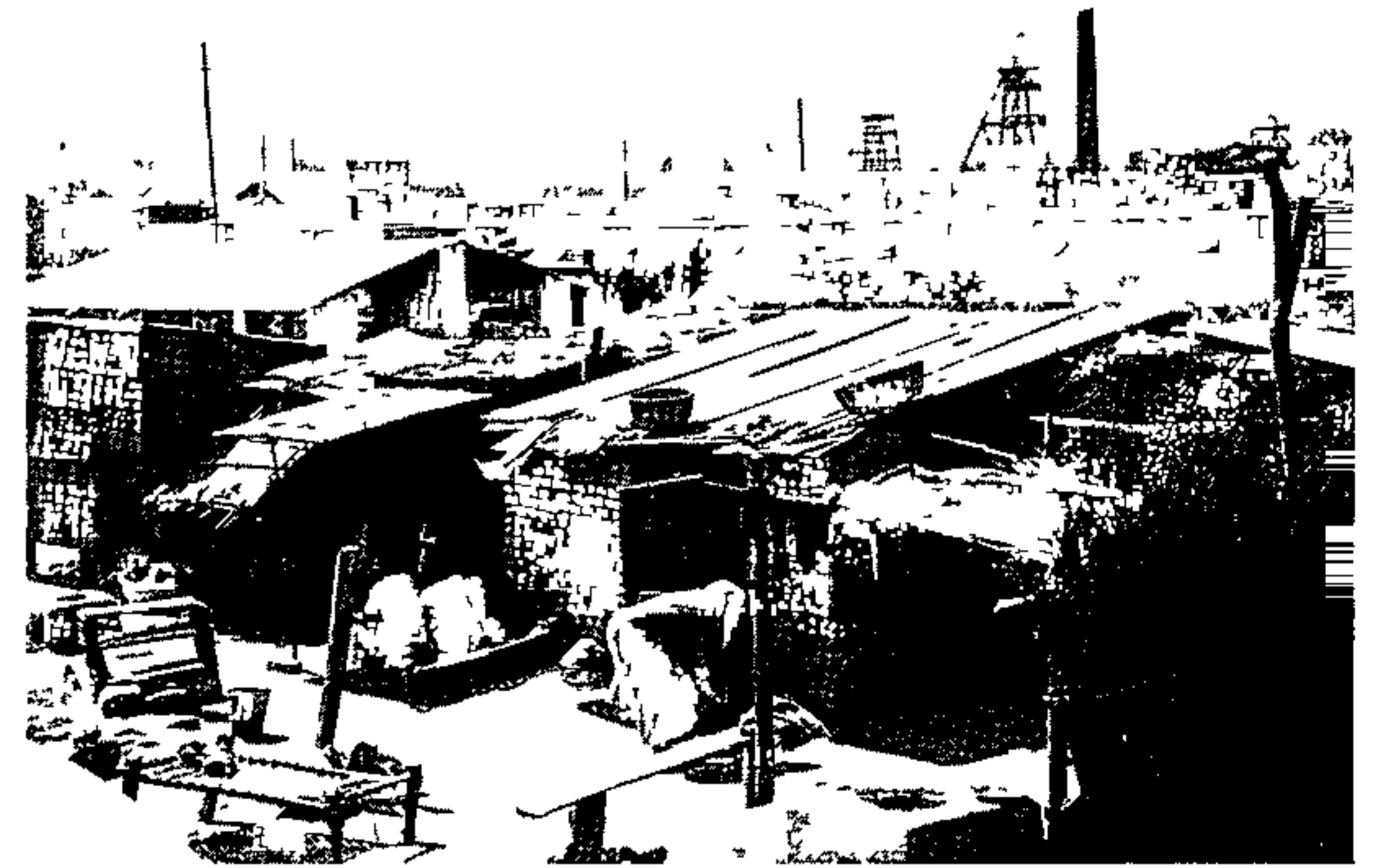
The end result was a projected backlog for Asia in 1975, according

to UN figures, of 72 million dwelling units in urban areas and 219 million units in rural districts. The cost of reducing this backlog is starkly illustrated in India, where the amount required represents the entire national development budget for the current five-year plan.

In most countries, sufficient funds were not available from lending institutions to meet employers' initiatives to provide more housing for workers, and unions and employers had not co-operated enough to ease the shortage, the report says.

At best, lending institutions "tend to serve only the upper levels of middle income groups." Few schemes exist for the development of domestic household savings or mortgage systems to enable low income workers' families to obtain loans for home building.

The report adds that, as the UN General Assembly has stressed, the housing crisis cannot be considered in isolation but as part of a world development effort including improvements in health, employment, nutrition and human rights.





# Working and living in a strange land

*This is Maria, married and mother of a 5-year old girl—a woman worker like millions of others. But not quite, however, since she works away from home and in another country. A citizen of Yugoslavia, she went to join her husband four years ago in a small town in the Federal Republic of Germany, and there she found a job.*

*What does it mean in everyday life to be a married woman working abroad? What are the aspirations, the hopes, and the problems in such a situation?*



Maria, photographed with her daughter Vida, who for several years was in the care of a German neighbour but has recently returned to be with her grandparents in Yugoslavia. Looking after the children and their education is one of the problems of foreign workers, particularly if the wife works. Maria wants her daughter to learn to read and write in her mother tongue, despite the pangs of separation, to avoid problems later on in her own country.

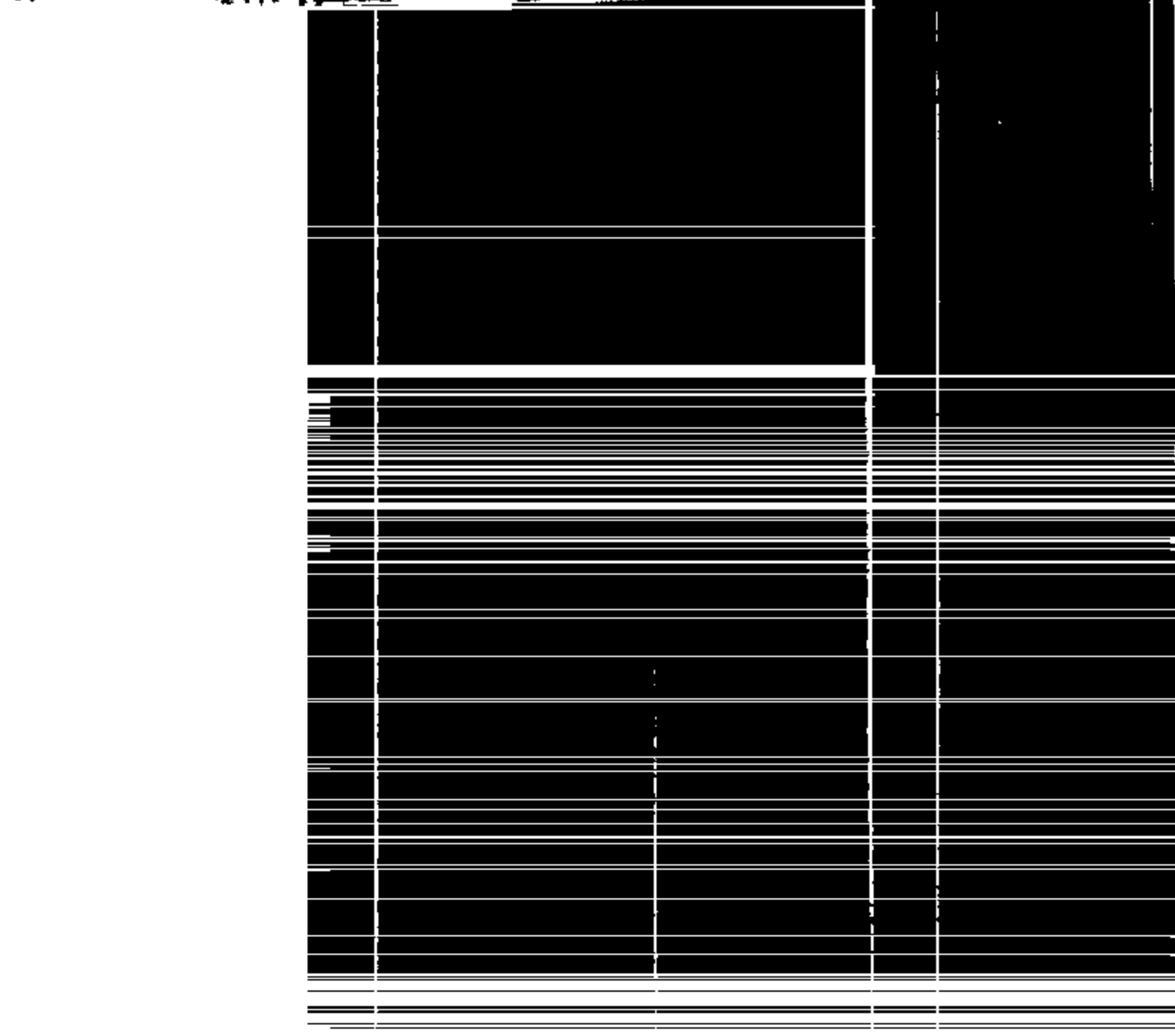


From 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., including breaks, Maria is at work in a dress-making workshop about two kilometres away from her home. She drives there in the family car. Her husband walks to his place of work, a foundry only a short distance from where he lives. Maria's monthly pay is 900 German marks, with the possibility of overtime. Her husband Milenko, earns 1,200 marks as an unskilled labourer, although he was a skilled workman in Yugoslavia. He is hoping for promotion after taking training courses organised by his firm.



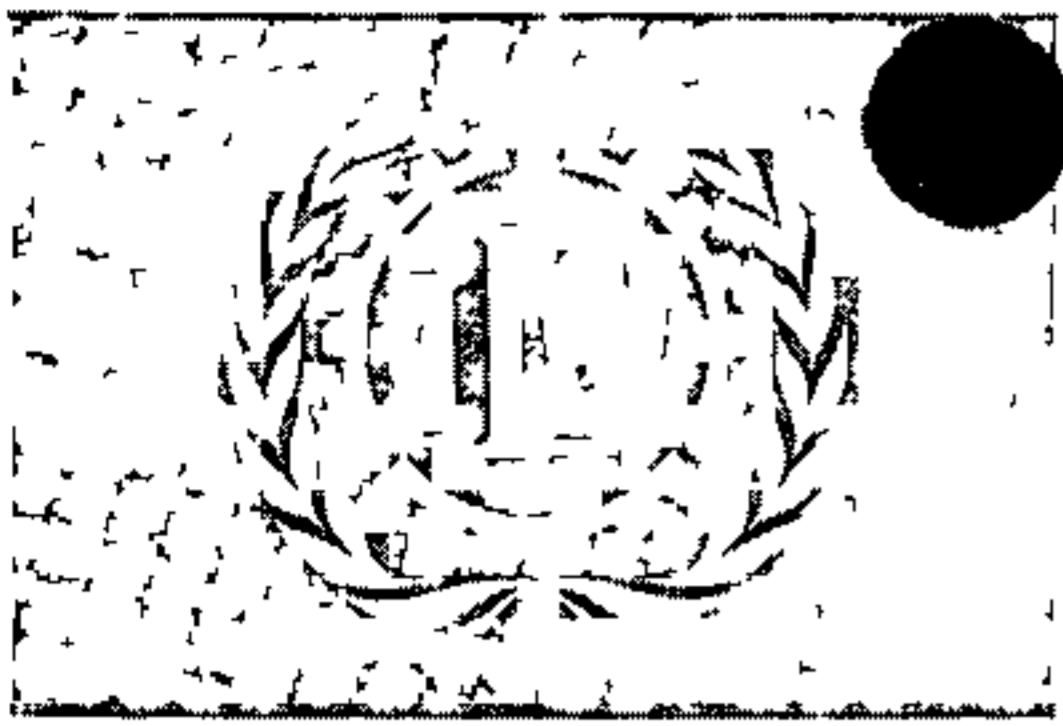
Milenko's working hours are about the same as Maria's. They

thus have a fair amount of leisure time together at the end of the day and on weekends. However, they seldom go out. Their favourite hobbies are swimming and judo.



A meal with compatriots. The food is boiled potatoes, garlic and bacon, Yugoslav style. Maria and Milenko stay outside the local social circle. Their intention is not to settle in Germany but to return home eventually. Maria wants more children but only after going back. Despite the ease of their life in Germany, Yugoslavia is still home for them.





# Information

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The International Labour Office is the permanent secretariat of the International Labour Organisation, a specialised agency associated with the United Nations

To avoid  
discontent,  
disruption,  
disorder—

## Make work more human, says ILO Director-General



*"The success or failure of modern societies will depend on how they solve the key problem of the inter-relationship between employment, remuneration, working conditions and environment, education, health and leisure," states ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard in his report to the 60th session of the International Labour Conference, meeting in Geneva in June*

*In a period of stagnation or economic recession it is tempting to put off to a better tomorrow the solving of issues that appear to be less urgent. The improvement of conditions of work has until now been one of them*

But such delay "is likely, far sooner than we realise, to lead to disruption and disorder in social systems on a scale quite out of proportion with the economic cost of any lucid measures to improve conditions of work taken at an earlier stage," warns the ILO Director-General

### Growing dissatisfaction

Entitled "Making Work More Human," the report is devoted to working conditions and the working environment. It says that not only working conditions but also the organisation and even the content of work are now being questioned. In the wake of this

reappraisal, there follows growing dissatisfaction, particularly among young people

This dissatisfaction takes on many forms: staff instability, absenteeism, lack of interest in certain types of work, indifference to the quality of the product, a fall-off in productivity, an aggressive attitude toward colleagues and superiors, agitation over which the trade unions sometimes have no control.

One reason for this is that the gap between the worker's aspiration and the kind of work he does is often too great to be bridged. Much work has become monotonous, fragmented and depersonalised, failing to offer sufficient opportunity for the

exercise of judgement and initiative.

The scientific organisation of work, which is at the basis of modern forms of work in industry, is being challenged, but it is not the only cause of discontent. The labour force has developed. The worker, better educated and better informed than ever before, is all the more unwilling to have his activities confined within narrow limits, while paradoxically the fragmentation of tasks is being accentuated and the pace of work quickened.

At the same time, fragmentation and depersonalisation of work are no longer peculiar to industry. They are spreading in the service sector as well. For example, banks,



insurance companies, public services and commerce are coming to resemble factories.

Experiments have been made for some years in new ways of organising and humanising work: rotation of jobs, broadening of tasks, job enrichment to introduce variety and allow the worker to finish a whole

(Continued on page 6)

## Sex bias in training

Women are not only discriminated against in pay and general working conditions but are denied an equal chance of even gaining access to the jobs of their choice. It is a situation the ILO hopes to help rectify at its annual conference in Geneva in June when delegates will be asked to pass a wide-ranging set of guidelines aimed, among other things, at improving vocational guidance and vocational training for women.

Two ILO reports\* providing background for the debate say that schools, colleges, universities, as well as vocational training institutions, do not by any means offer equal educational and training possibilities to boys and girls, and give examples to illustrate the point.

The conference will be requested to resolve that the range of training

Related stories on women's health protection and equal pay on page 4

opportunities for women should be increased and that employers and governments should make it easier for women to take up employment, for instance after childbirth.

The guidelines, set out in the form of a comprehensive Convention and Recommendation to conference participants, will be one of the ILO's contributions to the United Nations International Women's Year proclaimed for 1975.

### Outnumbered

ILO experts point out that education is often the key to professional



success. However, according to the background report, in France in

(Continued on page 2)

\* Human Resources Development, Vocational Guidance and Vocational Training, Report VI (2) and Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers, Report VIII, ILO, Geneva, 1975

## Focus on poverty

With about a quarter of the world's labour force either jobless or unable to earn a living wage, the problem of mass poverty is forcing itself to the centre of international attention.

Today some 300 million people are unemployed or underemployed, and another 1,000 million will join the world labour force within the next 25 years.

In recent months international efforts to reach agreement on policies to cope with this worsening situation have been gathering pace.

(Continued on page 6)



## Sex bias in training

(Continued from page 1)

1969-70 girls made up only 21 per cent of students at university institutes of technology.

It says the disparity is even greater at the level of apprenticeship and professional training. In Denmark girls who enter apprenticeship annually are outnumbered two-to-one by boys and almost all of them are in the commercial and hairdressing trades.

In the United Kingdom in 1970 a census noted 110 female apprentices in skilled crafts compared with 112,000 men. Another 420 women were receiving systematic training in other fields compared with around 17,000 men.

Measures aimed at promoting the professional training of girls often have a limited effect, the report adds. In the UK, despite the Labour government's 1964 law on industrial training, eight years later only one girl in four was getting any kind of training of one year or more, according to the British Trades Union Congress.

French women represent about 38 per cent of the workforce in the national electrical construction industry, yet in 1972 there were hardly any girls who were getting professional training in this sector, the report states.

It points out that vocational guidance and training were major factors "affecting work effectiveness and job satisfaction and thus affect not only the standards of living but the quality of life in the widest sense."

The report adds that apart from efforts undertaken at the level of instruction and professional guidance to open up a larger selection of careers to girls, initiatives for education more directly linked to employment could be noted here and there.

In Sweden the National Employment Council proposed for 1974-75 that aid should be given to employers who train men in so-called "feminine" jobs and put women in traditional "male" occupations.

Under this scheme employers would get five crowns (more than one US dollar) per person per hour for a period of six months for people so trained. In addition, certain aid which would be given for the creation

of new jobs would be withheld unless at least 40 per cent of these new posts were for women.

### Proposals

The recommendations to be put before the more than 1,000 delegates who will attend the annual conference include specific measures to improve the professional training of women. The ILO human resources committee suggested as a basic guideline that girls and women should be given the same broad range of job possibilities as boys and men.

It says that the general public should be educated in the desirability of encouraging females to play their full part in society and the economy

Girls and women should be given guidance in the same range of education, training and employment opportunities and should be encouraged to take full advantage of them.

The committee has proposed to the conference that nursery and day centres should be provided where possible "so that women with family responsibilities have access to normal vocational training."

Where such training would otherwise not be available, special arrangements should be made, for instance in the form of part-time or correspondence courses, or training programmes using radio or television.

Vocational training programmes should also be provided for older women wanting to take up outside employment for the first time or to re-enter employment after a comparatively long period of absence, owing to family responsibilities, the reports adds.

## Governing Body recommends 1976-77 budget

The need to find economies in the face of global inflation and international exchange rate fluctuations dominated budgetary discussions of the Governing Body during its March session in Geneva.

Meeting for the first time at the new ILO headquarters, the Governing Body recommended to the June conference a 1976-77 budget of \$144.4 million. The proposed figures include \$10.1 million to meet additional costs in 1976 arising from shifts in exchange rates, and \$8 million to replenish the working capital fund in 1976, which must be drawn upon in 1975.

The Governing Body made cuts in planned expenditure in 1976-77

on technical co-operation, research, publications and meetings.

### Appeal to governments

The shortfall for the current biennium estimated last November at \$7.6 million is now expected to reach a total of \$14.8 million at the end of 1975, despite a reduction of \$3.5 million in the current ILO work programme, including cancellation or postponements of meetings. The use of the working capital fund was therefore authorised.

The Governing Body appealed to member States to hasten payment of their current contributions and arrears, and to make advance payment for 1976 if possible.

## Francis Blanchard urges stepped-up fight against racial discrimination in Southern Africa

Relentless and energetic efforts of the whole international community are needed to guarantee freedom, dignity and equal opportunity to all the peoples of Southern Africa, ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard urged recently.

"The events of the past year, marked by the decolonisation of the oldest colonial empire, herald profound changes throughout Southern Africa," Mr Blanchard said in a message issued on 21 March to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

South Africa has not been immune to the forces of change, including the labour field, Mr Blanchard continued. "The needs of the economy are pushing the colour bar

upwards, as skill shortages demand more highly qualified African labour. African workers display increasing confidence in pressing their legitimate claims to better conditions and equal rights."

However, this is certainly "no occasion for facile optimism," Mr Blanchard warned. "Economic pressures alone will not bring about the overthrow of apartheid as long as the basic structures of political, economic and social domination remain intact."

The ILO Director-General went on to pledge the ILO's resolve to work with the whole international community to "maintain and accelerate the momentum for change" in Southern Africa.

**LATIN AMERICAN STATES** should adopt clearly defined policies in order to legitimise and improve the situation of large numbers of migrant workers living illegally outside their countries. Such was the proposal put forward at an ILO seminar which took place in Buenos Aires. A similar meeting was held in Accra (Ghana). Other seminars are planned in West Africa, Central Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, to identify social problems caused by migratory labour in different parts of the world.

**THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT** must not stop at ensuring that the enterprise makes the maximum profit. It also involves important social aspects. A tripartite meeting organised by the ILO in Bangkok brought together 18 experts from 11 Asian countries to examine management responsibilities in such fields as employment policy, vocational training, job satisfaction, and workers' participation in management decisions.

**LABOUR ADMINISTRATOR** should have additional education and university training because of the expanding range and increasing importance of their responsibilities. During the course of an ILO-sponsored mobile seminar (West Berlin, Bonn, Geneva), 19 labour administrators from various Asian countries discussed why and how such education could be provided. They concluded that the further development and motivation of labour administration can only be achieved through continuing attention at both the national and international levels.

**THE ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS' CO-OPERATIVES** was the theme of a seminar held in Warsaw. It was organised jointly by the ILO, the government of Poland, and the Polish Co-operative Union of the Disabled. Some 20 participants from ten countries in the Near East and Middle East met to exchange views, view films and see at first hand the extensive network of Polish co-operatives of the disabled which has provided employment for 180,000 disabled persons.

**THE THIRD ARAB SYMPOSIUM** on industrial safety and health was awarded a special prize to the ILO for its continuing efforts to promote workers' safety and health throughout the world. Representatives from 10 Arab countries participated in the meeting, which took place in Cairo.

**TWO NEW ILO OFFICES HAVE BEEN OPENED**—one in Suva for countries and territories in the South Pacific, and another in Tananarive for Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoro Islands, Seychelles and Réunion. Mr Edward Dowding and Mr Robert Vautherin respectively head these field offices, designed to promote a better understanding of the ILO's work and help carry out ILO technical co-operation projects.

**THE ILO OFFICE IN ZAIRE** has been transformed into an Area Office covering Burundi and Rwanda as well. Its Director is Mr Léo Mannaert.

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# How much noise is too much?

The first world standards to limit noise and vibration at the workplace are to be published this year as the ILO intensifies its efforts to improve the working environment

The standards will come out in a Code of Practice agreed by an ILO meeting of experts whose report has just been made public

In addition to ensuring more effective protection of workers' health, the aim of the new code is to help prevent industrial fatigue and make work more comfortable and humane

Since noise can lead to permanent deafness, obliterate audible safety warnings, increase stress and nervous fatigue and reduce efficiency, the need to fight it becomes increasingly urgent.

ILO estimates there are some 500 professions and occupations in which workers risk impairment of their hearing due to continuous noise exposure

This exposure is measured in decibels on the scale known to specialists as the "A" attenuation curve. For example, a level of 85 dB (on the A curve) corresponds roughly to the noise picked up by the ear from a speeding car

But how much noise is too much?

At a workplace, a continuous exposure at 85 decibels constitutes a "warning limit value" signalling that immediate preventive action has to be taken, the experts say

They consider that a level of 90 decibels is the "danger limit value" above which the risk to hearing is real and acute. The human ear should never be exposed for more than eight hours to such a noise level.

But setting exposure standards is not enough. They have to be observed and enforced. This will require carrying out regular noise and vibration measurements using standardised equipment and techniques, the experts stress

Too many machines have noise built into them at the design stage. Therefore, equipment should be designed in such a way that noise is reduced at the source—even if this makes the equipment more costly, since the price of inaction is incomparably greater, the experts warn

Other means of noise prevention suggested by the experts include soundproofing, reduction of exposure time and use of personal protective devices

All these proposals will be an-



chored in the new code designed to guide governments in drawing up legislation, employers in drafting factory rules and workers in collective bargaining discussions

## Trade union rights for public servants

The right of government employees to form independent trade unions should be proclaimed in a new international agreement, according to an ILO conference held recently in Geneva

The Technical Conference on the Public Service unanimously recommended that an early session of the ILO general conference should adopt such a labour standard, covering civil servants' freedom of association, and procedures for determining their employment conditions

More than 300 government and worker delegates and advisers from 61 countries took part in the meeting. They called on all ILO member

States to ratify and fully apply international labour Convention No. 87 concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organise. This gives workers and employers the right to form independent organisations

ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard told delegates when the conference began "In all too many countries the principles embodied in this Convention for nearly 30 years are still being ignored as far as public servants are concerned. In other words, there is no gap in international regulations, but rather a failure to carry them out"

A second international labour standard, Convention No. 98, protects workers against anti-union discrimination at work.

Both Conventions leave it to individual States to decide how far they should be applied to the police and armed forces. Moreover, Convention No 98 does not cover public servants in State administration.

Since there have been difficulties in interpreting the existing standards, and since the public service is expanding in many countries, the delegates urged the ILO to put proposals for a new standard before an early session of the International Labour Conference

This new international agreement should clearly spell out civil servants' trade union rights. In particular, it should

- cover all public servants, while leaving it to national laws and regulations to determine how far guarantees should be applied to the police and armed forces,
- ensure public servants adequate protection against anti-union discrimination in their employment,
- give their organisations complete independence from the authority that employs their members; and
- promote the participation of public servants in setting their employment conditions

On the key question of disputes, the conference said the new labour standard should provide for settlement by negotiation or by jointly agreed independent procedures such as mediation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration. Such methods would make it "unnecessary for public servants' organisations to have recourse to such other steps as are normally open to organisations of other workers in defence of their legitimate interests," the delegates stressed

The conference conclusions did not refer specifically to public service strikes, which have in a number of countries been increasing in recent years—and which have in places affected troops and police.

## Fitting work to the worker

Assembly and production lines are out of fashion. They are said to degrade the human nature of men and women working on them by the simplicity and monotony of the tasks performed and by their relentless pace

One way of fitting work better to the worker is group production, now being introduced in many factories. A group of five to twenty workers allocate work themselves and decide their own pace. The group is responsible for the production and assembly of a complete unit or product. Instead of repeating a simple job which takes, say, four seconds, each worker has a combination of tasks which may take half an hour or more before he starts again

But what actually happens when a factory changes to group pro-

duction? Do workers really want their work humanised? Is it possible to identify and measure job satisfaction?

An ILO-sponsored international seminar will attempt to provide answers to these and other questions concerning humanisation of work. The seminar, to be held at the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, Italy, from 29 June to 4 July, will have before it case studies based on the actual experiences with group technology of some big firms, among them Volvo (Sweden), Alfred Herbert Machine Tools Ltd (United Kingdom), Olivetti (Italy), Norsk Hydro (Norway), Philips Gloeilampen (Netherlands), and Calico Mills (India)

## Topics of forthcoming meetings

- Ways of improving occupational safety and health of migrant workers will be discussed at a meeting of the Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health, to be convened in Geneva for its seventh session from 5 to 11 August. Migrants have higher accident rates than local workers and special health care needs, ILO findings have shown

- The ILO's Iron and Steel Committee will hold its ninth session in Geneva from 16 to 26 September. Manpower planning, recruitment and training, working environment, shift work and productivity are among the problems which will receive the special attention of this 24-nation tripartite body

- The world food crisis has put into sharp focus the problems of rural workers. The ILO Eighth

Asian Regional Conference will, therefore, be called upon to outline new approaches in vocational training, employment creation and fair income distribution in rural Asia. Convened in Colombo from 30 September to 9 October, the conference will also discuss the role of labour administration in national development

- Industrial relations in the shipping industry, revision of ILO standards on paid vacations for seamen, the protection of young seafarers, job security at sea, the problems of flag of convenience vessels—these are the main topics of the ILO Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference, which will meet in Geneva from 13 to 24 October. All the world's major seafaring countries have been invited to attend.



# Make work more human

(Continued from page 1)

job, and work in independent teams

A number of these experiments have been successful, but none constitutes a miracle solution, the report says. It also notes that "the whole question must be considered in the more general context of the participation of workers in decisions affecting conditions of work and the working environment in general"

## New health hazards

Despite considerable efforts made to improve occupational safety

and health, the situation in the world as a whole remains disturbing

Statistics show that in industry alone there are about 160,000 accidents a day. An estimated 100,000 people die each year from accidents at work.

These facts are the more alarming because they reveal no reduction in frequency or gravity rates in most countries. Moreover, new risks are being added to old, known hazards.

There are, for instance, the harmful effects of many chemicals in widespread use in industry and agriculture, such as fertilisers and pesticides; the effects of automation and mechanisation, including increasingly serious neurotic troubles; and the growing complexity of the problems faced by managerial and technical staff, causing exhaustion and breakdowns.

The report singles out migrants as a most vulnerable category of workers who need to be fully informed of the risks involved in their jobs, and of precautions to be taken.

The technological explosion presents a real challenge to labour inspectors, whose professional skill, however great, necessarily has its limits. They should be aided by physicians, engineers and other technical specialists.

The full support of employers' and workers' organisations is essential in ensuring implementation and enforcement of national occupational safety and health policies, the report says.

## Excessive working hours

From the earliest days of its existence, the ILO has devoted much of its effort to the reduction of working hours, and substantial progress has been made in many places.

Nevertheless, working hours remain long and even excessive in a number of countries, particularly developing ones, as well as in such industries as building, transport and agriculture.

The problem with work time is that it depends on other factors apart from official working hours. These include travel between home and work in big cities, the organisation and distribution of work time, whether by the day, week or year, and the nature and use made of free time, including staggered holidays, educational leave, rest and leisure.

Study of such factors suggests that "serious consideration of the problem of work time should form part of a more general appraisal, viewing work time in its relationship to economic and social development"

Outlining a possible long-term action programme for the ILO in safety and health, better working conditions and greater job satisfaction, Mr Blanchard defines three main objectives:

Work should:

- respect the worker's life and health (this is the problem of safety and healthiness at the workplace),

- leave him free time for rest and leisure (this is the question of hours of work and their adaptation to an improved pattern of life outside work);

- enable him to serve society and achieve self-fulfilment by developing his personal capacities (this is the problem of content and the organisation of work).

The ILO Director-General stresses the need to associate workers, employers and their organisations with the solutions of these problems.

## ILO contribution

While it is clear that the question of improving working conditions and the working environment arises in different ways in different countries, industries and occupations, Mr Blanchard says the ILO's over-all aim could be to help member

States set up their own national programmes for this purpose.

He suggests two possible approaches. The first could consist in mobilising ILO resources to encourage member States to achieve a limited number of clearly defined objectives—for example, to reduce substantially within a given period certain particularly serious occupational accidents or diseases.

Another approach could be to include these objectives in an international programme for the improvement of working conditions and environment. This would offer a general framework of action, provide definitions, methodology and aims common to national programmes, or by which these programmes might be guided.

Whatever method is accepted by the government, employer and worker delegates from the ILO's 125 member States, the ILO should draw a coherent and integrated programme in this field, says Mr Blanchard.

Using its research facilities, practical assistance, tripartite forum for discussing problems and preparing internationally acceptable standards, the ILO "can speed up the general movement towards more human work," concludes the Director-General.

## Promoting co-operatives in the Caribbean

A new \$2 million project will be launched shortly by the ILO to help promote co-operative development in the Caribbean.

Sponsored by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the project should lead to increased employment opportunities, more equitable income distribution and greater participation in development in a wide geographical area extending from Guyana to the Bahamas.

As executing agency, the ILO will provide some 17 experts plus consultants and short-term advisers over a period of three-and-a-half years.

A previous ILO/DANIDA project in the Caribbean, launched in 1972 and now coming to an end, has helped to harmonise legislation and formulate co-operative development policy throughout the area.

It also resulted in several important national and regional co-operative training institutions, among them the Kuru Kuru Co-operative College in Guyana and the Cipriani Labour College in Trinidad.

Regional events organised under the project included a seminar on management of consumer co-operatives in Guyana, a study tour of leaders from the Caribbean co-op movement to Denmark, a ministerial conference on co-operative development in Tobago and a seminar on youth and co-operatives in Jamaica.

The new project will assist in setting up a Caribbean Co-operative Documentation and Material Production Centre in the Kuru Kuru College, developing the operations of the Caribbean Co-operative Wholesale Organisation and in providing management consultancy services for consumer co-operatives in Trinidad and for agricultural co-operatives in Jamaica.

## Focus on poverty

(Continued from page 1)

The United Nations General Assembly, at its sixth special session in April 1974, called for a new international economic order. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) held a conference in Lima, Peru, in March 1975 to look at ways of modernising the economies of developing countries—the 104 nations which at present have less than seven per cent of world industrial production. And in 1976 the ILO will hold a Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress and the International Division of Labour. This will search for national and international guidelines that the world's policy-makers can follow in their battle against poverty and unemployment.

In a joint statement issued on the occasion of the Lima conference, ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard and Abderrahmane Khane, the Executive Director of UNIDO, pledged that their organisations would work toward the definition of policies for the effective and equitable participation of all countries in production and trade.

Louis Emmerij, chief of the ILO's Employment and Development Department, told the UNIDO conference: "Until quite recently it was commonly thought that all that was necessary for development was rapid industrialisation using the most modern technology.

"It would have been nice and easy

if it had all been as straightforward as that. Alas, it was not, and is not now. For the real problem in developing countries consists of large-scale poverty in rural areas, part of which is transmitted to the towns and cities by an excessive rate of rural exodus."

He warned delegates from some 150 countries that slavish imitation by developing countries of the classical pattern of industrialisation will not create nearly enough jobs for the millions who need work now and for those who will soon be old enough to look for it.

Planning of industrial growth should be balanced in the way that is most suitable for the welfare of the people of each country, Mr Emmerij argues. In some cases, for example, it will be more beneficial to choose a technology that makes greater use of workers than of machinery, so that more jobs are created.

"The ILO believes there is a hard-headed case for stepping up action-oriented research so as to break down the walls of ignorance which inhibit innovation in this field," he declared.

Employment problems within a country are closely connected with developments outside it, such as international trade and foreign investment, and it is relationships such as these that will be considered by governments, management and labour at the ILO's Tripartite World Conference in 1976.



# Boeing

## crash

188

*Cop Times 4/8/75*  
**killed**

CASABLANCA. — A chartered airliner taking Moroccan migrant workers home from France for their summer holiday crashed near Agadir yesterday killing all 188 people on board, Moroccan officials said.

The Jordanian-owned Boeing 707, chartered by Royal Air Maroc, crashed in the Atlas mountains after losing contact with the coastal town's airport control tower early yesterday morning.

The 188 death toll makes this the world's third-worst air disaster. The world's worst crash occurred near Paris in March, 1974, when all 346 people aboard a London-bound Turkish Airline's DC-10 died.

Last December 191 people died when a Dutch Martin Air DC-8 crashed near Bandaranaike Airport.

Rescuers, who clambered along rocky mountain tracks to reach the site, said the aircraft completely disintegrated on impact.

The first people on the scene about six hours after the crash said the wreckage was scattered in thousands of pieces over an area of three hectares.

The aircraft, coming from Paris, crashed just two minutes before it was due to land at Agadir, some 60 kilometres to the south.

Rescue officials said identification of the widely scattered bodies would be very difficult.

The surrounding scrubland was blackened by the burning debris and officials said wreckage was still alight five hours after the crash.

Officials in Amman said the aircraft belonged to the newly-formed Jordanian Trans-World Airlines, set up earlier this year to handle transport and charter contracts.

The officials said the company owned two Boeing 707s.

In December, 1973, 105 people — most of them Moroccan migrant workers — died when a Belgian Caravelle chartered to Royal Air Maroc crashed in Morocco's Rif Mountains on a flight to Tangier.

— Sapa-Reuters

*migrant labor / OLI area*



The EEC is sometimes said to have not nine but 10 members, the tenth member being the vast and half-hidden army of migrants living and working in the European community

The statistics are dodgy, unsystematic and out-of-date, but they leave little doubt that the migrants' total number in EEC countries alone, including families, runs to at least 10-million

That puts the migrants' numerical strength roughly on a par with the population of Belgium and well ahead of those of Denmark, Ireland and Luxemburg

Only a couple of years ago most experts would have cheerfully predicted that by 1980 their number will have gone up by, say, another quarter. Now they are much less certain.

The 1973 oil crisis and the recession that followed it put a sudden end to most European countries' more-or-less laissez-faire migrant policies. Almost without exception, they introduced stringent restrictions to protect their own people's jobs.

And these restrictions are likely to stick even if their economies pick up again.

At heart, most European governments probably welcomed the chance to deal with the migrant problem without being made to look unduly harsh.

When they first allowed in some foreign workers to help rebuild their economies after World War 2, they had no idea what they were letting themselves in for.

In 1946, Switzerland started off with a modest 50,000 Italian workers; now it has seven times as many, as well as hundreds of thousands of workers from other countries.

Germany back in 1955 had only 80,000 "guest workers." By 1964 it had hit the million mark. After a few wiggles, reflecting boom and recession, by 1973 it found itself with 2.5 million.

The foreign workers were first allowed in because, without them, their host countries' economies would have had to make do with slower growth and continued to come in because employers kept asking for more and because the native workers would no longer do the dirty, boring and dangerous jobs the migrants were still willing to perform.

Piecemeal control measures were introduced in a few countries but a wholesale clampdown was still considered unacceptable for both guests and hosts, while the boom

Europe's migrant labourers — Italian, Turkish, Yugoslav, Spanish, Portuguese and North African — are running into tougher controls. But they are still numerous enough to cause plenty of problems, and continuing debate.

STAR 21/8/75

# Doors slam on Europe's 'guest workers'

tensions and creaking infrastructures indicated ought to have been done long ago to say that enough was enough.

Yet despite controls there are hundreds of thousands, perhaps over a million, guest workers in Europe who are not supposed to be there and who live in constant terror of being discovered.

Perhaps curiously, the tolerance threshold for foreign workers varies widely from country to country, despite western

Europe's relative homogeneity.

Most European countries would probably agree that a 10 percent share of the labour market — which often implies a much heavier concentration in some urban centres — is somewhere near the upper limit of tolerance.

Increasingly, the host countries are beginning to ask questions about the real benefits they get out of the large-scale import of labour.

One view concentrates on the capital cost of providing a job for a new immigrant, and concludes that unless he stays for around 10 years the host country is going to lose money on him.

The opposite and probably more sensible view, now argued increasingly vigorously, is that the migrants represent an economic bonus to their hosts when they first arrive, having cost them nothing to rear and educate, but become in-

209 A



Total labour force	Foreign workers (one symbol = 100,000 workers)	% of labour force
GERMANY 26.5m	2.5m	9.4
FRANCE 21.4m	1 930 000	9.0
SWITZERLAND 3.1m	861 000	28.2
BELGIUM 3.9m	265 000	6.8
HOLLAND 4.7m	160 000	3.4
DENMARK 2.4m	49 000	2.0
LUXEMBURG 0.15m	43 000	27.9

Source: Ifo, Munich; all figures for 1973

The chart includes non-EEC Switzerland, Europe's classical migrant labour country, but excludes Britain, whose problem of accommodating immigrants known to be permanent is of a rather different order from the others.

creasingly expensive if they stay on and get their families to join them (which more and more of them do).  
 What is universally accepted is that migrants tend to keep wage levels in their host countries lower than they would

otherwise be. But even employers are now beginning to wonder whether this is a good thing, or whether it has merely led them to postpone vital investments and put up with lower productivity.  
 The labour-exporting countries, meanwhile, are

beginning to have doubts of their own about the wisdom of letting some of their most active and energetic young people hire out their labour abroad for a number of years, in some cases for good. — The Economist News Service



## LABOUR

# EEC seeks fair education opportunities for Europe's migrant workers

Europe has given assistance to the foreign workers (Gastarbeiter) and the foreign workers have aided Europe. Workers from underdeveloped regions of Turkey and southern Italy, say, come to the Federal Republic to get a job, and on the other hand the foreign workers give a helping hand to Common Market development.

When Europe began to cut customs tariffs and set up the Common Market none of the politicians involved ever believed that education policies would be of major significance in the progress of the movement towards unity.

But the moment the European Community first seriously got round to making the principle of freedom of movement of labour into a reality education moved from the periphery to the spotlight. Thus the European Commission in Brussels had good reason for setting up an information seminar for Berlin educationalists.

When workers from Italy come to the Federal Republic they often send later for their children and families. If there is to be true freedom of movement then an education system for these people is essential.

In 1973 the European Community as a whole had 6,244,000 migrant workers in its labour force. Of the Nine only the two poorest States, Italy and Eire, did not assimilate any large number of migrant workers. The Federal Republic had most with its 2,345,100, followed by France with 1,770,000 and Britain with 1,665,000.

Problems arising from such a development are weighty. Migrant workers, no...

## DER TAGESSPIEGEL

only have to cope with prejudices and the linguistic isolation of their ghettos, but those who have brought their families also have to fit into the education system of the host country.

Belgium is particularly generous in fostering the family life of foreigners. In Belgium there is one child to practically every migrant worker, compared with only one in nine in the Federal Republic. About forty per cent of those in this country do not go to school, while in Belgium all do. Of the 2.3 million foreign workers in this country there are only 263,000 in our schools. The 207,000 children of the 220,000 foreign workers in Belgium receive education.

Even the under-threes go to kindergartens in Belgium, which means that they learn French so swiftly and thoroughly that they have difficulty communicating with their parents. They do not experience the usual social tensions with other children of their age, but this problem shifts to the family.

The European Commission has been searching for years for the best system of education for the children of foreign workers. France believed for years, the Commission reports, that the problem of foreign children would be solved as in Britain by assimilation. Children of Italians and North Africans were put into French school classes and confronted with the language they already knew. Then after

They learn German as a foreign language, but not as the vehicle for other learning.

This scheme goes against the idea of assimilation, and has its advantages and disadvantages. Knowledge of their mother tongue makes it easier for those children to return to their home country later to integrate into the local education system. But the consequences of their lack of education in German affects their social contacts here, and condemns them to the ghetto. Instead of lessening social tensions in the school this aggravates conflicts, and in cities like Munich there have been street fights between German and foreign children.

North Rhine-Westphalia, on the other hand, has carried out intensive preparatory research into the use of reception classes. The children are given courses in their mother tongue and intensive German courses. Then they graduate from the reception classes to normal German school classes. But the intensive German training continues.

Lessons in their mother tongue and home culture are given in special courses outside the normal curriculum. This system thereby combines the two principles, giving the foreign children the best of both worlds — integration here without alienation from their parents and homeland.

The fourteen to fifteen year-olds are particularly problematical, and so the EEC is concentrating on this age group. Children arriving freshly in West Germany at this age cannot get on at school and generally run the home for their parents or take small unskilled jobs.

But countries such as Turkey and the Arab States are pressing for these young people to be given apprenticeships so that their homelands can profit when they return. This is development aid via education.

The European Communities are taking these demands seriously, since they are keen to close the gap between North and South, and between poverty and riches. The Commission is trying to put vocational training on a more even footing, and make qualifications equally valid. The essential information and research for this will be carried out along with other important tasks by the European Centre for Vocational Training in Berlin, which commences operations at the end of October.

The overall aim is to standardise the various training systems for the children of migrant workers that have sprung up like mushrooms in the various countries involved. One main consideration is that the educational establishments set up in boom times should not be retrenched during economic crises.

The Council of Ministers, responsible for controlling such measures in member countries has included such moves for migrant workers and their families in its welfare programme for the period 1974-1976.

It is the Commission that works out

Continued on page 5



party organisation, and members of the Bundestag to ensure that the candidates who seem important to them are placed in good positions on the lists.

The widespread lack of opportunity for parliamentary parties to make this kind of planning presented such difficulties to former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer that in 1960 he suggested drawing up a national list of fifty seats to be filled by second votes, these fifty places to be filled by the floor leaders of the parties.

But the Federal state organisations and local party groups would not go along with this idea and still today reject any idea of tampering with their monopoly.

*Rainer Nahrendorf*

(Handelsblatt, 14 October 1975)



# The bartered brides

ARGUS

31/12/75

The Argus Hamburg Correspondent

MANY Yugoslavs swell the ranks of West Germany's two-million migrant workers to earn hard deutschmarks to pay 'bride fees' when they return home to southern Yugoslavia, but they often fall victim to wily women who are no longer prepared to be treated as goods and chattels.

Approximately 20 percent of West Germany's foreign labour force comes from Yugoslavia and the going rate for a bride in the Islamic south is about R4 000.

To earn that sum a Yugoslav worker must toil for long hours, and it is a bitter disappointment when having paid a high bride fee the cunning young wife disappears into the blue after milking her unwanted husband of all his riches.

Yugoslav police are now treating the 'case of the vanishing brides' as fraud, believing that several girls have been married off to more than one husband for a handsome bride fee.

The Yugoslav crime squad is investigating illicit schools that have been set up in the south of the country to train the false brides, many of whom are as young as 12.

Yugoslav husbands desperately wanting a son and heir are baffled be-

cause their wives are barren. Little do they know that the girls have been taught all the arts of modern contraception without telling their husbands.

As soon as the husband has been stripped of all his savings the girls do a moonlight flit.

A group of cheated husbands in the village of Dikanci wrote to Vecernji Novosti, the Belgrade newspaper: 'There are only 80 families in this village, and in 30 of them brides have run out on their husbands, leaving no indication where they have gone to. Bride fees were paid for all.'

Der Spiegel, Hamburg, quotes attractive village schoolmarm Zihrija Hussein of Dikanci, however, who retorted: 'This is the Year of the Woman, and the bartered brides are hitting back at husbands who ill-treat them, sitting drinking coffee till late into the night and even giving their young wives orders as if they were generals commanding an army. Modern girls will not stand being treated like cattle any longer.'

Too many wives in southern Yugoslavia discover too late that the men who have 'bought' them with hard-earned savings are not loving husbands but psychopaths and layabouts.

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RDM 23/1/76

(1) 26

REPORT

# CONVICTION OF TWO POLICEMEN ON RAPE

By JOLIN HOLT...

PIETERSBURG - Two White South African railway policemen who forced an African woman to have sexual relations with men in a male compound were convicted of rape in the Pietersburg Regional Court yesterday.

Frederik Johannes Nikolaas Andries Grobler, 19, and Harry James Payne, 27, both of Pietersburg, were found guilty on two rape charges and two counts of assault.

Payne was sentenced to 30 months' jail and 50 cuts.

Grobler was sentenced to 18 months' jail and was conditionally suspended for three years, and 50 cuts.

### FISTS

The two policemen forced the woman who may not be identified, to have sexual relations with two men at the S.A.R. male compound on the night of May 31 last year.

Grobler and Payne were further found guilty of assaulting Mr Philemon Moema and Mr Wilson Nkoana with a sjambok and fists.

The magistrate, J. F. Holtzkumt, said the only thing in favour of the

policemen was that they had no previous convictions.

However, while in uniform and on duty they had forced the woman to have sexual relations with several men in a male compound and committed unnecessary assaults.

"Your actions as policemen will not better relations between races in this country."

### DEFENCE

Grobler, a constable with six months' service said he acted under the orders of Payne.

Payne had forced the woman to have sexual relations with two men in a male compound.

Payne said he was a constable who had suggested that the woman be raped, but he had no sjambok.

Payne an acting sergeant with five years' service, said he was a bystander.

When the woman said the policemen found her sleeping in the S.A.R. male compound with her boyfriend.

She was stripped naked and forced to have sexual relations with her boyfriend.



(1) 25

[Vertical text on the right margin, mostly illegible]



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2 125

3 321

Married in 1959 — but she lives at Bulwer and her husband, a migrant labourer, is housed in KwaMashu's single men's hostels. Now she's waiting for a "lover's nest" where she can live with her husband for two weeks

# Life in a love-nest called Kwa-Fourteen

By TERRY McELLIGOTT

AS A concession to migrant workers whose families do not qualify to stay with them at Durban's KwaMashu, a line of cottages has been provided at the township where the husbands can spend two weeks a year with their wives and children.

The cottages are known to the 20 000 migrant workers as Kwa-Fourteen because the law allows home comforts for 14 days.

There's usually a long waiting list as there are only 196 beds provided. The worker and his family get two rooms and two beds. The charge is 10 cents a day.

"They're not like the Edward Hotel," an official told me. "But they have got beds, which is all they are used to at home. In fact at home, they often sleep on the floor."

One woman with a baby slung on her back and waiting to be allocated rooms for her family told me she

had been married for 16 years without being able to live permanently with her husband.

"Living apart is not good, but what can we do? It leads to husband or wife getting involved with other men and women — and that results in illegitimate children. Of course, I'd love to live permanently with my husband but I don't qualify."

A township spokesman said that if a migrant worker had worked for 10 years for the same employer he then stood a good chance of obtaining a house.

"Otherwise he has little hope. There are long waiting lists both for the single-men's hostels which house 20 000 and for the cottages at Kwa-Mashu. We could easily make use of several times the number we have. And it's the same in other areas."

"If it were not for the enforcement of the influx control laws, we would be absolutely swamped out and people would be sleeping on the pavements."

S. Trib  
25/1/76



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# SA cash pays for <sup>209</sup> Mozambique terror

By GEOFF DALGLISH  
Mail Africa Bureau

Minister of Information,  
Mr Jorge Rebello

BLACK Mozambicans working in South Africa donated R10 000 towards the "liberation struggle" at an expensive dinner in a Maputo hotel on Wednesday night, Radio Mozambique reported yesterday

Footing the bill for the function were hundreds of migrant workers on holiday in Mozambique

Guests of honour included Mozambique's Vice-President, Dr Marcelino Dos Santos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joachim Chissano, and the

In an address on behalf of the workers, a spokesman said a problem in South Africa was a newspaper propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting Frelimo, which filled Mozambicans with fears and uncertainties about what they would face on their return



# Migrants' pay: SA accused

LONDON — The South African Government has deliberately ensured that Transkei cannot become economically viable so the cheap migrant labour system used to man the Republic's mines and industry will be guaranteed.

That is the conclusion of a report on Transkei written by Mr Jeff Leeuwenburg, who first started on his thesis while working for the Anglo-American Corporation. The report was to be used by Anglo-American as a guide-line for its investment decisions on Transkei.

Mr Leeuwenburg has added substantially to the initial report and the final one will be published here today by the Africa Bureau.

He said the South African Government has deliberately set wages for migrant labourers so low that their dependents are forced to farm to make up the gap between wages and subsistence, that the workers are forced to invest in sub-subsistence farming, and that they cannot withdraw from wage labour even for short periods.

He concludes also that the principle has been applied to all Bantustans for the same reasons.

Mr Leeuwenburg also claimed that the Transkei people were probably worse off than their ancestors of 300 years ago. The burden of the report deals with statistics to prove that Transkei population is among the poorest and worst able to look after itself in the world. — DDC

Harvard 3 Q cols 259-260  
10/2/77

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**Foreign Blacks working in Republic**

326 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

(a) How many foreign Blacks are at present working in the Republic, (b) what are their countries of origin and (c) how many are from each of these countries

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) 382 848

(b)	(c)
Angola . . . . .	805
Botswana . . . . .	43 159
Lesotho . . . . .	160 634

Malawi . . . . .	12 761
Mozambique . . . . .	111 257
Rhodesia . . . . .	32 716
Swaziland . . . . .	20 750
Zambia . . . . .	766



Harvard 5 Q cols 485-486 25/2/77

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**Rhodesian migrant workers**

22 Mr H E. J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether an investigation has been carried out into the alleged recruitment in South Africa of Rhodesian migrant workers to fight as guerrillas; if so,
- (2) whether the investigation has been completed,
- (3) whether the findings will be made public,
- (4) whether steps have been taken to stop such recruitment, if so, what steps, if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF POLICE.

(1), (2), (3) and (4) Except to confirm that the allegations are being investigated, I consider it inadvisable to divulge any further information in connection therewith

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In rural environment comparison of enrolment over a time span is useful. This question will be dealt with more fully later but it is apparent that the proportion of children in farm schools has remained fairly constant over 13 years.

pective repatriation of (say) 30 000 Lesotho workers would raise the unemployment rate, diminish government revenue, squeeze the remittances received through the Lesotho Bank and create greater social instability

**MIGRANT LABOUR SA in the spotlight**

age

Migrant labour in SA and elsewhere is to come under the spotlight from two international organisations. Both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) have started in-depth studies

The World Bank team, whose work began last year, will analyse the international migrant labour system and the costs and benefits on both sides of the situation and also attempt to develop a strategy for labour export by supplier States. The ILO study will concentrate on Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland which supplies around 190 000 workers for SA.

The Lesotho government is concerned SA might reduce labour demand, particularly in the now relatively high wage mining sector, especially following the recent unilateral removal of the subsidy on grain exports to Lesotho. It fears that a

Official projections of employment growth for 1975-80 for Lesotho hold out little hope that all workers could be absorbed locally. In 1969-74 paid employment grew by only 6 000 jobs — well below the target of the First Five Year Development Plan. For the new plan period up to 1980 the government is relying on the export of an additional 30 000 workers to SA.

Lesotho, like other Black States which supply labour to SA, is concerned should SA seek to reduce its own Black unemployment — variously estimated between 600 000 and 2m — by applying restrictions on foreign labourers.

The farmer officially employs the teacher and it is thus the owner of the farm, with the owner's permission, who appoints

Sources: Bulletin of the Department of R.P. 45/1975

Type of School	1959	1974
Farm	5,5	2,8
Government	1,2	0,6
Community	2,8	6,3
	%	%

TABLE NO. 5 PRIVATELY-PAID TEACHERS AS A PROPORTION OF ALL TEACHERS



Red-tape bungling surrounds the registration of Rhodesian Africans and the deferment of a portion of their pay

There have also been repeated complaints about the large proportion of Rhodesian blacks' pay which they have to send back to Rhodesia

More than 60 000 Rhodesian blacks are legally in South Africa and their status in the country is regulated by an agreement drawn up between the South African and Rhodesian governments which came into effect last year

### Controversy

In terms of the agreement, a percentage of black Rhodesians' wages has to be deferred and remitted monthly to a Bantu Affairs Administration Board for transmission to the workers' home districts in Rhodesia. Their families there may draw on this money, or they can use it when they return to Rhodesia.

In the words of one official at the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Pretoria, the deferred pay scheme has been "the subject of considerable controversy"

Some angry black Rhodesians complain that pay which was deferred six months ago has not yet got to their districts in Rhodesia. This has been confirmed by employers who have been able to produce documentation to substantiate this.

Some employers have complained in past months about apparent dis-organisation at the West Rand Administration Board, although there are signs of improvements recently.

A housewife in Cape-

There is growing anger among Rhodesian blacks living in South Africa. TONY DUGAN and TOM DUFF report that they seem to have reason for rage.

# Wages bungling angers workers from Rhodesia

bank showed The Star a "receipt" her gardener received when he paid his first three deferred pay instalments in cash to the board.

It was a strip of paper which looked as if it could have been torn from a notebook. The only indication that it was a receipt came from the cash register figures on it.

### Grievances

A Houghton businessman last year paid his domestic servant's deferred R15 each month by cheque. He started paying the deferred amounts in May after his worker was registered, but when the worker returned to Rhodesia in August — after R60 of his salary had been paid in — he found himself caught in a bureaucratic tangle and could not get his money.

But one of the major grievances of the blacks is the large percentage of their wages which have to be sent back to Rhodesia.

This amount ranges from about a half to two-thirds of their wages.

For example: R15 is deferred from the pay of a man earning between R31 and R40 a month; R60 from a man earning between R71 and R80; R100 from a man earning between R141 and R150. For those earning R151 and more, two thirds of their pay is deferred.

"This is absolutely ridiculous," said one employer interviewed. As was the case with most other people interviewed, she asked that her name should not be made public, "because I don't want to get my workers into trouble."

She pointed out that many of the Rhodesian workers were finding it extremely difficult to live on the amount of money left to them after the deferment had taken place.

"It's just encouraging them to become terrorists," said another employer. "They are very, very unhappy with what is happening to them."

Some of the Rhodesians have also expressed concern about the possibility of them losing all their

deferred pay if a new regime comes into being in Rhodesia.

The penalties for them not being properly registered and not having their pay deferred, are severe. They face deportation while their families face a large fine.

"We get a lot of letters from the blacks, but after you explain them they understand and go away happy," claims a Rhodesian diplomatic official.

### Minefield

Some employers do not take such a complacent view and feel that the Rhodesians are becoming extremely frustrated.

Officials at the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission do show a great willingness to help both employers and employees alike to navigate their way through the bureaucratic minefield.

They appeal to people with difficulties to get in touch with them by writing to the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission, PO Box 153, Pretoria 0001.

277 209  
Migrant Labour  
Other Areas  
Controversy

A factor in our opinion of utmost importance in maintaining a permanent labour force is active and constant communication amongst the staff. Adequate background information and explanation must precede any new venture if it is to be successful. Full knowledge of the principles involved, the method to be adopted and the result desired, is essential if a happy team spirit is to be created. We are making more and more use of the men. Once the fundamental ideas are explained to the girls they take a pride in doing it better than the men. It is important to ensure that the staff understand what is expected of them and why it is to be done in a certain manner if success is to be achieved. Pride of achievement flows automatically. In our opinion communication is absolutely basic and essential.

WORK SCHEDULING

They remain at home, become bored with the forced idleness and derive no benefit whatsoever. They welcome a return to work which is evidence enough of a failure. It is of importance for them to get completely away from the farm to really derive the best benefit of the holiday.

To facilitate the other facets of all facets are well conditions, meetings the desire might from

**RECRUITING BLUES**

Wenela's Rhodesian recruitment has dropped drastically as a result of full complements in SA mines. Last year 252 workers flew south, and a further 5 936 followed in January. But on February 4 the Salisbury office was instructed to confine further recruitment to those who have worked on the mines, and who held re-engagement certificates — which had to be presented within eight months. As a result, the March intake is likely to be under 150 a week, according to Wenela's Salisbury office. The target figure for 1977 was 40 000. So joblessness will be that much higher.

Financial Mail March 11 1977

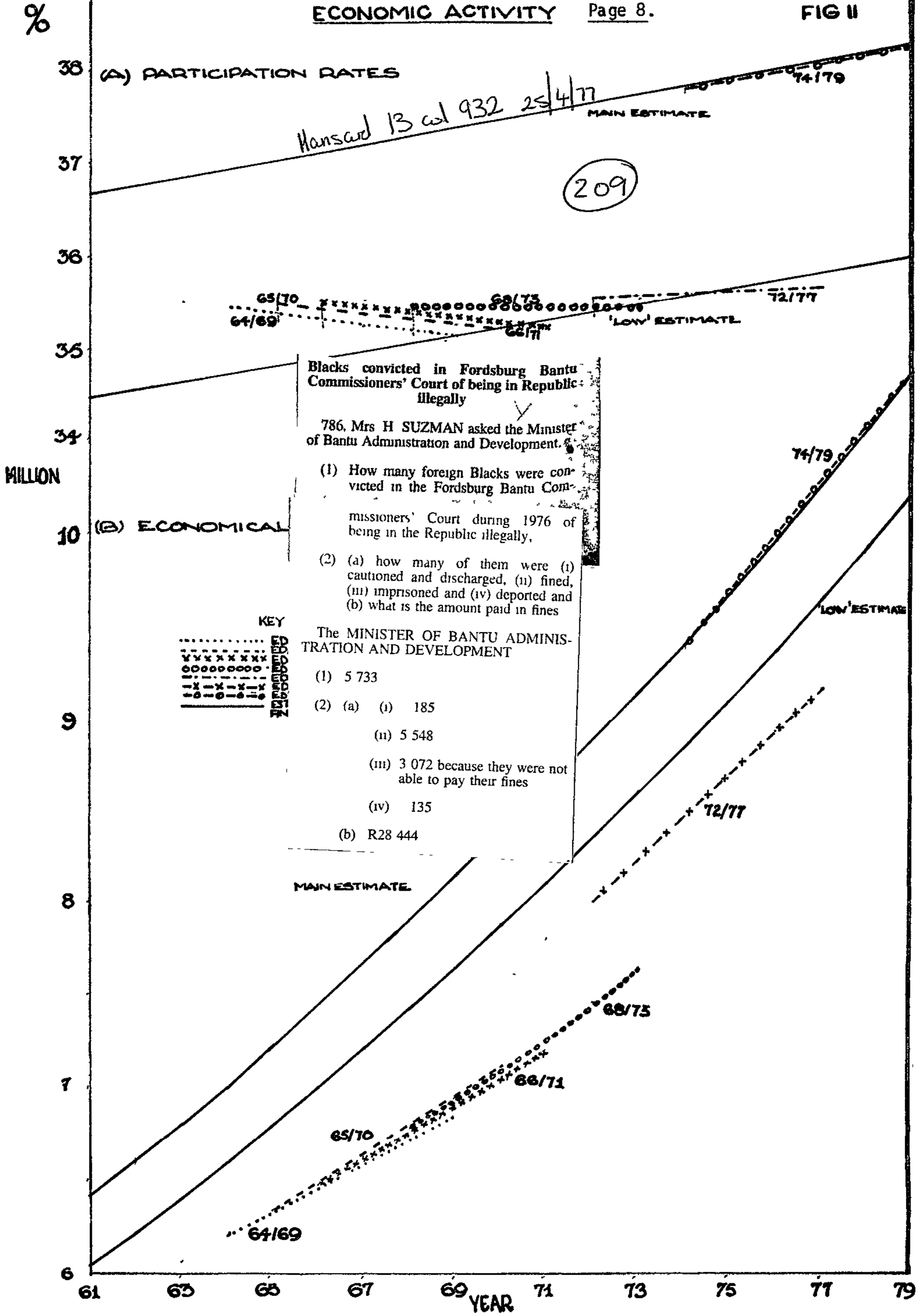
*FIN. MAIL 11/3/77*

We also make much use of Kromme Rhee training centre and will not allow anyone for example, to use a tractor unless he has been on a tractor course. We have sent our young boys on the youth course as well so as to enlighten them to the future of a farm labourer as a career.

To maintain a happy and stable force on a farm requires the farmer to be absolutely honest, fair and strict with whomsoever he deals. Under-standings of their way of life aids one at arriving at the correct decision. On several occasions where a real problem has arisen, it is often wise to delay giving a verdict in order to let heated parties cool off until the

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## RHODESIANS

### Pay to stay

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FM 11/8/78

The reprieve for Rhodesian blacks illegally employed in SA has been extended to September 30. After that, a 1976 arrangement between Rhodesia and SA which allowed black Rhodesians who had been illegally employed in SA since before April 1976 to regularise their positions, will no longer apply.

While the concession will make life easier for thousands of Rhodesians in SA, SA's own unemployment problem makes the concession puzzling. Estimates quoted in the arrangement in 1976 put the figure for illegal Rhodesians as high as 75 000. In Johannesburg alone it is believed that there are still 40 000 such people (although the West Rand Administration Board claims this figure is exaggerated).

The concession is even more puzzling in the light of repeated government claims that influx control protects urban blacks from work-hungry rurals and foreigners. The limitation to domestics, waiters, farm labourers, miners and hotel staff only marginally reduces the problem.

However, as James Coetzer, attache to the Rhodesian Ministry of Internal Affairs points out, the concession is merely a recognition of a situation which cannot be swept away.

But true to its policy of influx control, government tries to discourage black Rhodesians from becoming too settled in SA. This it does by requiring that a portion of their wages be sent back to Rhodesia each month.

At least 50% is deducted from the pay-packets of people earning between R30 and R100 a month, with as much as 66% for those in higher brackets. The money is deposited in a Rhodesian Post Office savings account and can either be claimed when the worker returns home, or paid to Rhodesian dependants in the meantime.

Repatriation fees do not go to the Rhodesian government as is popularly believed, but to the local administration board.

The position with Rhodesian miners is slightly different, since active recruitment

continues. There are now about 13 000 Rhodesians working on the mines, with no illegal workers. Deferred pay and remittances for 1976 and 1977 amounted to just over R7m.



job by someone who knew

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# Migrant labour talks

**'Mail' Africa Bureau** in Leribe at the weekend that when agreement on an approach to South Africa's Chamber of Mines was reached the salaries and housing of the mine-workers could be improved.

**MASERU** — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Mabua Jonathan, has said high-level talks between the leaders of countries applying migrant labour to South Africa will take place to review the entire system.

The countries involved are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.

... that restrict Cape Peninsula ...

... rstedes.

... in the Namib Desert.

- Industrial Location
- The National P.D. P Black Migrant
- The Social and Ec. Labour in the Tex
- Solar Radiation P
- Commuting Patterns from an Economic Housing Area - Sun Valley.
- Nature of the Fishing Industry at Struisbaai and Agulhas.
- Residential Location Theory in the Cape Town Metropolitan Area.
- Plumstead Retail Trade Areas and Consumer Behaviour.
- Language Variation in Residential Areas of Cape Town
- Labour Bureaux - A Study
- Residential Patterns of the Coloured Population in Cape Town.
- A Comparison between 2 Coloured Housing Schemes on the Cape Flats.
- A Case Study of Pinelands as a Garden City/Residential Suburb.
- Spatial Analysis of Burn Cases in Children in the Cape Peninsula.
- Brasilia - Success or Failure ? Developmental Prospects.
- Economic Blight in Muizenberg.
- A Study of Land Use Change in Salisbury's Central Business District.
- The Impact of the Rössing Uranium Mine on Swakopmund.
- An Economic and Social Discussion about the Residential Component in the Mill Street/Orange Street Area of Cape Town.
- An Evaluation of the O'Okiep Copper Company in the Namaqualand Copper District - A consideration of the effect on the area if the copper mines were to close down.
- The Transport System of a Bottling Industry in Lilongwe, Malawi.
- A Study into the Effects of Seasonal Winds and Sea Temperature on the Catching of Yellowtail at Fish Hoek Beach by Seine-Net Fishermen.
- Factors Determining the Ecological Environment of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve, with Regard to the Alien Vegetation.
- A Study in Coloured Shopping in Athlone and Claremont.
- Models of Rural Land Reform - The Tanzanian Case.
- The Way in which Perceived Distances Differ from Actual Distances Within an Urban Area.
- Examination of the Importance of the Variable, "Length of Residence" on Local Imagery.
- Transkei : An Illustration of its Potential.
- Cape Town Electoral Districts.
- Perceptions of the Cape Peninsula Landscape 1900 - 1977.

SUNDAY TIMES, Business Times, April 22, 1979

# Europe saddled with glut of migrants

**DURING the economic boom of the sixties, millions of foreign workers from North Africa, Greece, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia and other poor countries flocked to the wealthier European countries to carry out menial jobs.**

While the going was good, labour-hungry Germany, France, Sweden and Switzerland embraced these workers who were prepared to do the dirty jobs.

The motivation of the workers was similar to the men who arrive from the homelands to work in Johannesburg and on the mines. They would send cash to their poverty-stricken families living in the villages back home.

But then came the recession of the early seventies and with companies laying off employees, unemployment among the immigrant populace increased.

The governments of the wealthy European countries decided to discourage the migrants from staying.

Some governments refused to allow foreigners into the country if they indicated that their stay would be longer than a vacation.

This aggravated the problem because the migrants already employed were worried that if they returned home to visit their families, countries would refuse them re-entry rights.

Instead, they sent for their wives and children and the immigrant community grew.

By NEIL BEHRMANN: London

Switzerland was one of the few countries which successfully reversed the flow of these migrant workers. Temporary work permits were refused and life was made so uncomfortable for the migrants that many decided to leave.

A recent survey done by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) points out that in countries such as Luxembourg, foreign workers still represent 32 per cent of the labour force, followed by Switzerland 16 per cent, Germany 10 per cent, Belgium 8 per cent, France 7 per cent and Sweden 5 per cent.

The International Herald Tribune describes the situation as a "fast-ticking time bomb." It adds that the growing ghettos of immigrant workers who have come to stay burden European cities from London to Berlin and from Paris to Stockholm.

The OECD says foreigners represented 15 per cent of the Swiss population in 1977, 12 per cent of the French population, 9 per cent of the Swedish and Belgian populations, 7 per cent of Germany's populace and 5 per cent of the population of Britain.

With the exception of Switzerland, the migrant population has tended to increase rather than decrease.

The OECD says that the unemployment rate among foreign-

ers is higher than the nationals in all countries and the tendency is for this gap to increase.

This contrasts with the early seventies when immigration was halted when foreigners were less affected by the unemployment situation than nationals. The current situation reflects that the children of the immigrant workers have become vulnerable in economies where it is increasingly difficult to find jobs for the youth.

With the number of immigrants estimated at almost 1 million, this is hardly an insignificant problem.

The OECD survey says that most of these European countries have decided to integrate foreigners who have been resident for a long time, to encourage the learning of language and provide housing facilities. Migrant conditions are being surveyed and foreigners are being given varying degrees of political rights.

The International Herald Tribune, however, reports that there is resentment and friction. A Paris trade union official claimed that French workers were quick to equate 2-million unemployed with "2-million migrant workers."

Immigrants are blamed by many Europeans for rising crime, drug traffic and vandalism, urban decay and the general dearth of jobs.

However, manpower planners appreciate that they need immigrant labour to do the menial/chores in factories, sweep the street and help aged people with their domestic chores.

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# OUT - after 38 years?

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

**AN elderly Pretoria man must leave South Africa should his appeal against a deportation order fail.**

Mr Elias Matome Sebata (63), of 5903 Zone 5, GaRankuwa near Pretoria, was in March this year ordered out of the country by the Pretoria Commissioner's court.

He has been described a Zimbabwe National. The assistant Chief Commissioner, Mr J R Harris, yesterday postponed his final decision on the appeal lodged by Mr Sebata. It will be heard on December 11.

Mr Sebata told POST after the postponement that he had no home relatives and sources of in-

come in Zimbabwe Rhodesia

His wife, Linnah, his children Peter, Elsie, Betty, Masello and Moshidi will remain in GaRankuwa should Mr Sebata be sent to Zimbabwe

He stayed and worked in the country for 38 years. He was arrested early in March while trying to register his reference book at the Commissioner's office

"I went to register my pass in order to abide with concessions by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof after his warning on unregistered employees," Mr Sebata said.

Mr Sebata was represented by Mr N M Mavundla of Maluleka, Seriti and Moseneke.

● Two months ago, an elderly man, Mr Joseph Chitsongo (61), was deported from his Mofolo home in Soweto, and taken to Mozambique. He left his wife and 3 children in Soweto.

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
    - a) deferral method
    - b) liability method?
  2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
    - a) deferral method
    - b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
  3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
  4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
  5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.
- Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
- a) liability method
  - b) deferral method
- Assume the tax rate remains 42%



NO.	W		A		C	B
	M	F	M	F		
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	0
65+	<u>12,24</u>	<u>7,26</u>	4,70	<u>5,18</u>	<u>12,59</u>	0
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	0

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC D

NO.	W		A		C	B
	M	F	M	F		
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307

# Work for black women in Germany

By MIKE LOUW

BLACK women between 18 and 40 are invited to work in West Germany as domestics on a three-year contract

Mrs Brunhilde Hamsch, who is in South Africa recruiting the women, said yesterday they would earn R300 a month

Their duties will include cleaning homes, looking after babies, cooking or hotel waitressing

And those wishing to work for more than three years can have their contracts extended

Air fares will be paid by employers and workers will be given free accommodation and meals

Those interested should write to Mrs Hamsch at 773 Willers Street, Silverton, 0184 They are requested to include full-

length photographs of themselves

Reacting to the offer, the "mayor" of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali said those interested should make use of the opportunity

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said black domestics were being given a chance to work abroad like several professionals who left the country to earn a living

"Local domestics will never earn as much money as that offered to them in West Germany," she said

Mrs Beatrice Rojie, an official at Ntokozeni Early Learning Centre in Soweto, said it was a good offer, especially for unmarried women

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TABLE I

FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)  
are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII  
the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

NO.	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	<u>9,81</u>	<u>6,60</u>	<u>55,55</u>	<u>51,04</u>	<u>29,36</u>	<u>27,05</u>
2	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
3	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
4	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
5	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
6	1,61	1,98	<u>5,48</u>	2,78	<u>5,45</u>	2,93
7	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
8	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593



Mr. Lucas Kgoe is presented with six months' salary by Mr. Arthur Sneath for having worked for 40 years without missing a day.

RDM 12/12/77 (400) (300) (189)

## Every day for 40 years

By LEONARD NEILL

WHEN Mr. Lucas Kgoe boards the train for Gaborone tonight he will carry with him a building society book showing six months' wages as a present from his employers and a record of not having missed a day's work in 40 years.

Mr Kgoe, 78, has decided that the time has come to retire. He goes home to his wife and daughter on his Botswana smallholding after having spent more than half his life working for West Rand Engineering Works in Krugersdorp.

"We have a remarkable record of long service in this company," the works director, Mr

Arthur Sneath, said. "But the fact that Lucas has not been absent a single day since he joined us in 1939 is an amazing achievement."

It is the company's policy to reward its long-service employees on retirement. In Lucas's case he was given a cheque equivalent to 25 weeks' salary at a company function on Monday and deposited it in the building society. He will also receive a regular pension.

He assured his colleagues as he left the company yesterday he would be visiting them regularly. "They are my friends," he said, "I will miss them very much."



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# Recruiter gets phone threats

## Pretoria Bureau

THE Pretoria man, Mr H A Hamsch, who has recruited 100 black women to work as domestic workers in West Germany, has received threatening telephone calls since his plan was publicised a month ago.

Mrs B Hamsch said yesterday anonymous callers had threatened the Hamsch family and had made racist comments. She could only assume it was because of her husband's campaign.

One hundred applications have been accepted by Mr Hamsch from black South African women. All the vacancies had been filled and no more applications will be accepted.

Under the recruitment plan, women between the ages of 18 and 40, with some experience and training in household and hotel work, will be contracted for three years work in West German homes and hotels.

The women will be paid R300 per month, and will have their food and accommodation supplied free by their employers. Their airfares to West Germany will be paid by their employers as well.

Neither the South African, nor the West German authorities had yet presented any obstacles to the plan and the travel documents of the women would be ready when they leave in two to three months' time, Mrs Hamsch said.

# OUT - after 38 years?

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

**AN elderly Pretoria man must leave South Africa should his appeal against a deportation order fail.**

Mr Elias Matome Sebata (63), of 5903 Zone 5, GaRankuwa near Pretoria, was in March this year ordered out of the country by the Pretoria Commissioner's court.

He has been described a Zimbabwe National.

The assistant Chief Commissioner, Mr J R Harris, yesterday postponed his final decision on the appeal lodged by Mr Sebata. It will be heard on December 11.

Mr Sebata told POST after the postponement that he had no home relatives and sources of in-

come in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

His wife, Linnah, his children Peter, Elsie, Betty, Masello and Moshidi will remain in GaRankuwa should Mr Sebata be sent to Zimbabwe.

He stayed and worked in the country for 38 years. He was arrested early in March while trying to register his reference book at the Commissioner's office.

"I went to register my pass in order to abide with concessions by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof after his warning on unregistered employees," Mr Sebata said.

Mr Sebata was represented by Mr N M Mavundla of Maluleka, Seriti and Moseneke.

Two months ago, an elderly man, Mr Joseph Chitsongo (61), was deported from his Mofolo home in Soweto, and taken to Mozambique. He left his wife and 3 children in Soweto.



# OLD MAN SABATA AWAITS HIS FATE IN COURT TODAY

Post 21.2.80 (209) (329)  
AN ELDERLY Ga-Rankuwa man alleged to be a Zimbabwe national in South Africa without permission, will know his fate today in the Pretoria Commissioner's Court.

Mr Matome Elias Sebata (63), of 5903 Zone 5, Ga-Rankuwa, was in March last year ordered out of the country on a deportation order

This will be his third appearance since the order in the commissioner's court

He was represented by Mr N M Mavundla of Maluleke, Seriti and Moseneke

Mr Sebata had told POST after the postponement that he had no home, relatives and sources of income in Zimbabwe

His wife Linnah, his children Peter, Elsie, Betty, Masello and Moshidi, will remain in Ga-Rankuwa if Mr Sebata's appeal

against the deportation order fails

He stayed and worked in the country for 38 years

He was arrested early in March while trying to register his reference book at the commissioner's office

"I went to register my pass in order to abide with concessions by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, after his warning on unregistered employees," Mr Sebata said

form of the accumulation process, on the one hand in its historical and organic origins and, on the other, in its contemporary manifestations on a world scale in which capitalist development proceeds initially in certain States as a consequence of both implantation and con.

To a large extent, Accumulation on a World Scale 'Parallel with the mechanism of production, namely expansion continues to operate'. (14) modes in a particular economic processes of accumulation. process of accumulation in between its various constituent one form of accumulation necessary, however, in the evidence of the form(s) as be understood in a technical implications. Its non-existence whether or not these specific is that, as has been mentioned conditions exists in the consistent threads from Africa

In the analysis of are found. One school suggests in the recent past whilst modified Lewis model of accumulation at the same time as depicted 'exchange of equivalents' elaboration on the process

Without trying to applicable to Southern Africa within which to evaluate in Rhodesia. This amounts accumulation. In this regard must exchange at a wage level means for meeting the labour provided from wage-labour former instance, empirical relationships to (some measure purposes of reproducing a dimension of the relationship derived by workers from South

It is not argued of the process of primitive case of a labour-reserve dependence, about which much are not extensively dealt with here. (19)

# Rhodesian immigrant may stay

Own Correspondent

Mr Matome Elias Sebata (63), who came to South Africa from Rhodesia, 38 years ago, will not be deported after all.

This was the ruling of the Commissioner's in Court in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Sebata was convicted under Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act last year for being in the country without a valid permit.

A conviction under the Act provides for a person to be returned to his country of origin.

The presiding officer, Mr N R Harris pointed out that Section 14, of the Act which said a person convicted "may" be returned to his country, gave the court a right to exercise discretion.

Earlier Mr Sebata's attorney, Mr N M Mavundla, had asked that whatever decision the court arrived at, it must not deport Mr Sebata because knew no one in Rhodesia.

The court should rather let his client go back to Ga-Rankuwa, where he stayed, and allow the government of Bophuthatswana to decide what to do with him.

He said Mr Sebata had a house and family at Ga-Rankuwa and had applied for Bophuthatswana citizenship.

The court told Mr Sebata to speed up his application for Bophuthatswana citizenship and said if he wanted to take up employment in Pretoria, he must get permission.

ulation underlying Samir Amin's emburg's view of primitive accumulation: characteristic of the capitalist mode mechanism of primitive accumulation sible to conceptualise co-existent s possible to envisage co-existent lem then is to identify the overall understanding of the relationships is therefore not necessary to deny e existence of another. (16) It is c economic system, to provide empirical cept of primitive accumulation must at the same time it has socioeconomic hus becomes a matter of ascertaining tions pertain. Part of the problem here eed conception of those technical although it is possible to trace some to Marx and Ricardo and Smith.

Africa, however, few consistent threads rtial relevance of primitive accumulation sts together with those applying a e pre-existence of the capitalist stock sfer' as a process involving the past analysis as well as theoretical ld seem to be needed. (17)

theory of primitive accumulation setting out a theoretical context ing agricultural wages and subsistence nical definition of the form of primitive ints appear necessary: firstly, labour oduction; and, secondly, socioeconomic istence and reproduction which are not rected towards this purpose. In the oncerned with worker-household wage imum costs of subsistence for the ly. In the latter instance, a broader ome and necessary subsistence-income elations is involved.

onditions represent the sole expression rather that they are essential in the s 'extra-economic' relations of and which are nonetheless important,

## II. SOME EVIDENCE OF PRIMITIVE ACCUMULATION

Before examining some evidence on the issue of accumulation, it will be useful to briefly consider a few salient trends in postwar agrarian production and to situate the context within which the data are to be interpreted.



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# Tanzania gets a message and seeks productivity

The Star's Africa  
News Service

NAIROBI — Faced by an ultimatum from its international aid sources that it give its workers incentives to work or face heavy aid cuts, socialist Tanzania has decided to gear its workers' pay to productivity

The Government has announced that in future when Government factories and other enterprises make losses, penalty deductions will be made from workers' salaries and none of the workers, including the management, will be eligible for promotion.

But if productivity is increased, workers will receive bonuses

Until now only the bonus for profits rule has operated

## INDISCIPLINE

Even in national banks, workers' committees have voted themselves bonuses after they have declared annual profits that sometimes resulted from increasing the amount of currency in circulation

The ruling CCM Party has also voted to give management of State enterprises greater powers to deal with lazy and indisciplined workers

In what is regarded as a move away from dogmatic socialism, the party has

also ordered drastic reductions in the hundreds of price controlled consumer goods to allow a free market to operate

In Kenya, President Daniel Arap Moi has announced a 30 percent increase in basic minimum wages for unskilled workers

Those working in Nairobi will now get a minimum of R45,60 a month.

The minimum wage for agricultural workers has increased to R21,50 a month

To rid the country of thousands of Ugandans and Tanzanians holding jobs in Kenya, the Government has ordered that all alien workers pay an annual tax of R500 in addition to the cost of their work permits which is R300 a year

5/15/80  
Migrants pouring in (209)

Pretoria Bureau  
South Africa is experiencing its most favourable migration figures since 1976, with immigration from Zimbabwe soaring.  
According to the Department of Statistics, South Africa had 2 365

immigrants in May this year, and 1 090 emigrants. This is a net gain of 1 275 people.  
The biggest single factor in this year's increase in immigration figures, is the exodus of whites from Zimbabwe.





KEHLA yesterday with the temporary permit which expires this month.

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## After 52 years in S A, Kehla is told he's illegal

### Mercury Reporter

A 91-year-old man, who has lived in South Africa for 52 years, is worried that he might be deported to Mozambique because he has been found to be living in the country illegally.

Mr Shadrack Mtembe, known as Kehla, lives in Umkomaas. Two months ago he mislaid his pass book and reported the loss to the local police station.

A month later Kehla was summoned to the station, where he was threatened with arrest and deportation unless he could produce the necessary documents confirming his right to live in South Africa.

He was ordered by an inspector from the Port Natal Administration Board to return to Mozambique the day his temporary permit, issued by the commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, expired on August 13.

Kehla has spent many years working as a gardener in the grounds of an Umkomaas tearoom.

The plight of the old man was brought to the

attention of the Bantu Affairs commissioner, Mr T J van Vuuren, by Kehla's employer and owner of the cafe, Mrs M MacGiles.

Mr van Vuuren said yesterday that he was sympathetic, but that the Pretoria Reference Bureau bore no record of Kehla's passport.

Mrs MacGiles said yesterday: 'Although the commissioner of Umzinto has been very helpful, I would think that the authorities could bend the laws in a case like this,' she said.

Kehla himself does not fully understand the implications of the matter.

'I have no family and no one to turn to,' he said. 'I just want to stay here in Umkomaas.'

Officer in charge at the Port Natal Administration Board at Park Rynie, Mr R A Kynaston, said Kehla probably would be able to remain in South Africa.

The pass laws make life hell for many of South Africa's inhabitants. SUE DOUGLAS spent a morning at Black Sash to remind herself how the other half

S. Express lives.

26/7/81

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LIFE is supposed to be a ball.

One long party in fact. A never ending well of opportunities and rich rewards. You have only to glance out of an office window in town to see the evidence.

Look out of the first-floor window of Khotso House in De Villiers Street, for example.

Down below luxurious cars purring along the street, shop windows filled with arrays of attractive goods.

Fur-coated ladies warmed against the cold.

And inside? Inside is a small hot waiting room, packed to the brim with people.

Rows of dejected faces. Lines of sad eyes. The weight of their problems is stifling.

Black Sash is not the place to cheer you up on Monday morning.

It's only 9.00am and already the cramped offices are overflowing.

A brisk business in problems which for the most part need never have been.

Take the first customer of the day, anxiously watching Sheena Duncan — backbone of the Black Sash Advice Office — as she scrutinises his reference book.

He lives in a peculiar limbo — born and bred in Johannesburg but, according to the Government, illegally here.

For his unlawful presence he faces the threat of arrest and imprisonment.

All because he stayed briefly with his grandma in Ermelo when he was little.

The Department of Co-operation and Development decided he was born in Ermelo — he has no right to be in Johannesburg.

Life for millions revolves around Section 10

of Act 25 of 1945. (The Urban Areas Act — the rights of Blacks in towns). It is a mainstay of apartheid and an unacceptable bar to freedom.

The dream of emancipation lies in the possession of a "10(1) (a)", "10(1) (b)" or "10(1) (c)". Golden qualifications for the privileged few.

It is essential to understand the intricacies of the Act.

So, for the uninitiated — how would you like to be classified in a book as to your rights to live and work in an urban area of your choice?

Were you born here? Have you lived here continuously?

For 10(1) (a) rights — even a short period away from your birth-place can spell illegality.

Try for the second best option 10(1) (b). For the 10(1) (b), you must have worked for one employer for 10 full years or lived in the area continuously and legally for 15 years.

If you can't qualify on those grounds or can't produce the proof required, then a final chance is 10(1) (c).

To qualify for a 10(1) (c), if you are male, you have to be under 18 and living with an (a) or (b) qualified parent. For women an (a) or (b) husband or parent in turn qualifies you.

Sheena sighs. Another worried unlawful resident is told that there is little hope of getting Section 10 rights.

The morning passes with a continuous stream of displaced people coming and going.

An old man who has lived in an Alberton hostel half his life has been instructed to report to the Labour Bureau in Transkei.

Another who went to Natal from Sophiatown



# British builders ripped off by Dutch agents

Own Correspondent

BONN — Several thousand unemployed British workers have been seeking their fortune on the building sites of West Germany, but many have ended up penniless and stranded having been duped by fly-by-night agents and casual sub-contractors

British consulates in West Germany — who have to arrange the repatriation of some of the more desperate cases — report that the problem had become particularly acute in the past few months

There are about 50 000 British seasonal workers in West Germany at present, and some 40% of them are believed to be working illegally, that is untaxed and without a residence permit

The main reason for this has been the activity of Dutch agents who have been recruiting in areas of high unemployment in Britain, such as Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool and the north east, offering high wages to those workers prepared to go to West Germany

The men, overwhelmingly from the building trades, are transported to the Netherlands where they are allocated to building sub-contractors and taken over the border to West Germany.

That is when the trouble starts. On average, a West German bricklayer earns about R12 an hour, but the British workers, hired by agents receive, about R6.84 an hour. The difference is pocketed by the agent

In return, the agent is supposed to ensure that the worker has adequate accommodation, that he has a residence permit and to take care of tax and social security payments. But consular officials say that many agencies fail to perform these functions and simply keep the money as profit

On that basis the profit is high indeed. No agent operates with fewer than 30 workers. If the 30 put in two 50-hour weeks at a West German site and the agents are making R4.10 a person per hour, the agent earns something in the order of R15 450, well worth the original investment in transporting the workers from Britain.

But it is a cut-throat business, according to consular officials. Some agents fail to turn up at the end of the week to pay the workers, leaving them to fend for themselves — often to make their way to the near-

est consulate and ask for help

There is also the problem of "over-ordering". Sub-contractors, for example, may ask agents to find 50 British labourers to finish a building job by the end of the month. The agents then engage 150 to ensure against workers changing their mind. But if all 150 turn up at Nijmegen, the main sorting centre, only the first 50 will be taken and the rest are left stranded

In short, the "lump" — the illegal workforce in the British building trade — is simply being transferred to West Germany, where the construction sector is still relatively prosperous for West German employers. British workers are an attractive proposition.

At present the contractors prefer not to recruit non-EEC workers. The British and Irish fit reasonably easily into the normal working pattern on West German building sites. Joiners and other craftsmen are in short supply there and the companies welcome any skilled workers.

In theory, the practice should benefit everybody concerned — the West German construction companies, the sub-contractors, the British jobless — and ought to be a practicable example of the advantages of the free movement of labour within the European Community guaranteed by the Treaty of Rome

But as overworked British Consular officials make clear, the business has gone sour at several points. The misleading advertisements in British newspapers promising workers more than can be delivered, the dubious practices of some of the Dutch agents, and the ultimate burden of Anglo-German relations when disappointed and angry workers take the law into their own hands.

As unemployment rises in Britain, the problem can only get worse.

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# Loophole allows Frelimo workers into SA

Mozambicans, including ex-Frelimo soldiers, are slipping into South Africa and registering legally for work because of a loophole in the reference-book system.

South African authorities are aware of this but find it extremely difficult to control the influx of young Mozambicans who have work and not terrorism as their objective.

The main influx is through the Gazankulu homeland which shares a border and close tribal ties with Mozambique.

According to farmers in the areas close to the border, the men slip across the boundary in a deserted area at night and make for the nearest farm for food and shelter.

## TURN AWAY

Most farmers, not wanting to employ foreign, unregistered labour, usually turn the infiltrators away.

Some, hard-pressed for labour, take the chance and engage the Mozambicans who are often prepared to work for a lower wage than South Africans.

Once employed, the Mozambican makes friends with other labourers on the farm. He tells them of his desire to settle in South Africa because of the lack of work in Mozambique, and asks for an introduction to the local chief.

If he is able to persuade the chief to accept him, he is given permission to settle in the area which then entitles him to a reference book.

His next step is to visit the local Administration Board offices where he is issued with the book.

Now a "legal" citizen, he applies for a job on the mines of the Reef.

Sometimes these men talk of their Frelimo days with friends on the mines but by and large they prefer to keep quiet about their backgrounds.



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POST, Wednesday, September 17, 1980

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# Migrant labour pinner...

LONDON — Oil-rich Arab states are increasingly worried about the effect on their political systems and cultural identity of the flood of immigrant workers from poorer Arab countries. Recently the Saudi government barred the wives and children of all new foreign workers, with the exception of a few professional categories. It also ordered the expulsion of many workers' families already in the country. Libya, apart from expelling a large number of Egyptians, has been harassing all foreign workers, from American oil experts down to Senegalese construction workers. Five years ago there

was already one migrant worker for every indigenous worker in the Arab States. By 1985, there could well be three foreign workers for every two nationals, according to a recent report by the International Labour Organisation in Geneva. These figures are based on lumping together Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. In Qatar, by 1975, there were four-and-a-half times as many foreign as indige-

nous workers, and in the U.A.E. foreign workers outnumbered not just the employed nationals but the whole population. Most foreign workers are Egyptians, Jordanians, Palestinians and Yemenites (North and South). In Jordan one man in 12 under the age of 25 has spent at least six months as a migrant worker in the Gulf. Over a million in all these workers have sent back remittances which

held their home countries' balance of payments. They have also helped to keep down unemployment in their own countries. But governments cannot use the remittances constructively for development. Moreover, it is not always the unemployed who go abroad; skilled workers are often attracted by better pay and prospects, and cannot always be replaced. Nevertheless, and sharp reduction in the number

that a discount factor equal per than) the interest rate on could be used for this term. er than the stream in Term 2 requires to have a taxable income

flow is likely to be equal to the same discount factor is stated a fair comparison with the same method of depreciation allowed revenue should be used. Further- this context includes the invest- ovinces.

flow is likely to be equal us the same discount factor is eam is the tax shield arising ility of the interest on an laced) loan.

applied to the problem in MAN.

# Migrants remit \$17 500m

(209)  
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LONDON — More than 20-million migrant workers, most of them from South Asia, the Middle East and Southern Europe, will repatriate an estimated \$17 500-million this year, according to the World Bank.

"There has been controversy over the net benefits to developing countries when skilled people emigrate," the bank notes in its third annual World Development Report.

"The brain drain represents a serious loss of manpower for some countries, and there are social costs as well."

About 60% of migrant workers — most of them men and many working illegally — came from developing countries. About 6-million have found their way to the US, with 5-million in Western Europe and 3-million in the Middle East.

Remittances, which have swollen from \$3 000-million to

\$17 500-million over the past decade, are particularly important as a source of foreign exchange in Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Jordan, Egypt, Morocco, the two Yemens, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia.

An estimated \$3 000-million will be remitted to South Asia this year, with \$5 000-million finding its way to the Middle East and North Africa, and a further \$7 000-million to Southern Europe.

The World Bank argues that objections to migration, on the grounds that it depletes the tiny skilled labour forces in poor countries, thus hampering their development, are greatly exaggerated, mainly because most migrant workers are unskilled or at best semi-skilled.

"For them migration offers a chance of dramatic improvement in their often meagre incomes" — Financial Times.



# Bid to end migrant labour denied

CAPE TIMES  
16/10/80

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JOHANNESBURG — The Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Mr Ben Nsibandze, has denied that black Southern African states want to end the migration of labour from their countries to South Africa.

He believes the Zambian Labour Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, who was reported to have made this statement in Lusaka recently, was misquoted.

Representatives of Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola met in Swaziland at the weekend to discuss the export of labour to South Africa.

Mr Lumina was later reported to have announced that the seven states had formed a commission of labour ministers whose main task would be to curb the recruitment of labour by South African companies in their countries.

Mr Nsibandze said yesterday that it was economically impossible for most of the states to cut their labour ties with South Africa and that this matter was not even considered at the conference.

## ‘Harmonization’

The commission to be established would look into the “coordination and harmonization” of recruitment and service conditions for labourers from the various states who worked in the Republic, he said.

“There is certainly no question of stopping the migration of labourers to South Africa.”

Although Zambia has outlawed the recruitment of labour by South Africa, more than 250 000 workers from the other six states are employed in this country. They generate more than R60 million a year in deferred payments and family remittances sent back home.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, in particular, are heavily dependent on the South African mines for employment. In 1979 the figures were Botswana 19 000, Lesotho 112 000 and Swaziland 9 000.

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# Six preparing for migrant labour cuts

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Southern Africa Bureau

THE possibility that South African mining houses might, at some time in the future, reduce their recruitment of labour in neighbouring black states, prompted the formation of a commission to investigate alternative employment opportunities within the states.

This was explained by the deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Nsibandze, in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail.

Representatives of Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola and Lesotho met in Mbabane earlier this month to discuss common problems related to migrant labourers working in South Africa.

The countries — excluding Zambia which prohibits labour migration to the Republic — supply more than 250 000 workers a year to South Africa who

generate at least R60-million in deferred payments and family remittances sent home.

Shortly after the Mbabane conference, Zambian Labour Minister Mr. Joshua Lumina was reported to have said the states wanted to end the migrant labour system altogether.

Sen Nsibandze said he believed the Zambian Minister had been misquoted.

"There was probably a misunderstanding. The commission will look at alternative job opportunities for our peoples within our own countries in case employment for our workers in South Africa is reduced or ended at a future date," he said.

Six of the seven states were heavily dependent on jobs in the Republic to help curb serious unemployment problems at home. There was no question of cutting off such a valuable source of work and income, he said.

Migrants whose contracts were not renewed or who no longer wanted to work in South Africa had to be trained and absorbed into the local work force, and this would be also considered by the commission, he said.

It would also aim for the co-ordination of recruiting procedures in the different states, he said, as at present various regulations and practices applied which, it was hoped, would be standardised for the benefit of the migrant workers.

One of Swaziland's most serious unemployment problems was 5 000-6 000 school leavers flooding the job market each year, and in many cases, young men with fairly good educations, had to accept jobs as miners in South Africa because no other work was available.

Women school leavers, who could not go to the Republic as migrant workers, were even worse off, Sen Nsibandze said.



# Deportation plan 'will be resisted'

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Southern Africa Editor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

However, these states had

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

Dr Gavin Maasdorp, of the University of Natal, described the relationship between South Africa and neighbouring suppliers of workers as one of interdependency, which meant the states could counter moves to get them to sign unwanted labour agreements

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

According to figures quoted by Dr G M E Leistner, of the Africa Institute, there were more than 327 000 registered foreign black workers in South Africa in 1978, of whom more than 258 000 were in mining and quarrying

In briefing newsmen, Mr Botha made it clear that it was

the intention of his department to seek the same sort of "illegal strikers" agreement from leaders of South Africa's "homelands"

He has had a rebuff from Chief Buthelezi

"I have applauded the formation of black trade unions, but under no circumstances will I be a party to any agreement which makes punitive deportation of members of these unions a matter of agreement between me and the South African Government," said Chief Gatsha

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

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

~~STAR~~ STAR  
 Lesotho to  
 20/1/81  
 cut migrant  
 labour STAR  
 209  
 The Star's Africa  
 News Service

MASERU — Lesotho is taking steps to cut back on migrant labour to South Africa to "eliminate the stigma of economic dependence," Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan said here yesterday.

He said Lesotho had inherited migratory labour problems from the British colonial administration, which had wanted to turn the country into a cheap labour reservoir.

Now the Government was trying to provide alternative employment for most of its people.

He was opening the fourth meeting of the Economic Commission for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Ministers from 14 countries are meeting until Thursday to consider recommendations for establishing a preferential trade area and joint projects in agriculture, industry, transport and communications.

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4. INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL  
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3. HOUSE AGREEMENT

2. WAGE DETERMINATION ADMINISTERED BY WAGE OR CONCILIATION  
 BOARD.

1. INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS (E.G. VWSA, GM, FORD,

BINDING

— ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE —

WAGE REGULATING AND NEGOTIATING MACHINERY



# Many exemptions from pension freeze plan

**Pretoria Bureau**  
 Many workers will be exempt from proposals aimed at preventing employees from cashing their pensions when they resign.

Mr J-Louw, Registrar of Financial Institutions said yesterday that the draft bill on the proposals had been misunderstood.

Exemptions from enforced preservation of pensions would include

- Contract workers from outside the public, including those from Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda

- Workers in any industrial sector which requests exemption for sound reasons

- Women members of pension funds who are married or get married after joining the fund

De Lewis

Osborn Prize  
 For the best work in fourth

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize  
 For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize  
 For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
 For the best woman student in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
 For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize  
 For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ZIMBABWE'S Minister of Labour, Mr. Khandu Kanyo announced yesterday that the Employment Bureau of Africa Limited (Wemba division), will not have its licence renewed to recruit labour in Zimbabwe.

In a statement, the Minister said: "While Wemba's recruiting operations will cease forthwith, the company's depots will not close until such time as the 3 000 Zimb. by contract mineworkers in South Africa have been repatriated when their present contracts expire."

We told them that package deals in which we are expected to trade off concessions along racial lines in exchange for benefits are not on.

We won't indulge in horse-trading with our members' future.

He said the unions would continue to demand improvements in benefits in the normal manner during the forthcoming annual wage talk with the chamber and added:

It is now up to the chamber to negotiate with us on the other issues on a separate basis.

Earlier this week, unionists also said their members rejected the package because it contained proposals for the introduction of semi-skilled operative to mine artisan work.

This would lead to job fragmentation and a resultant weakening of artisans' positions.

Other senior artisan unionists said another major stumbling

block was the chamber's attitude to union rights.

One unionist claimed the chamber refused to extend top order facilities to skilled local coloured and Asian workers enabling their recruitment by the artisan unions.

We don't object to blacks becoming artisans but we cannot agree to this if we cannot control them as members' benefits.

He claimed the underlying reason for the chamber's attitude was a reluctance to extend the present closed shop clause in its agreement with mining unions to blacks which would imply immediate unionisation of all black miners.

His impression was that the chamber was trying to avoid the black mine's in one or two large unions and was envisaging up to 10 or 15 company type unions for them.

Chamber representatives would not comment on the breakdown in the talks yesterday.



**OF ENGINEERING**

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize

Awarded on results of final

examinations to the best male

student in Land Surveying or

Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the

best classwork in Engineering

Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student

obtaining the highest average

mark.

G L Cragg

RDM 10/2/81  
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labour 200  
cutback

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

ZIMBABWE'S decision to cut off mine labour to South Africa could cost it about R6-million a year in foreign exchange, according to local estimates — although Zimbabwean sources say the figure is considerably lower than that.

Yesterday, mining industry spokesmen, while expressing regret at the decision — the result of a declared commitment by Southern African countries to lessen their dependance on migrant labour — conceded that it is likely to make little difference to the Zimbabwean economy.

And, while the cutback is likely to make little difference to the supply of labour on local mines, Mr Tony Fleisher, the head of the Chamber of Mines' recruiting arm, Teba, yesterday said the mines were "disappointed" because "we like to maintain links with all Southern African countries".

It would also mean, he said, that the mines would be unable to honour their obligations to Zimbabwean miners who wished to return.

Late last week the Zimbabwean Government announced that the chamber would no longer be able to recruit miners from Zimbabwe. Those miners already on the mines will, however, be allowed to complete their contracts.

About 5 000 Zimbabweans work on South African mines and Mr Fleisher said yesterday that the mines had paid out about R6-million to Zimbabwean miners in 'deferred pay' last year.

"Deferred pay" is the proportion of miners' pay which is held on their behalf in Zimbabwe until they return.

The Zimbabwean decision to cut off labour has been expected for some time.

Southern African countries have said that they plan to reduce their dependance on migrant labour to South African mines and Zimbabwean officials had hinted strongly that a cut off was imminent.

With a relatively small complement of workers on South African mines Zimbabwe is least dependant on this source of income and stands to lose least by cutting it off.

Mr Fleisher said yesterday that the mines had not been actively recruiting new miners in Zimbabwe or other Southern African countries for some months.

Almost all Zimbabwean miners are those who have worked on the mines before.

Committee was constituted by the Union. The steering committee has already been formed.

Community Education and information is provided by all health workers. The radio programmes and the teaching material prepared from time to time supplement the efforts of the health workers.

The training and efforts of the rural health workers at the periphery has significantly contributed to the mobilization of people to use existing health services, to protect their own supply and to construct and improve the services.

Public Health Services were established at various points in the country. A health unit in January 1967 was a forerunner of others. It was staffed by two people one health educator and one nursing sister. They were set up to provide health services to the community of any area for which they were established. The unit was staffed to five people, including a health educator, a nursing sister and a health worker. Prior to this time health services were provided by the Red Cross in Urban areas and occasional sessions were held at the Government hospital.

In 1967 a Public Health Centre was started in the southern part of the country followed by one in the Middleveld, and they have been increasing since and we have seven Public Health Centres (located in urban areas).

Staffing:

- 1) Matron in charge of Public Health Nursing services (Senior Supervisor)
  - 2) Public Health Nursing Sister - who is Deputy Matron (Junior Supervisor) and who is in charge of the Health Educators
- Health Unit staffed with 77 persons Health Education Specialist came to start a unit outside the Public Health Unit quarters. Staffing for the seven health Centres is as follows.

Health Centre	No. Nurses	No. of Vsg. Assts.	No. of Mobile Sub-Centres (under each)
Mbabane H.C.	15	1	9
King's Hill H.C.	7	1	1
Clatsburg H.C.	4	1	1
St. Michaels H.C.	1	1	1
St. Michaels H.C.	1	1	1
St. Michaels H.C.	1	1	1
St. Michaels H.C.	1	1	1
St. Michaels H.C.	1	1	1
St. Michaels H.C.	1	1	1

There is only one nutritionist and only 11 qualified public health workers

It is further more the health services for the 4 districts has a nursing assistant.

The Cook (Methuen) Hospital Health Nursing Services staff is public health services

Services (health education)

- 1) Health education
- 2) Health education
- 3) Health education
- 4) Health education
- 5) Health education
- 6) Health education

- 7) Pap smears
- 8) Home visits
- 9) Records

- 10) Lectures
- 11) Lectures
- 12) Lectures

- 13) Health talks to farmers and contractors
- 14) Maternal and child health services

Rural Clinics

Since the urban population and health centres, the rural health centres which are fairly well equipped and staffed with a nurse and a health worker. The major health centres are in the urban areas and the rural areas. The major health centres are in the urban areas and the rural areas. The major health centres are in the urban areas and the rural areas.

By SIMON WILLSON Industrial Reporter

SPANISH contract workers who downed tools at Secunda on Wednesday met at a Hill-brow hotel yesterday, demanding better pay and conditions from the Madrid-based manpower company which employs them

The Spanish company, Mannesmann Industria Iberica, has 111 Spaniards under six-month contracts at the Sasol I and Sasol II plants at Secunda

Earlier this week the men demanded better pay and conditions from Mannesmann, and claimed at yesterday's meeting that Mannesmann had refused to listen to their grievances

They claimed Mannesmann was withholding further pay and the men's airline tickets to return to Spain until the workers withdrew their demands

The Mannesmann representative at the meeting, Mr Juan

Buenestado, refused to answer questions from the Press, saying the matter was "too important" to discuss

About 60 of the men are refusing to return to work and have resolved to stay at the hotel until either their work demands are met or they are repatriated to Spain

Amid emotional outbursts, workers claimed yesterday they had been forcibly removed from Secunda by police acting at the request of the Mannesmann management

The workers called in the counsellor of the Spanish embassy in Pretoria, Mr Rafael Linage, to mediate in the dispute which, they said, did not involve Sasol or the two plants' chief subcontractor, Fluor

They asked him to arrange repatriation of the workers, but he said he could only refer their dispute to the Spanish ambassador, who was temporarily out of the country

One of the workers, Mr Juan Castro, 35, a pipe-fitter from Madrid, came to work at Se-

conda after doing similar contract work in Algeria and Libya

He said yesterday he would definitely not return to work at Sasol unless the pay and conditions were improved, and would rather return to Spain

At yesterday's three-hour meeting Mr Buenestado told the workers that unless they signed an agreement to withdraw their demands and return to work, they would forfeit any further pay and their airline tickets to Spain

After a heated debate the workers refused to sign and the meeting broke up. It is expected to be reconvened today

A police spokesman last night denied police had "forcibly removed" the workers from Secunda

Five policemen, under the command of a police captain, stood by at the negotiations, but had not interfered at all

# Spanish Secunda workers strike over pay demand

copy 24/4/81

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# Irish workers say they were conned into coming to Sasol

SEVENTEEN Irish workers from the Sasol site at Secunda flew back to Ireland on Wednesday because they were dissatisfied with working conditions at the Sasol II and Sasol III sites. Three more left on Friday night.

And on Friday I learned that more than 200 remaining Irishmen are also threatening to walk.

Men to whom I spoke said they had been threatened that soldiers would be called to escort them to the airport if they continued to cause trouble.

The men are under contract to Mr Kent (South Africa) a subsidiary of the Irish firm, Kent Clonmel.

A Kent personnel officer, Mr Cliff Dorrington, had a security officer escort me from the entrance to the accommodation camp because I had approached Kent workmen to ask them about their troubles.

When one of the Irishmen followed me out Mr Dorrington exerted pressure on him to stop him from talking to me.

Rumour was that the men had been flown back to Ireland because they were causing trouble over the death of Bobby Sands, but the workmen to whom I spoke said this had nothing to do with the resignations.

They claim that they were misled when they were recruited in Ireland.

expenses 10/5/81

## THEY SIGNED IOU'S

By DESMOND BLOW  
Chief Reporter

back have left without the 50c an hour pay, which amounts to several hundred rands each, as all had done six months of the contract," one Irishman told me.

He said that the men who had gone had waited until six months had expired so that they did not have to repay the money for the flight to South Africa and had only to repay their return airfare.

"They have had to sign IOUs to Kent Clonmel for R1 700 each."

On Friday a committee elected by the remaining men saw a lawyer about the contract they had signed but were told that it was legal and fully binding.

Many of the men are married, with families in Ireland, and claim that the company had promised that part of their wages would be paid into accounts in Ireland by the 6th of every month.

they discovered they were the lowest paid artisans on the site. But mostly they are unhappy about their living conditions.

"We were told that we were going on a working holiday. That the swimming pool was within walking distance. In fact it is more than six kilometres away."

"One of our chaps, Arthur Ryan, was knocked down in the road on his way to the social club. He died on the way to hospital."

"His death occurred because we are not given transport." "We have been continually promised transport, but after six months we still have not received any."

The men said that the camp housed 2 400 men who had nothing to do or anywhere to go at night.

The men said they began their protests in January but that little had been done.

"We were definitely conned by Kent in Ireland, but everybody shifts the blame. The South African company says we are under contract to Kent Clonmel and the latter says we are under contract to Kent (South Africa), or to the American company, Flour, for whom they are subcontracting."

The workers are mostly electricians. The men refused to disclose their names for fear of victimisation.

But for the fact that the

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RSM 14/5/81

# African States want to end migrant labour

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
**SALISBURY** — Representatives from seven Southern African states and three "Liberation movements" are meeting in Salisbury to discuss ways of ending migrant labour to South Africa

The four-day conference of the Southern Africa Labour Commission will get into top gear today when labour Ministers from the seven States join the talks

The countries represented at the conference are Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia

The banned African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, as well as Swapo, were also invited to send representatives to the conference

They are trying to work out plans to end the long-standing system whereby hundreds of thousands of migrant workers from their countries travel to South Africa for employment

The Zimbabwe Government recently announced its decision to cut off mine labour to South Africa

Mr Joboringo Murisi, Permanent Secretary in Zimbabwe's Ministry of Labour, told the conference that there were now fewer than 5 000 Zimbabwe workers in South Africa compared with the pre-independence figure of about 30 000

He added, however, that the problem could only be solved if South Africa's neighbours adopted a practical approach and created sufficient job opportunities for those people who were "forced" to work under apartheid

It is estimated that Zimbabwe, which is least dependant on migrant labour for income, stands to lose about R6-million a year in foreign exchange with a total cut off of its mine labour to South Africa

The remaining Zimbabwean miners in South Africa will be sent home when their present contracts expire

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- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED



# Discussions held to stop migrant labour

14/5/81  
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**SALISBURY** — Representatives from seven Southern African states and three "liberation movements" are meeting here to discuss ways of ending migrant labour to South Africa

The four-day conference of the Southern Africa Labour Commission will move into top gear today when Labour ministers from the seven states join the talks

The countries represented at the conference are Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique,

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It is estimated that Zimbabwe, which is least dependant on migrant labour for income, stands to lose about R6 million a year in foreign exchange with a total cut off of its mine labour to South Africa

South African mines have not been actively recruiting miners from Southern African countries for some months now

The remaining Zimbabwean miners in South Africa will be sent home when their present contracts expire — DDR

# Many migrant miners to SA are now jobless

RPT 15/5/71

By DAVID FORRETT  
Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — A number of black Zimbabweans who have returned from working on mines in South Africa are now unemployed.

This and the reduction of workers' foreign exchange remittances to Zimbabwe, are the main effects of the country's decision to end migrant labour to South Africa.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday that work opportunities had not expanded enough to absorb all the returning miners.

'Nevertheless, exploitation of many thousands of our nationals has been removed and I am hopeful that overall employment opportunities within Zimbabwe will continue to show a definite upward trend,' he said.

He told the conference of the Southern Africa Labour Commission that there were only about 4 700 Zimbabwean mine workers in South Africa, compared with about 30 000 a few years ago. During the past few years there had also been a deliberate policy by South Africa to reduce the number of Zimbabwean mine workers in the country.

The remaining workers would return to Zimbabwe when their present contracts expired, said Mr Kangai.

The conference is considering ways to end migrant labour to South Africa. It is being attended by representatives from Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia as well as delegates from Swapo, the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress. It ends today.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on his way to placing a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tienanmen Square, Peking. Mr Mugabe is on an official visit to China to modify and expand existing agreements between the two countries.





# Sad story of an old man

*3/6/81*  
*2004*

DESTITUTE, ill and bitter over the "wasted years" he spent in South Africa, Mr Kundishoora Mhere recently left for his place of birth in Zimbabwe.

This is the man who claims he attended school with a youth who is today Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. They were both boarders at Nyaruza Mission School in Makoni district, he said. He was in Standard 5 when he quit school, attracted by South Africa's gold.

## BY MANDLA NDLAZI

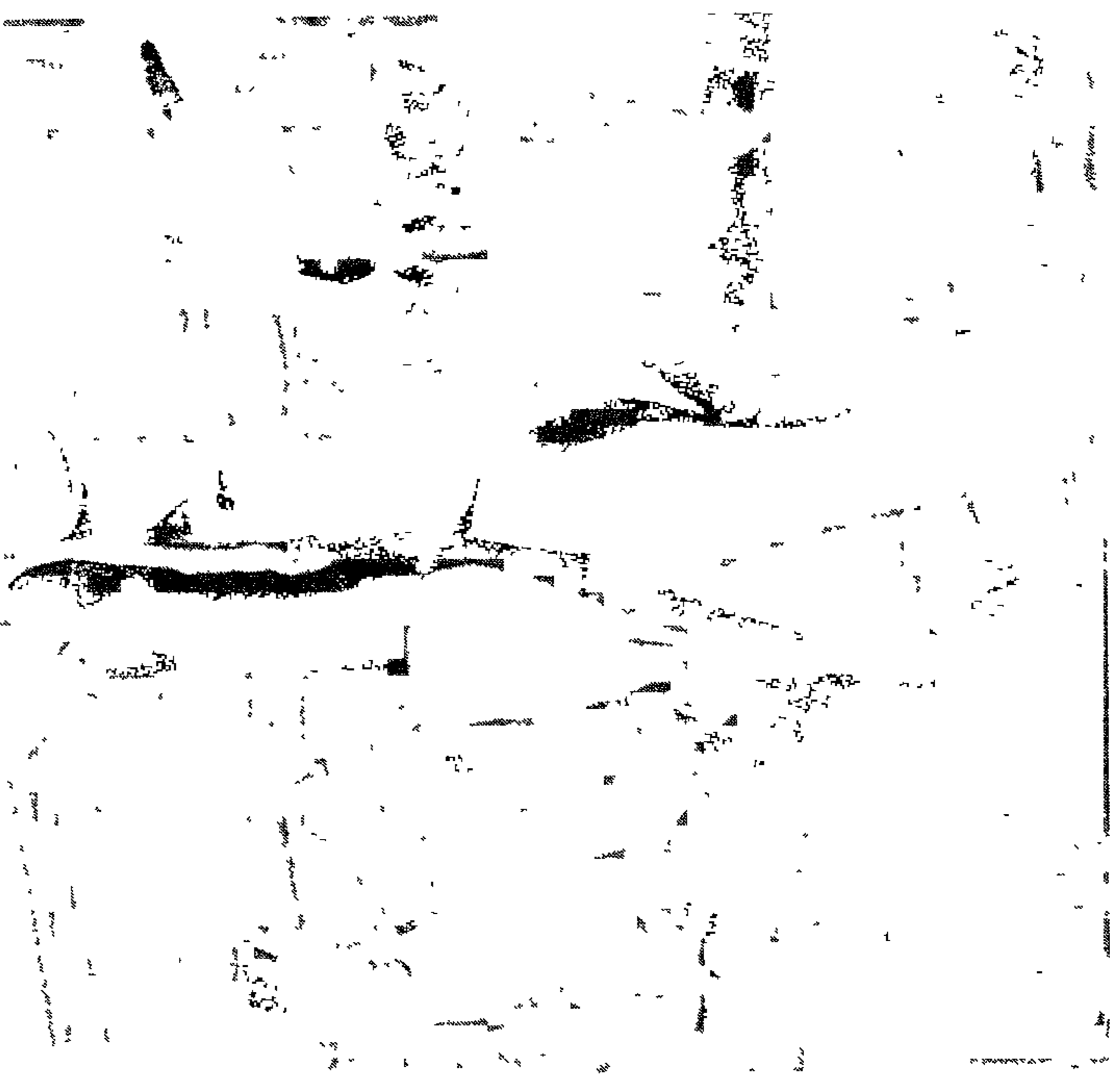
He recalled that he was a strong and healthy man when he came to South Africa in 1950, but when he left he was "a complete wreck".

"All that I am taking home with me now after having contributed to the wealth of this country," said Mr Mhere, "is a broken heart I have no money and I am ill at health".

He said he was attracted to South Africa by the "large sums of money" he was told blacks earned. He said he actually saw the men who left his home for Johannesburg, return with lots of money and bought a "hundred head of cattle that filled their kraals".

Central government must allocate more money for treatment,

both central government and local administrators.

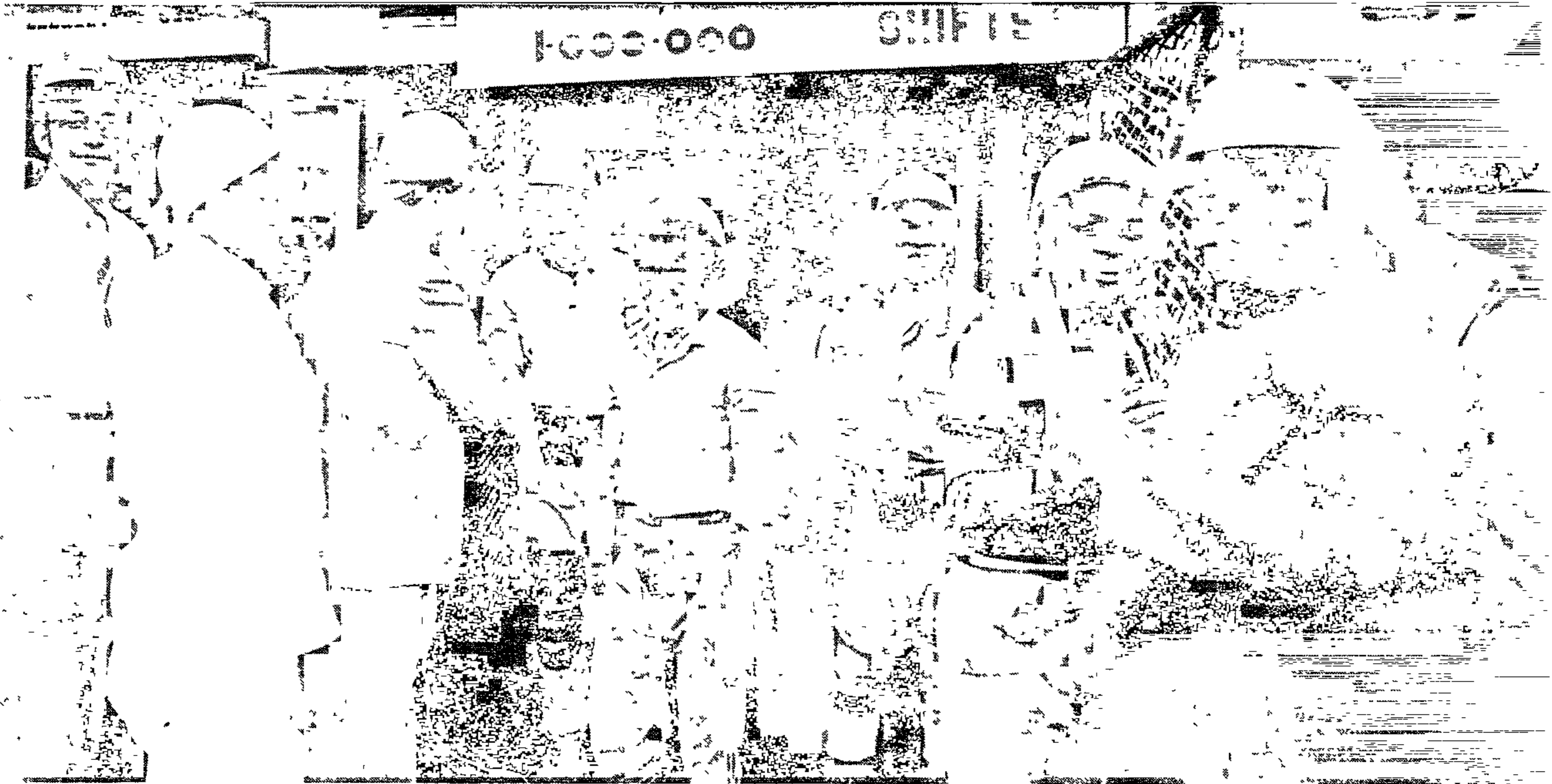


Mr Mhere among the doves in Johannesburg's Market Street before his departure.

facilitation of motor vehicle accidents costs society thousands of rands annually. This applies for three basic types of accidents, fatal, personal injury and property damage.



(209)



Mine workers coming to surface at a gold mine in the Orange Free State.

# Migrant labour dilemma

**SALISBURY** — An growing labour movement representing seven southern African States and three African nationalist organisations met in Salisbury recently to devise ways of reducing the number of nationals working in South Africa.

By **STEPHEN TAYLOR**

The migrant labour system, by which South Africa recruits labourers from its black neighbours to fuel its booming economy, poses the black States an uncomfortable dilemma

While the living conditions and restrictions on migrant labourers — mainly miners — are vociferously denounced north of the Limpopo, a number of these States are dependent on the earnings sent home in foreign currency by their nationals and would find it impossible to provide jobs for the workers should they return home

### TENSION

The meeting was held against a background of rising tension in the region, with South Africa in buoyant economic shape and determined to impress on its neighbours their dependence on it.

The Southern Africa Labour Commission, which held its second meeting here, represents an attempt by the black States to co-ordinate their negotiations with South Africa on labour at a time when they have no alternative but to accept unpleasant realities

Delegates attended from Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and for the first time there were representatives from the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC)—both South African nationalist movements — as well as Swapo

There are about a quarter of a million migrants

from the seven countries working in South Africa, about 180 000 of whom are employed in the mines Lesotho, which is set within South Africa, has by far the largest contingent with about 96 000

In addition to the foreigners, there are about 3.6 million indigenous migrant workers in South Africa, the majority from the bantustans

Zimbabwe has already had some experience in coping with a loss of earnings from South Africa and the problems of a returning labour force

### COMMISSION

Kumbirai Kangai, the Labour Minister, told the commission that until a few years ago there were more than 30 000 blacks from this country working in South Africa but that the number had now been reduced to about 4 700

Even before Zimbabwe's independence South Africa had started to reduce local recruitment as Rhodesian blacks were unwelcome nationalist sentiments in the mine compounds

And in a move earlier this year that heralded an end to the southward movement of labour, the Zimbabwe Government failed to renew the licence of Wenela, a Salisbury company which recruited workers here for the mines

### FUNDS

In spite of the biting anti-South African rhetoric from ANC and Swapo representatives, the meeting concentrated on realities. For countries such as Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana, which are heavily dependent



A farm labourer in South Africa

on the funds remitted from South Africa, there are no short-term or easy answers

It was agreed that individual States will adopt a common stance in negotiations with South Africa, attempt to obtain uniform payment for workers, and seek from the South African mining houses increased payments in the form of provident funds to

be paid in the labourers' home State. In addition funds will be sought to establish a permanent secretariat

The Commission is to meet again in Lesotho in October but there is no prospect of what Zimbabwe's President, Canaan Banana, called "the slave trade" being abolished. London Observer Service.



MIGRANT WORKERS

Tightening the screws

FM 12/6/81

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For over a century, SA has drawn its mine-workers from as far north as Malawi and Zambia — and nearly a quarter of a million foreign blacks still make their livelihood on the mines in 'apartheid SA'. Their home economies benefit on the one hand, from the foreign exchange, and, on the other, from reduced unemployment.

But, as the new states which have come into being since the collapse of the Portuguese empire have made plain, migrant labour is anathema to them — it is seen as a degrading system which they wish eradicated. This raises the question who stands to suffer most?

It is a pertinent question in the wake of the recent meeting of the seven-nation Southern African Labour Commission (SALC) in Salisbury. Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe formed the commission three years ago along with Swapo, the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress. Their intention is to reduce and to ultimately halt the flow of migrant labour into SA.

Zimbabwe has set the example by sharply reducing its contribution to the system. There are now fewer than 6 000 Zimbabweans working on contracts in South African mines, compared with 10 000 a few years ago. Zimbabwe has refused to allow The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the Chamber of Mines' black labour recruiting arm, to continue recruitment in the country.

Could SA's mining industry cope if all SALC members abruptly halted the migrant labour flow? Production would be disrupted but not crippled, claim mining industry sources. So, with some readjustments, SA could cope.

Such a reply would not have been forthcoming five years ago. At that stage, SA relied far more heavily than it does now on foreign migrant labour for its mines. When President Kamuzu Banda stopped recruitment from Malawi in 1974, and the number of mineworkers coming from Mozambique dropped drastically in 1975 due to chaos in that country, the industry was hard-put to make up the shortfall. The position remained serious for a while. "They could have held us to ransom then," admits a South African mining industry source.

The reason why SA is now in a much better position to deal with the threat of a "labour Opec" lies in recent changes in the pattern of migrant labour. Until a few years ago, about 60% of the black workforce on South African mines consisted of blacks from SALC member countries, with 40% from inside SA and the independent homelands. That ratio has now been reversed.

The main reason for this is that South African blacks traditionally reluctant to work underground, are being attracted to mining by sharply rising pay scales as well as better working conditions. Zulus, for example, have in the past shunned underground jobs. But there are now more than 15 000 of them working on the gold mines and Teba is geared to recruit thousands more.

The vast majority of migrant workers in SA work on the mines and more than 233 000 — out of 415 000 — are recruited in SA and the independent homelands.

If local recruitment increases what do

for their lot to be redressed.

Mozambique, despite increasingly strident anti-SA rhetoric has about 40 000 men working on SA gold mines, sending back nearly R30m to that country each year.

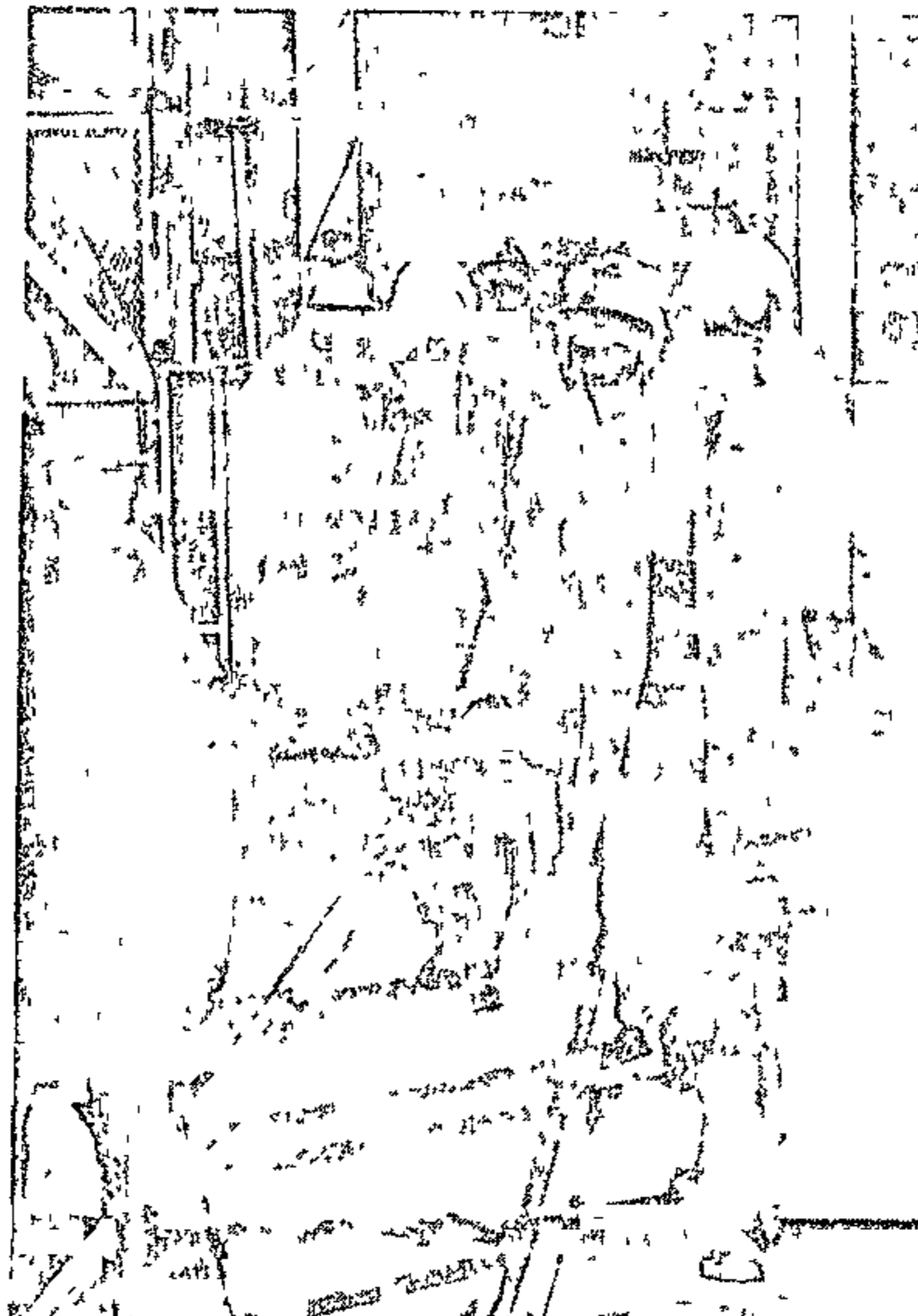
Although Botswana (17 800 migrants in the gold mines), Malawi (13 500), Swaziland (8 000) and Zimbabwe (5 800) are in a better position to cut off the labour flow such a step would definitely affect their economies.

Zimbabwe's Labour Minister Kumbirai Kangai admits that his country's decision to stop recruitment has resulted in increased unemployment. It has not been possible to find jobs, especially in the Zimbabwe mining industry to accommodate returning migrants. Still according to Kangai "it is necessary to reduce the miseries of people who are suffering under the oppressive and inhuman South African yoke".

How burdensome, in fact, is the "yoke"? Black miners' pay has risen in recent years to a minimum of around R100/month. Ignoring the value of other benefits this is well below SA pdl levels. But even this low sum is vastly more than that paid in the past when the gold price was pegged — and more than most migrants could earn at home. The current round of wage increases should help to make work on the mines more attractive.

Local employers point to free accommodation, food, entertainment, medical care and other benefits provided to migrants — though how else could migrants work if they did not have these facilities? A Chamber of Mines spokesman goes so far as to claim that average disposable income is now close to R200/month. Even if there are many migrants who earn less than this figure, the very fact that they continue to come indicates they need the work.

Some mining houses do concede that the migrant labour system is far from ideal, and that greater attention should be given to the possibility of providing family housing to avoid the social dislocations which are an integral part of the system. However, any such solution would be extremely costly. Providing black family housing on a large mine (with a finite life) would mean creating a black township for about 200 000 people. According to a study commissioned by Anglo American, it would



Miners come off shift . . . more from SA now

the former supplying states stand to lose? Deferred pay and other remittances to foreign states and the homelands are heading for the R200m-a-year mark. Lesotho, for example, which provides 96 000 men to the gold mining industry gains nearly R40m from SA in deferred pay and remittances annually. About 60% of each Lesotho mineworker's pay is remitted to Lesotho. The country cannot at this stage afford to withhold this labour. A decision to do so would amount to "a form of economic suicide," according to a seasoned observer of the migrant labour system. And Chief Leabua Jonathan would have the vast political problem of large numbers of unemployed men clamouring



$$45,5 + 18 = 63,5 = 32\% (F)$$



## UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
--	----------	----------

cost the SA gold mines about R1 300m to provide family housing for all black workers in the gold mining industry

Some critics of the migrant labour system believe the answer might lie in providing informal site-and-service schemes for black miners close to their places of employment. However, given the SA government's obsession with influx control, and its attitude towards this kind of development, such a proposal at present belongs in the realm of wishful thinking.

Government's attitude towards foreign blacks employed outside the mining industry appears to have hardened in recent years. The agreement with the old Rhodesian government which provided for the registration of Rhodesian blacks illegally employed in parts of SA, has been scrapped. South African employers cannot renew the contracts they have with these blacks, who now have to return to Zimbabwe. The Black Sash office in Johannesburg gets many pleas for help from Zimbabweans trying to remain in SA.

Sheena Duncan, head of the Sash's advice office in Johannesburg, says there has been a noticeable tightening up of regulations governing foreign blacks in SA. Estimates of the number of foreign blacks (not counting citizens of independent homelands) in employment in SA outside the mining industry vary considerably — from about 70 000 (according to

official statistics) to three times this figure. However, almost all sources agree that this represents a considerable reduction from the position 10 years ago.

In the long term, attempts by neighbouring states to cut the migrant flow could make sense for both them and SA. It is difficult to defend a labour system which causes men to be separated from their families for long periods of time. They live in hostels which are breeding grounds for a variety of social evils. And no nation likes to be dependent on a system which results in thousands of its citizens working beyond its borders, although several of the poorer European countries have had to accept it.

### Local recruitment

At the same time a reduction in foreign migrants could encourage recruitment efforts inside SA, thus helping to curb local unemployment. But the Chamber will have to jack up what it has to offer. Competitive pay scales and moves towards family housing for black miners would be the key factors. It could be done — the industry is surely in a position to apply pressure on Pretoria, which after all owes a good deal of its current prosperity to mining taxes.

However, the way in which the SALC is going about what it sees as its task threatens to further damage relations be-

tween SA and its neighbours. SA investments in black Africa are being scrutinised as closely as the labour links. So, while the Zimbabwe move will not have adverse implications for SA mines, it does underline the continuing deterioration in cross-border political and economic relationships. Zimbabwe government thinking is reflected by PM Robert Mugabe who recently said in China: "Let it not be forgotten that although they (SA) think they can squeeze us economically, we have more investments from SA in our country than there are Zimbabwean investments in SA." In spite of his rhetoric, Zimbabwe's economic leverage against SA is minuscule, while the Republic's ability to hurt Zimbabwe economically is great.

Some SA companies are aware of their potential vulnerability in Zimbabwe. The Nampak group, for example, decided to sell off its controlling shareholding in Zimbabwe's Hunyani Holdings group to a Dutch concern. There are signs that some other South African companies are reducing their direct investments.

No-one seriously anticipates action by the Mugabe government against South African groups and investments at this stage of the game. But relationships are likely to worsen between Salisbury and Pretoria and businessmen, like the migrant workers, are certain to be caught in the economic crossfire.

### NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

### WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**



development projects has resulted in just the kind of costly mistake referred to earlier: dams which raise malaria risks, industrial enterprises whose effect on the environment is hazardous, etc. It recommends methods for the systematic evaluation of these effects. (22)

### 5.3 Project and Programme Evaluation: Conclusions

1. It would seem that on the basis of the present information and techniques available a universal approach to health problems involving all ministries can be approached only at an informal level and then with difficulty. A combination of
  - 1) better programme and project assessment within the health ministry, and
  - 2) more care in the evaluation of health effects of other policies; would however reduce the tendency for activities of different ministries to work at cross purposes.
2. For the assessment of expenditure within the health ministry cost-effectiveness is an adequate tool to discover the best method of reaching given objectives.
3. It is essential to involve those who are affected by programmes in discussion of objectives, because their attitudes, and the change of attitudes which may result from the discussion, affects both the costs and benefits of the programmes involved and can much improve the options. For this an informal method of discussing priorities, such as the one discussed here, is valuable.
4. This method may also be the most suitable for discussion among health service personnel and administrators;

22. 'Environmental, Health and Human Ecological Considerations in Economic Development Projects', World Bank, May, 1974.

if the information available is not plentiful or of high quality it may be the highest level of analysis warranted.

5. Where some epidemiological information is available the results of the above formal analysis using most cost-effective methods (programmes) are evaluated their contribution to such as life expectancy
6. Cost benefit studies assessing health programmes to yield unambiguous to the spending agencies the other benefits at
  - Methods of incorporation
  - 1) training planner
  - 2) employ economist
  - 3) Provinces (as in
  - 4) location may be
  - 5) of perspectives

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe can do without the foreign currency generated by its citizens working in South African mines, its chief industrial relations officer and Registrar of Trade Unions and Employer's Organisations, Mr Ignasius Chigwendere said in a newspaper interview yesterday.

He was commenting on the government's decision earlier this year to withdraw the licence of the Employment Bureau of Africa (Wenela), an

organisation which recruited Zimbabweans to work in South African mines.

A spokesman for the organisation said in Johannesburg that Zimbabwe's decision not to send migrant workers to the Republic would hurt Zimbabwe more than it would South Africa.

Mr Chigwendere said the decision to withdraw Wenela's licence was not just political. "We also took the social factors into consideration," he

said "Monetary gains cannot compensate for the amount of human suffering that takes place"

He said miners were away from their families for long stretches of time, contracted various diseases caused by mine work, lived in inhuman conditions and had to endure the shackles of apartheid.

The mining industry in Zimbabwe was expanding, and could offer these miners better conditions than the South African mines. He cited as advantages free health care for workers earning less than Z\$150 (R187,50), better living conditions and a chance to be closer to their families.

The miners were returning to Zimbabwe at a rate of between 300 and 400 a month, a Wenela spokesman said.

The Wenela office in Salisbury would close down as soon as the last Zimbabwean miner returned.

Mr Chigwendere said there would be no restrictions on individuals who wanted to continue working in South Africa.

There were 7 000 Zimbabweans working on South African mines last year and that country earned an estimated Z\$3-million (R3 750 000) through Wenela between January and June 1980 — Sapa

# Mugabe govt shrugs off SA mines cash

rom UGs

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23. This concept is outlined for Nutrition Policy in L. Joy and P. Payne, 'Food and Nutrition Planning', FAO, Rome, 1975.

# Govt 'not retaliating' by blocking jobs in SA

## Ova Correspondent

The repatriation of thousands of Zimbabweans working in the country is not an act of retaliation by South Africa.

This assurance came today from a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria. Mr Johann Oosthuizen of the department's public relations office confirmed that the Zimbabweans would not have their work contracts renewed when they expired.

On February 6 this year, said Mr Oosthuizen, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, had said his Government was opposed to its nationals working in South Africa.

## IN LINE

The repatriation was done to bring South Africa in line with Dr Shamuyarira's statement. The Republic had no labour agreement with Zimbabwe, he said.

The repatriation would affect all Zimbabweans except those who had lived and worked in South Africa since before 1958. There were about 20 000 Zimbabweans in the country.

Mr Oosthuizen said a repatriation fee was included in the money paid by employers when they registered Zimbabweans to work for them. The money would pay for the people's fares back home.

The repatriation would continue while the present relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe prevailed.

## CIRCULAR

He confirmed that a circular had been sent to co-operation and development commissioners in the country, detailing the latest developments regarding Zimbabweans working in South Africa.

Should the trend continue, few Zimbabweans would be left in the country after 18 months, when most contracts would have expired.



# Mugabe wants workers home

By CHRISTOPHER

THOUSANDS of black Zimbabweans working in South Africa are being repatriated because of the Mugabe government's attitude towards P.ctoria

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development confirmed last night that work contracts of Zimbabweans would not be renewed when they expired

The decision followed a statement in February by the Zimbabwean Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyehira, that his government was opposed to Zimbabweans working in South Africa although it would not prevent them coming to the Republic as individuals to seek work

The spokesman said the South African Government had decided it was unacceptable to have workers in South Africa without the consent of their government

A circular explaining the new regulations had been sent to all chief commissioners on July 13

Previously, Zimbabweans worked on either 12 month or 18 month contracts. They had to return home when the agreements expired, but were allowed back into South Africa to renew the contracts

It is understood that only those Zimbabweans, who have lived and worked in South Africa since before 1953, will not be affected by the repatriation decision

## Risk arrest

There are fears that thousands of Zimbabweans in South Africa will go "underground" and risk arrest and deportation as "illegal" workers rather than be repatriated voluntarily to a country where there is a serious

According to figures given to Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, earlier this year, there are just under 20 000 black Zimbabweans working in South Africa

At least a third are believed to be in domestic service or similar jobs

Among the employers hardest hit by the new regulations are the owners of steak-houses and restaurants on the Witwatersrand who employ hundreds of Zimbabweans as waiters and grillers

One manager said yesterday that if he lost his Zimbabweans

could do as well close down "For some reason they adapted far better to the type of work than local workers," he said

The decision to repatriate Zimbabwean workers is the latest and most serious development in deteriorating labour relations between the governments of South Africa and Zimbabwe

In September last year the Zimbabwean Minister of Labour Mr Kumbirai Kangai announced that agreements between the South African Government and the old Rhodesian government on the recruitment of miners would not be renewed



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## ZIMBABWE CONTRACTS

FM 7th Aug 1981

Work contracts of thousands of black Zimbabweans employed in SA will not be renewed when they expire in terms of a SA government ruling which is likely to result in a further worsening of relations between the two countries.

The decision to prohibit the renewal of the contracts was taken in the wake of a statement earlier this year by the Zimbabwean Minister of Information Dr Nathan Shamuvira, that his government was opposed to Zimbabweans working in SA. The Zimbabwean government would not, however, prevent them from coming to SA as individuals to seek work, he said.

Last year the Zimbabwe government also halted the recruitment of its citizens for work on mines in SA.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development says the SA government has decided it is unacceptable to have workers in SA without the consent of their government. A memorandum containing the new regulation was sent to all chief commissioners on July 13.

In the past black Zimbabweans have worked on 12 or 18 month contracts in SA. Although they had to return when these contracts expired they were allowed to renew the contracts and come back to SA. It is likely that only those black Zimbabweans who have worked in SA since before 1958 will not be affected by the SA government's decision.

The government estimates that there are about 20 000 black Zimbabweans in SA, but it is possible that this figure is much higher.

There have been signs in the past six months of a hardening SA government attitude towards foreign migrants employed outside the mining industry. Sheena Duncan, head of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg, told the FM nearly two months ago (*Current Affairs*, June 12) that black Zimbabweans' contracts were not being renewed. The Sash's office in Johannesburg was receiving many pleas for help from Zimbabweans trying to remain in SA, she said.



# Compensate us, says Zimbabwe

Mall Correspondent

SALISBURY. — Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services has called for South Africa to pay full compensation for the estimated 20 000 Zimbabwean workers who have to leave the Republic when their contracts expire.

In his first official reaction to Pretoria's decision to expel the workers, the Minister told newsmen yesterday it was quite clear that the South Africans had unilaterally abrogated the workers' contracts.

"I hope the racist regime will provide adequate compensation for the workers who appear to have been summarily dismissed," he said

Mr Kangai said Zimbabwe was being victimised by South Africa for its stand against apartheid

He added "That being the case, then the people of Zimbabwe will accept that as a price they have to pay for the liberation of Africa"

The Minister described as "mischievous" a report in the Rand Daily Mail which attributed Pretoria's decision to a statement made by Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, attacking South Africa

He said Dr Shamuyarira was only reiterating the government policy of opposition to apartheid

Mr Kangai said no impediments would be placed in the way of individuals who wish to seek employment in SA. What the government could not accept was to recruit workers in Zimbabwe and enter into a contract with South Africa

Mr Kangai said Pretoria's decision to expel the workers was not communicated to his government before being announced. It was therefore difficult to determine whether the motives behind the move were political or economic

The Minister said the workers could be absorbed into Zimbabwe's "expanding" economy. He hoped there would be semi-skilled and skilled workers who had gained experience in south african mines

The mining sector in Zimbabwe is hit by a shortage of skilled manpower, largely caused by the steady emigration of skilled whites.

Mr Kangai said he did not know how much the expulsion of the workers, who were allowed to remit half of their earnings to Zimbabwe, would cost the country in foreign exchange.

# Ruling on Zimbabwe labour is 'vindictive'

The Black Sash has strongly criticised the repatriation of thousands of Zimbabwean contract workers by the South African Government, calling it "petty" and "vindictive"

It was disclosed last week that all Zimbabwean migrant workers who have entered South Africa since 1958 will be repatriated on expiry of their contracts, and that further recruitment of Zimbabweans will not take place

Mr Johann Oosthuizen, of the Department of Co-operation's public relations office, said the step had not been taken in retaliation for Zimbabwe's "hostility" to South Africa

### OPPOSED

The repatriation was to bring South Africa in line with a statement in February by Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuvavira, that his government was opposed to its nationals working in South Africa

"This sounds exactly

like retaliation," commented the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Jill Wentzel "And it is exactly in line with our Government's churlish attitude towards the Zimbabwean Government"

She said the Government appeared to have no sympathy "for the men who have lost their livelihoods and the families they will be compelled to leave behind"

### UNEMPLOYMENT

There are about 20 000 registered Zimbabwean workers in South Africa, but the number affected by the new ruling is not known

Mrs Wentzel said that in view of the high rate of unemployment in Zimbabwe, the South African Government had shown itself "petty and vindictive" by its action

This was in contrast to the lack of vindictiveness on the part of the Zimbabwean authorities, which, she said, was one of the remarkable and hopeful features of our age"

It was not unique. It has not been in many instances similar to those which were also found in other parts of the world. The epidemic particularly previous epidemics adopted elsewhere found in other parts of the world the attitude rapidly at first only at Africa and others not wholly

the medical authorities. It was developed by some value, the after several days after the in Cape Town, either etely sealed, so that eaths from plague of widely publicised al, which did much to the vaccine. Their ce on the subject and spread the disease. f detailed articles n of the Cape Town tion was successfully t defeat. 97

recently returned from his training in Europe, joined the plague doctors. These concessions were accompanied by the stern warning that, if disturbances continued, Muslims would also be placed in a location. Perhaps the most interesting response of all came with the reaction of the Cape Town citizens to a campaign of mass inoculation. The movement was inchoate, distinguished neither by race nor by class and fed largely by rumour. Wholly irrational but by no means inexplicable, it was quite the most effective

The epidemic particularly previous epidemics adopted elsewhere found in other parts of the world the attitude rapidly at first only at Africa and others not wholly inoculated. In public. In and much pres All the effort "unfounded an distrust was weaken the co cases of the people who ha it was not al from Bombay o inoculation. effects were W.M.W. Hafkin The vaccine m most effectiv



Star 17/8/81 (209)

# Zimbabwe will not retaliate

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe will not take retaliatory action against South Africa in response to Pretoria's decision to repatriate Zimbabwean workers.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Ser-

vices, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, described South Africa's decision to end the preferential trade agreement between the two countries and the repatriation of the workers as "provocative measures taken by a bunch of racists in South Africa"

"We are not going to

resort to a particular measure because of these acts taken by the lovers of apartheid," he said

Mr Kangai estimated that 8000 Zimbabweans would return from South Africa by November. He said many of them had skills unavailable in Zimbabwe and therefore would be easily employed.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amend-  
ments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within  
the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case  
(supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

# There are more Zimbabweans here

MA  
209

8/2 19/8/61

The number of Black Zimbabweans who will not be able to renew their current contracts to work in South Africa is much larger than originally thought.

Only those workers who obtained a five-year "suspension of repatriation" before the recent ruling took effect would be allowed to stay here, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said today.

In the past these had been granted to workers in registered service with several employers since January 1953 or one employer since January 1958.

However, those who met one of these requirements

but had failed to apply for suspended repatriation would have to return to Zimbabwe on expiry of their current 18-month contracts.

Workers who had forfeited their right to suspended repatriation — because they had been convicted of a criminal offence or had left South Africa for more than six months during their period of service — would also not be able to renew their contracts.

"If someone has been here for a long time we may be able to refer his case to a higher authority" But this would be the exception rather than the rule.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.



The balance sheet of the company as at 31st March 1981 is as follows, in summarised form:

They have been unable to find any long-term finance, and do not wish to enter into a sale and leaseback agreement on the land and buildings. They wish to avoid injecting more than R40 000 into the company, as this represents the limit of their resources.

**TRY-AGAIN TEXTILES LIMITED**  
BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MARCH 1981

Share Capital	
Authorised:	400 000 ordinary shares of R1 each
Issued:	250 000 of R1 each 150 000 of R1 each 7 1/2 of R1 each
Less: Acc	Shareholder
Land and buildings at cost	Plant and machinery at cost
Less: Accumulated depreciation	Patents and trademarks, listed investment, at cost
Current Assets	Fixed Assets
Stock	Debtors
Less: Current Liabilities	Shareholders' loans
Net Current Liabilities	Trade creditors
Preliminary and Share I	Bank overdraft
	Less: Current Liabilities
	Shareholders' loans
	Trade creditors
	Bank overdraft
	Net Current Liabilities
	Preliminary and Share I
	The articles stipulate capital, but are silent

The/ ...

Repatriation of Zimbabwean Blacks  
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether any instructions have been given to officials of Administration Boards regarding the repatriation of Zimbabwean Blacks presently working in the Republic, if so, what instructions,

AUGUST 1981

(2) whether any such Blacks are exempted from repatriation on the ground of long service if so what period of service?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) No Commissioners, however, will in cases where repatriation costs were deposited with administration boards require that administration boards make such deposits available for repatriation purposes of the Zimbabweans concerned

(2) Yes The instructions do not apply to Zimbabwean workers whose repatriation was suspended on the ground of documentary proof that they were continuously employed in the Republic of South Africa by more than one employer at least since January 1953 or by one employer at least since January 1958

R160 000  
5 000  
(35 000)

85 000  
45 000  
20 000

190 000  
20 000  
35 000  
55 000  
20 000  
R80 000

R160 000  
240 000  
400 000  
150 000  
R250 000

R650 000  
250 000  
R400 000

# Exemptions not given

Sta 6/12/81 (209)

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — "Exemptions promised to Zimbabwean workers in South Africa were not being granted," Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition black affairs spokesman, said today.

The Government recently announced that Zimbabweans working in South Africa since 1953 or for one employer since 1958 would be allowed to remain in the country.

"My information is that exemptions are not being given and this affects thousands of people," Mrs Suzman said.

"It seems to me that it does happen that instructions do not appear to have been given after a Minister makes an announcement," she said.



OCTOBER 1981

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Lesotho, (ii) Swaziland, (iii) Botswana and (iv) Mozambique, if so, what is the purport of such instructions,

- (2) whether any exemptions may be granted by virtue of length of employment (a) in South Africa or (b) with one employer, if so, what are the terms of such exemptions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1)(a) and (b) No new instructions have been issued and the standing instructions to regulate the presence of foreign Blacks are still applicable
- (2) (a) Yes, a Black from Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland who has been in lawful employment since a date prior to 1 July 1963 may remain in employment and is not required to return to his country of origin every two years. A Black from Mozambique qualifies for suspension of repatriation on a five-yearly basis if he can produce documentary proof that he has been continuously employed in the Republic by more than one employer at least since January 1953. A Black from Mozambique other than the above who has been in registered employment since a date prior to July 1966, may work in the Republic on contract periods of eighteen months.
- (b) Yes, a Black from Mozambique qualifies for the five-yearly suspension if he can produce documentary proof that he has been continuously employed by one employer at least since January 1958.

As far as Blacks from Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana are concerned, it is not a requirement for them to have been employed by one employer only, but length of employment

659

WEDNESDAY,

in South Africa is applicable as set out in 2(a) above

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether Administration Board officials and immigration officials are aware of the exemptions that may be granted, and if not, will he make it his business to see that they are made so aware?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I would assume that they are aware, but in the light of the hon member's question I will see to it that they become aware of it if they are not.

Mrs H SUZMAN Thank you

Hans (O)  
7/10/81 Repatriation 767 218 2 312  
QC 657-9 209  
\*12 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any instructions have been issued to his Department regarding (a) repatriation or (b) suspension of repatriation of Blacks from (i)

How 10 Repatriation  
9/10/81 GC 702 209  
\*8 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many Black Zimbabwe workers have been repatriated to date;
- (2) whether Administration Board officials and immigration officials in his Department were informed of the exemptions to be granted in the cases of such Blacks who had been employed in the Republic since 1953 or by one employer since 1958, if not, why not; if so, how many suspensions of repatriation have been granted in respect of such Blacks to date?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) 140.
- (2) Yes, 1 462 suspensions of repatriation



# SA boosts manpower recruiting in Europe

## Chief Reporter

South Africa is boosting its skilled manpower by recruiting artisans and engineers in the economically and politically troubled countries of Europe

Large-scale recruiting in the United Kingdom, which has serious unemployment, and among Polish refugees in Europe, is bolstering private enterprise and public corporations in South Africa

Mr Lou Davis, executive director of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa said that in a recruiting drive in London and Glasgow earlier this year 8 000 inquiries had been received

He said 100 immigrants were in the pipeline and that 500 immigrants in the construction field would be recruited

Mr Davis emphasised that these highly skilled workers would not displace South African workers

On the contrary, when they had helped fill the manpower gap their skills would be used to train workers of all races in South Africa

He said Bifsa only recruited workers for immigration purposes and not for "contract labour"

Bifsa was spending

R50-million over the next five years in training programmes

Although Bifsa has recruited only in the UK it is understood that a large construction firm had hoped to recruit skilled workers in Taiwan and Thailand

This scheme had the support of the South African Government but was vetoed by the governments of the two Far East countries which did not want their manpower working for foreign companies

A spokesman for Escom said the commission and other semi-State organisations such as Sasol and Iscor had been recruiting Polish workers and engineers in refugee camps in Austria

Several private South African companies had also been recruiting Polish refugees to fill their shortage of skilled manpower.

The South African construction industry alone has a shortage of 5 600 skilled artisans and between 22 000 and 24 000 semi-skilled workers

In the engineering field South Africa has a demand for 2 400 engineers yearly but only trains about 1 000 graduates

Star 21/10/81 (209) 175

# Plan for withdrawal of SA's foreign workers

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Additional Comments  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Rdrr  
3/11/81 By STANLEY [initials] 209

LONDON — A detailed plan for the five main black countries supplying migrant labour to South Africa to withdraw all their workers over a 15-year period is proposed in a new book "Black Migration to South Africa".

The book is published by the Geneva-based International Labour Office (ILO) with the financial support of the United Nations.

The authors of the plan, C W Stahl and W R Bohning, urge that Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique and Malawi should form a common front, "The Association of Home Countries of Migrants" (AHCM), which would have "sufficient bargaining powers to force the Chamber of Mines to adhere to a specific decreasing number of recruits annually"

## Largest

The authors estimate that 61 000 Baswana, 200 000 Basotho, 25 000 Malawians, 55 000 Mozambicans and 26 000 Swazis are recruited each year, a total of 367 000

The Chamber of Mines, they say, remains the largest single recruiting agent, absorbing about 60% of all Africans coming from outside South Africa. Under a 15-year withdrawal schedule, the number of recruits withdrawn from the chamber would be 13 333 a year

In terms of the plan, the length of their contracts would also be reduced — the longest permissible contract would be 12 months

The AHCM would also try to extract an employment levy from the chamber, using leverage gained from the number of workers they employ

In this way, the AHCM would be able to prevent the replacement of foreign workers with South African labour faster than expected

The authors claim there is an unanswerable moral, social, economic and political case for withdrawal

Compared with an average number of 450 000 African gold miners today, of whom the proportion from outside South Africa has deliberately been pushed below 50%, it seems probable that by the end of the century, fewer than 150 000 Africans will be employed in the gold mines

## Exclusion

"If an unchanged 50% of these were migrants from other lands, the labour-supplying countries would by then have undergone a process of exclusion or forced withdrawal involving a net reduction to

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- (17)
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- (11)
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about one-third of the number of miners today.

"To go helplessly through the foreseeable period of forced withdrawal would be to drink to the bottom of the bitter cup of migration sorrow. It would be both humiliating and disastrous. In retrospect, today's circumstances would be seen to have offered the last opportunity to disengage from the migrant labour system on one's own terms and in a planned manner.

"Nothing could be more far-sighted than to give the highest priority to bringing about the change from a migration-dependent economy that involves both economic exploitation and subjugation to apartheid.

The authors say the "constant cost" of an orderly alternative employment programme for all the AHCM's migrants would be about R2 500-million over 23 years.

The AHCM countries would be able to threaten immediate withdrawal of migratory labour to secure payment of an employment levy from the Chamber of Mines and the South African government, provided they had a UN back-up fund.



By Gannet  
LONDON: A R3 000 million plan to blackmail South Africa into submission over its controversial migrant labour policies has been put forward by the International Labour Organisation.

The message is: co-operate in a 15-year planned withdrawal of migrant labourers from South Africa or we will plunge you into an economic recession by pulling them out overnight.

At the moment, the ILO estimates there are about 370 000 labourers in South Africa from neighbouring black countries. The gold mining industry is almost totally dependent on these migrants to fill jobs unpopular with black South African labourers.

So far, all attempts to solve the migrant labour problem have failed. Not only do many of the countries which provide the labour lack opportunities for their workers at home, but some are greatly-dependent on the money remitted by migrants from South Africa.

# BLACKMAIL STRATEGY...

Now, however, the ILO believes it has the answer

According to a project envisaged by C. W. Stahl and W. R. Rohning, an association of home countries of migrants would be established.

The association would seek a "back-up fund" of R300 million from the United Nations, funded by all but the poorest member nations.

Then immediate control of migrant labour should be seized by the association. This could be done by a system of passport controls and visas to take up only contracts of an approved duration.

At the same time, South African employers would be called on to pay a levy on each migrant employed as well as to co-operate with a 15-year phased withdrawal of all foreign labour.

Compensation should also be sought for South

African employers for the withdrawal, and this, together with the employment levy, would be enough to resettle the migrants in their home countries and to provide them with work.

Should the South Africans refuse to co-operate, or retaliate by dumping all the migrants back in their own countries without warning, the back-up fund would be activated. This would then finance withdrawal and resettlement.

The researchers point out that if South Africa co-operated over the 15-year period employers would be able to readjust to local labour and incidentally, probably improve the wage levels of black South Africans by having to offer incentives. If not, the effect of an overnight withdrawal could be disastrous to the South African economy.

Jun. TRIB 15/4/81

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# Bid to abolish migrant labour

C. T. 1/12/81

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MASERU — Labour Ministers from seven African States are meeting in Maseru today to discuss ways and means of abolishing migrant labour for the mines in South Africa

Chief Jonathan said at the meeting that as far as Lesotho was concerned migrant labour was a legacy from the British colonial masters who had ruled in Lesotho

This had turned Lesotho into a cheap labour reservoir, which had its advantages, but was also a great social hazard. It disrupted family life and had a bearing on the whole social system in the country

Family lives were broken up and it led to children living uncared for. The good side, however, was that it made a contribution to the

economy of the country because men on the mines earned good wages

Chief Jonathan said that abolishing migrant labour was a noble goal which could not be overcome overnight

Attempts to abolish migrant labour from elsewhere would not be the ideal. The matter would have to be tackled from within the boundaries of the countries concerned

He said the main problem would be to improve working conditions and set out self-reliance programmes at which migrants could be profitably employed in their own country

The Labour Ministers at the conference represent Swaziland, Mozambique, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Lesotho

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MIGRANT LABOUR, ~~(OO)~~ OTHER  
AREAS/  
COUNTRIES

1982 - 1986



**THE SCENE** on platform three at Johannesburg's Booyens railway station makes it seem as if the 1 000 Mozambican mineworkers boarding the train are preparing for a long siege.

Bags of mealie meal are stacked next to sewing machines, motor-cycles, cement, corrugated iron and boxes, tins and packets of food. There is a lot of noise and laughter.

The doors slam shut and the train glides away, the mineworkers singing in deep-throated harmony. They are going home to wives and children after completing their one-year contracts and that is a good reason for anyone to sing.

They are going back with all the status and satisfaction that earning money in a regular job can give. But they are doing a lot more than that. They are helping to rebuild a country.

For besides the fat pay packets and the consumer goodies bought from their earnings, the mineworkers are taking home a part of self-reliance their country is counting on to a considerable extent. They are, in fact, happily plundering the capitalist system to build up their own socialist one.

### Direct appeal

Mozambique's socialist rulers have made a direct appeal to their citizens to bring home all the goods they can buy in South Africa — goods its own vulnerable economy can no longer supply.

When the train reaches the border posts of Komalpoort and Ressano Garcia, it will move past a long line of trucks waiting on the road for customs clearance.

Like the train, the trucks are piled high with goods. Shopping bags filled with bread, sugar and red soap polish jostle with boxes of medicines, antiseptic and huge packets of soap powder.

Bags of cement and sheets of corrugated iron fill some trucks, while others carry sewing machines, motorcycles, bicycles and luggages.

Between eight and 12 trucks a day go through the border, their cargoes varying in value from R300 to more than R2 000, according to a clerk for a private firm which does much of the paperwork involved in clearing the goods.

"In November and December we had 50 trucks a day going through," she told me. They carry every article of furniture you can think of."

Some of the mineworkers told me through an interpreter that they needed the goods because you can't get any of these in Mozambique.

One man told me "I wish we could carry meat, because in Mozambique that is like gold. You must get your wife to queue from midnight to the first when the shop opens, otherwise you will not get it. But carrying meat is not allowed."

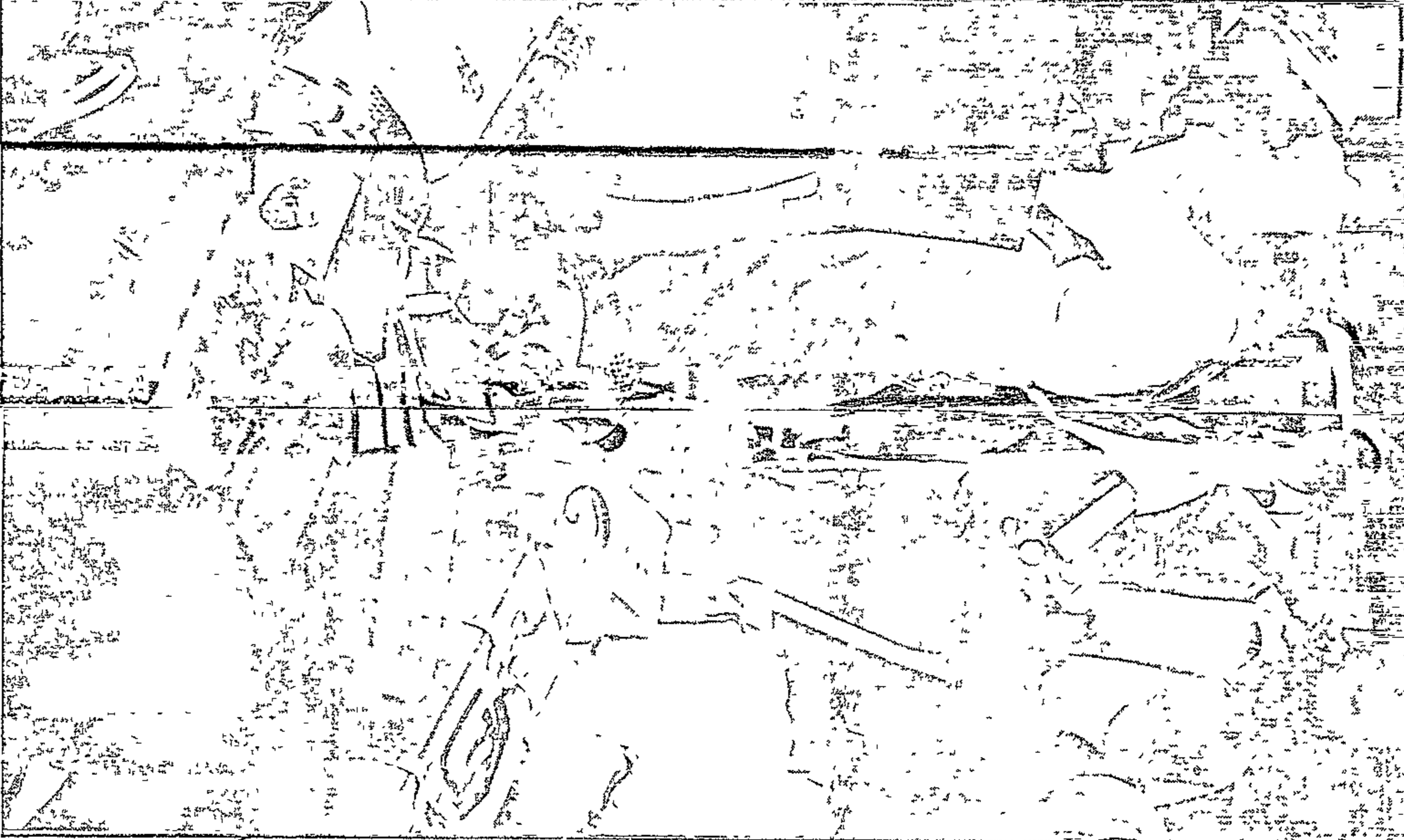
They carry everything else. On some days, the trucks, many of them shiny new, are owned by the returning mineworkers themselves, who have bought them out of their earnings last year. 1 500 such trucks unjammed across the border.

There is also a flourishing transport service (which the lines disapprove of). Black South Africans hire trucks or "e their own, to drive the mineworkers home with their belongings.

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# More for Whine



# More for Whine

turned to pre-independence levels. There is just not enough for everyone, especially of consumer goods which require imported materials.

Radio Mozambique broadcasts a weekend programme for mineworkers, in which they are urged to bring their skills and earnings back home, to start businesses and to realise that Mozambicans can own their own property.

Chwengwe, a mining town in the north, is a typical example. It is a small town, but it is a busy one. The mineworkers are the mainstay of the economy.

R12-million in earnings through TEBA alone. In a speech at Ujundi last November, Chief Buthelezi made it clear where he stood on the issue of contract labour.

"Poverty demoralises a people," he said. It is important for black liberation to put people above ideologies."

Noting that the mining industry was "not without blame," he went on to say that there are a number of things that are going to be fixed by the government. More than 300 have been jailed already, in an effort to stamp out corruption.

The Mozambique government's attitude to its citizens is a mixture of pragmatism and idealism. It is a mixture of the best and the worst of both worlds.

VISION

"The mines of this country are not white in the main."

Value

We have begun a development...

## Migrants are an economic elite in their own countries'

MIGRANT labour is a phrase that has tended to be coloured by a picture of everything considered unjust about the pattern of labour use in South Africa — a picture of men living in crowded hostels, far from their wives and children, a raw material to feed the country's profit motive.

As far as the mines are concerned, apart from the fact that pay, side benefits, housing and working conditions have improved dramatically, there is one fact that belies this simplistic view of migrant labour — the workers themselves are keener than ever to take the jobs.

TEBA, The Employment Bureau for Africa, is responsible for recruiting people from South African homelands and national states, as well as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Malawi. A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Chamber of Mines it is the biggest employment agency in Africa — and possibly in the world.

At one time it was said jokingly that the acronym stood for 'Take Every Black Available Now', officials say it could more reasonably stand for 'Training and Enterprise Builds Africa'.

The organisation has the unenviable job of turning away workers desperate to join South Africa's workforce, knowing that thousands of unemployed men are waiting hopefully for work.

Mr. Tony Fleischer, TEBA's General Manager, has a vision of what the positive benefits of contract labour could mean for mutual interdependence in Southern Africa.

WAGES

Mr. Fleischer points out that contract labour from foreign countries doesn't happen only in Africa. "Even in Europe, people who were once thought of as migrant workers, are now seen as a development force," he said. "And there are migrant workers in Mozambique from Russia, East Germany and Rumania. Fifteen per cent of their pay is deferred and paid at home."

On the credit side, black mineworkers' wages are discussed (around 1978) and mineworkers' benefits housing and medical benefits. A recent introduction has



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They carry everything else. On some days, the trucks, many of them shiny new, are owned by the returning mineworkers themselves who have bought them out of their earnings. Last year, 1 500 such trucks lumbered across the border.

There is also a flourishing transport service (which the mines disapprove of). Black South Africans hire trucks or use their own, to drive the mineworkers home with their belongings.

I spoke to one such driver. He told me, "These people are suffering, for lack of goods. We want to help our brothers. We pay, up to R2 000 to hire a big truck and the people pay us for carrying them."

### Long trip

"Men who live in Maputo pay R50 if they have only a few things. But if a man lives in Quelimane or north of the Save river, he may have to pay R300 or more, for what is a long trip."

The commercial firm was asked to help out when border officials found they could not cope last November. The nearest other clearing firm was in Germiston.

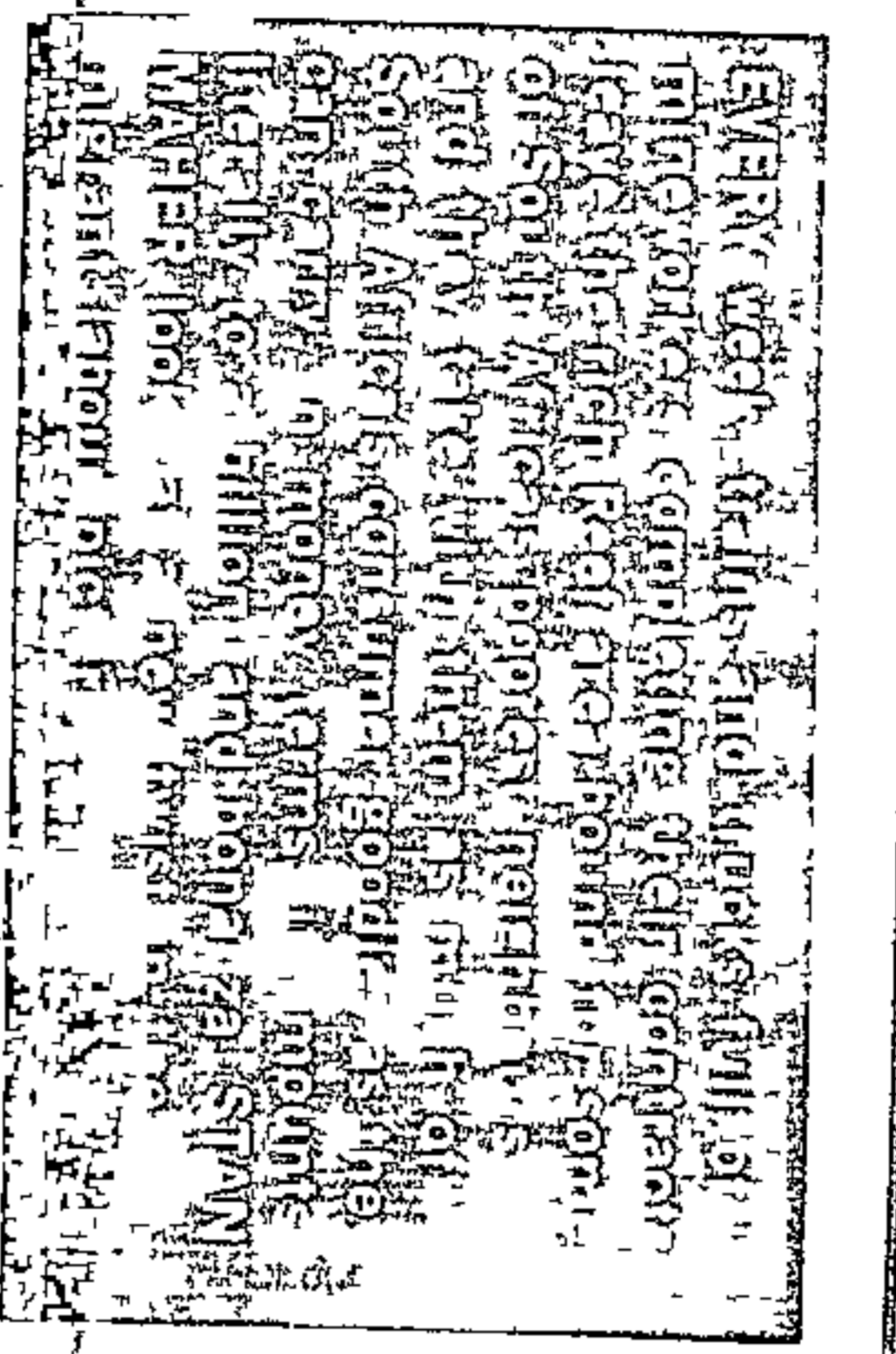
People were waiting for up to a week to get through the border and the queue stretched back for three kilometres.

As the heavily laden procession makes its way into Mozambique, a more sombre group of people heads for the order post at Ressano Garcia. These are workseekers who want the very jobs the returning mineworkers have given up.

They come from all parts of Mozambique not just the north as in former days. There was a time when the mines took all comers, provided they passed medical and other induction tests. But these days have gone. In 1974, Symister arranged for the Francistown, Botswana, for having been filled with electricians, pipe-fitters, clerks, and all taking home salaries which could use in a variety of jobs.

Malawi's ferry President Banda immediately withdrew 180 000 contract workers. At the same time, following

# FOR MORE BROTHERS



The top of a South African mine boss's car is seen as he drives past a group of mineworkers. The car is a white van, and the mineworkers are standing in a line, some looking towards the camera. The scene is set in a dusty, open area, likely near a mine entrance or a transport hub.

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Even in the relatively affluent area of South Africa near the Mozambique border, the going rate for farm labour is in the region of only R40 a month.

Now the 38 000 returning mineworkers who stream into Mozambique at the rate of several hundred a week through out the year, have guaranteed re-employment contracts which they take up after their three months' leave.

### Invisible

And that means the men waiting at the border can only hope for the jobs the others turn down, unless the mines act for more men.

The goods the men bring home are a visible import for Mozambique. There are also a few days have gone. In 1974, Symister arranged for the Francistown, Botswana, for having been filled with electricians, pipe-fitters, clerks, and all taking home salaries which could use in a variety of jobs.

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Under Portuguese colonial rule, Mozambique was not developed in the way Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi were. Whose economies increased tenfold as part of the old Rhodesian Federation.

Portugal was one of the world's biggest gold hoarding nations and earnings from its colonies were not invested in Mozambique and Angola, but shipped back to Lisbon for investment there.

The poor legacy inherited by the Frelimo government was weakened further by the skills lost during the exodus of whites at independence. Mozambique admits that production has not yet returned to pre-independence levels.

Listeners are warned not to sell their consumer goods to black marketers, known as contrabandistas, or condangueiros. The condangueiros operate

near the border, buying goods from mineworkers which they resell at a huge profit. The Mozambique authorities have warned that these birds of prey will in future be fined but will be jailed forever. More than 300 have been jailed already, in an effort to stamp out corruption.

The Mozambique government's attitude to its citizens is being in South Africa, can be seen from a radio broadcast which dealt with a group of mineworkers who had returned to their country. They are assured that the government will help them to rebuild their country. "Everything you buy or make, like a farm or tractor, is all yours," the official radio says. "Nobody will take it away from you. What is yours, is yours."

The radio goes on to call people who spread rumours saying that people could not have private goods, money or estates under socialism, "rats who spoil the grass".

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# VISION

12-million in earnings through TEBA alone. In a speech at Limpopo last November, Chief Buthelezi made it clear where he stood on the issue of contract labour.

Poverty demoralises a people, he said. It is important for black liberation for us to realise that we have a lot of people above the poverty line.

Noting that the mining industry was "not without blunders," he went on "What blunders there are are not going to be fixed by the blacks. They are going to be fixed by black penetration into more jobs and jobs in which decisions are made by blacks."

The image of the South African government is being damaged by the actions of its officials. The radio urged the industry to help his brothers and said "Like him, they are suffering by leaving their country to work underground, in order to save money to buy goods to take home."

Mineworkers are told they are working in an enemy country, but are told to use the money they earn to help Mozambique.

"We ask all our brothers in the Republic of South Africa, if you have ten pairs of trousers, send five home."

Kwazulu also supplies about 30 000 mineworkers a year with the official blessing of the chief minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. In 1980 they sent home almost

12-million in earnings through TEBA alone. In a speech at Limpopo last November, Chief Buthelezi made it clear where he stood on the issue of contract labour.

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Mr Fleischer points out that contract labour from foreign countries doesn't happen only in Africa. "Even in Europe, people who were once thought of as migrant workers, are now seen as a development force," he said. "And there are migrant workers in Mozambique from Russia, East Germany and Rumania. Fifty per cent of their pay is deferred and paid at home."

Mr Fleischer says "They are jealously guarded, even traded at times. There must be a need if these people find the system acceptable."

"Our mineworkers are coming back to us up to seven times, on re-employment contracts."

"He sees a continuing role for TEBA, in fostering a growing interdependence between the countries of Southern Africa.

"We are in the people business. We are pragmatists and Africa is too. The real message of private enterprise is viability — and with it, dignity. Perhaps we are watching the struggle for the survival of free enterprise in Southern Africa."

They will need it as the years go by. It is one of the tragedies of apartheid that we have not yet been able to form open and therefore more profitable partnerships with other states in Southern Africa.

"Economic development in South Africa will have an ever-increasing spin-off for neighbouring states. That spin-off will be greatly increased if we can win the struggle for liberation without destroying South Africa's productive base."

It is declared industry policy to maintain contact



(209) Jan 17/3/82

# Paying them to go home

Twenty years after West Germany lured foreign workers in with offers of lucrative if lowly jobs, it is trying to tempt them to go home

Heads of the country's 11 state governments met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last week and agreed on proposals to stop more foreigners adding to the 4.65 million already here and offering financial incentives to those wanting to go home

These measures are the kind in Britain, where rightist Enoch Powell has long advocated sending home the West Indians, admitted by a labour-short Britain in the 1950s to do its dirty work and now no longer needed

The sentiment has taken longer to reach West Germany, where economic recession has only just begun to hit

West Germany urged Greeks, Italians, Spaniards and above all, Turks to come in the 1960s to do the manual jobs despised by its own workers

The influx went on for 20 years Frankfurt's citizens watched part of their city turn into a Turkish ghetto, as did residents of the Kreuzberg area in West Berlin, but elsewhere almost everybody turned a deaf ear to the problems

And the problems are enormous In Britain or the United States, colour has created racist barriers But in Britain at least the language is the same

In West Germany, the clash between religions, races and culture is compounded by the language barrier Even professional members of the 1.5 million Turkish population

and national character, and supporting their return home

The statement was widely denounced by other intellectuals as xenophobic and reminiscent of the Nazi past

But it echoed the "auslander raus" (foreigners out) slogan

gans increasingly evident on city walls

The feeling there are too many foreigners in the country is part of a dawning recognition all is not well with a post-war society built on economic boom and a feverish desire to bury the past — Associated Press

mean socialism would not come about as a single revolutionary act. "It occupies a whole epoch of many years" duration of co-existence and co-operation with private enterprise," he said He described its attainment as a war a hundred times more difficult, protracted and complex than the war



# Kohl bid to prune the unwanted immigrants

BONN — Twenty years ago they were welcomed at airports with bouquets by grateful mayors. A generation later the children of West Germany's pioneer "guest workers" are unemployed and unwanted.

Victims of cultural alienation and public hostility, they are confined to decaying inner city ghettos, the targets of aerosol racism.

Official plans are being drawn up to halve their numbers within five years and last week the West German Government published its proposals to buy them out — offering about R4 250 for each foreigner who voluntarily and permanently returned home.

No one doubts there are too many foreigners in Germany — almost 4 700 000, representing more than seven percent of the population.

Despite the ban almost 10 years ago on any more Gastarbeiter, large families and the low German birthrate are still raising the ratio.

West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, came to power promising to relieve the severe unemployment figures. With those figures now topping 2 500 000 and likely to go up again this winter, he has decided to take urgent action before resentment turns to riot.

The last — and largest — group to arrive were the Turks. They came at a time when the good jobs had gone and have not been able to adapt. Many come from rural backgrounds in Anatolia, have never lived in cities and cling to Islam and traditional ways of life.

They are stuck at the bottom of the social stratum. They still live in ghettos where they feel a sense of security and identity and can hear their language spoken around them.

The shadows of the past make it hard for the Germans to tackle the issue dispassionately, but the government has recognised that any repatriation must be voluntary and will cost a lot.

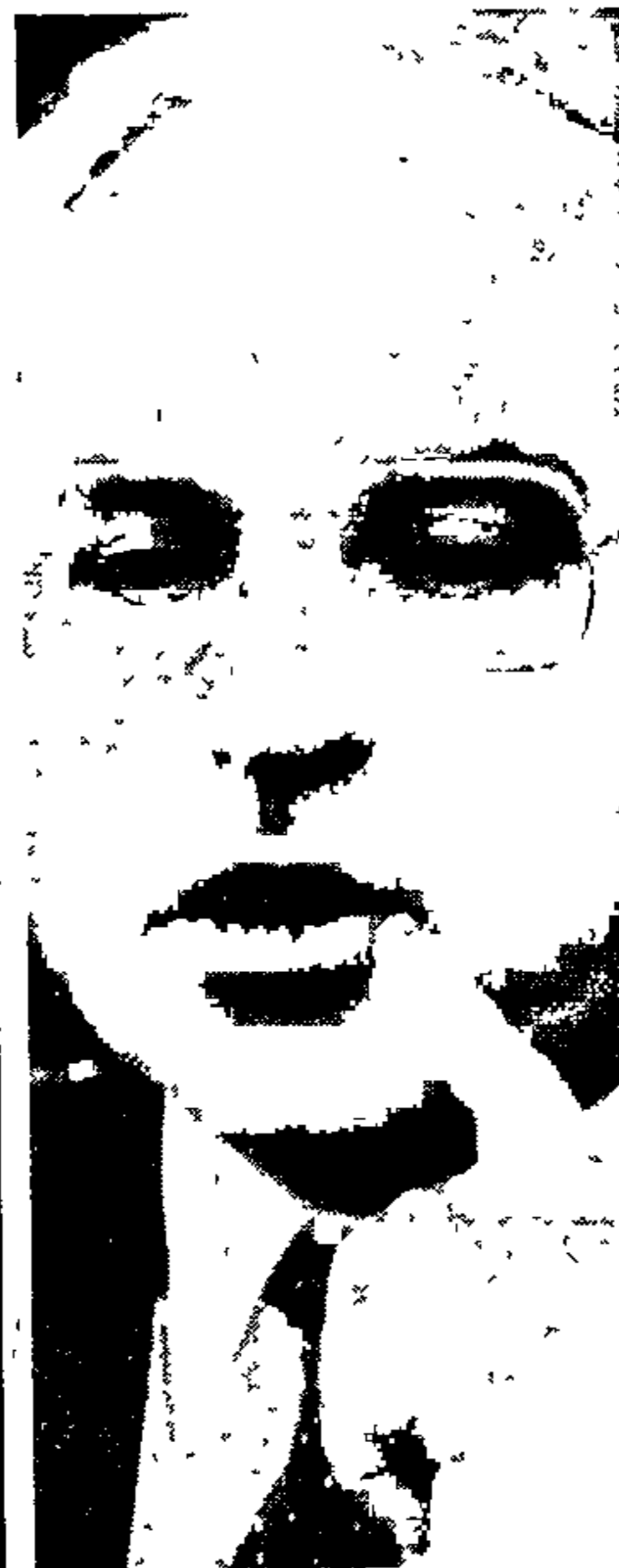
The new scheme is intended to help workers from certain non-EEC countries start up businesses when they return.

The German Government knows it has to move fast to defuse this human timebomb. Some R255 million is being spent on special teachers and welfare workers to integrate the second generation.

Tough controversial laws are being introduced to restrict the age at which children can join foreign parents here to six.

Already the penalties for illegal immigration have been increased. Police raids on foreigners' houses have been stepped up and the laws on asylum are being revised.

As one observer put it: "We wanted a labour force but we got human beings." — Times News Service



Chancellor Kohl  
pressure from jobless



A HUGE and highly profitable trade in manpower is sending hundreds of thousands of workers from poor countries to rich countries, often to labour in scandalous conditions like the coolie gangs of the 19th century.

### By ROSEMARY RIGHTER

A large number of agencies have sprung up to recruit the gangs mainly the work is in factories or on building contracts in the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, but increasingly this cheap, no-questions-asked labour is on offer worldwide.

One agency that offers contractors a "cost-effective workforce" is the International Recruitment Group (MRG) based in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Its advertisements in the *International Herald Tribune* and other leading journals are headed Quality Manpower from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka & Thailand. It promises to supply workers with "most efficient, reliable, hardworking unities".

MRG, which says it is a consortium of "government-licensed leading recruitment agencies", received one response to its advertisements last April from Dangreen Construction in Copenhagen a telex message requesting 40 unskilled labourers for manual construction under Arctic conditions in Greenland. Within hours, MRG replied that it could supply the men - from tropical Sri Lanka.

Dangreen telexed back it was exploring a new mining site, and would need another 1500 or 2000 workers by autumn. Working conditions are harsh with temperatures well below zero - going down to minus 30 Celsius (-22F). Frequency of accidents is high. Could MRG produce men able to work a 6-hour day in these conditions - and guarantee

that they would not be "organised"?

MRG came back next day, offering this time hardy Pathan tribesmen from Pakistan who could, it assured Dangreen, stand a 16-hour day in Arctic conditions. They would not be organised, an English-speaking foreman would be supplied to assure "working discipline". MRG raised no query about the accident rate, but stipulated that Dangreen pay for "despatch of dead bodies or evacuation due to serious injury".

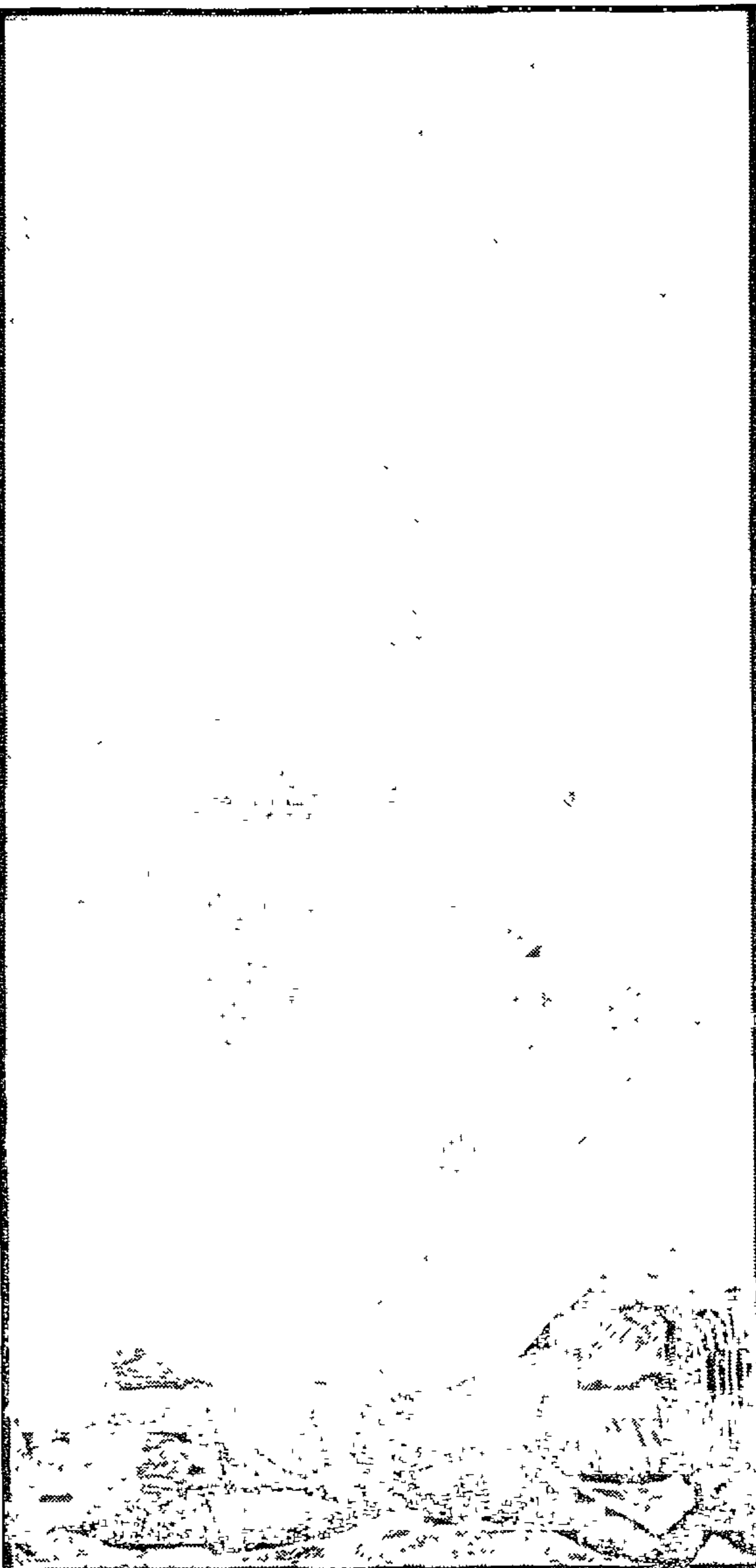
Dangreen exists only on paper. It was set up as a cover by a Copenhagen press bureau, "3 Verden", which posed extreme working conditions to see what MRG's response would be.

The bureau now asked for more information about MRG. Its director, Mohammad Habib ulah Bahar, replied that it is a group of 47 government-approved agents operating in 14 countries, for which the Jeddah office handled contracts. Dangreen's requirements would be supplied by Vinex Gulf Recruitment Agency in Lahore, which had been operating for seven years, was licensed and had "received a best performance certificate from Pakistan government for supplying largest numbers of workers from Pakistan in 1982". Its commission \$100 a worker. A list of 10 references for Vinex followed.

The Copenhagen bureau's director, Karsten Hansen, replied that

# IF YOU WANT TO WORK IN THE ARCTIC

## MRG (THE CHEAP LABOUR PEDDLERS) WOULD FIX IT FOR YOU



the offer MRG came back with improved terms - terms which the London *Sunday Times* has established flout Pakistan's emigration rules. To cut Dangreen's costs, MRG would arrange for the workers themselves to pay not only the employer's agency fee, but their air fares out. Basic wages, set at R280 a month by MRG could be dropped to R236 (making the fee and airfare costs a third of their pay for a year).

To speed the first 100 workers to Copenhagen, MRG would then issue round-trip tickets collect

the unused portions in Copenhagen and cash them in. Pakistan law requires agencies to obtain recruiting permission from the government labour office, which also vets contracts along with the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment before giving clearance. MRG's suggestion would evade these controls and was explicitly made "so that Pakistani emigration authority cannot make any problem". Once the men were in Copenhagen, Dangreen could get them work permits. At this

sen stopped the game. Inquiries by the London *Sunday Times* have established that Vinex's recruiting licence was suspended for four months in 1980-81 "for malpractices and contravention of the law". That Vinex has never received any certificate of commendation from the Pakistani government. That the terms and conditions offered by MRG contravene official emigration policy. The Pakistani Embassy con-

prescribing such terms and conditions would be liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment and a fine of 100 000 rupees (about R8750), besides losing their recruiting licences". MRG, reached in Jeddah, refused to accept responsibility for Vinex's claims, on the ground that "MRG is not a company, it is a consortium". But Vinex, it said, had assured MRG that the Pakistani labour ministry had authorised the suggested 16-hour day (the official maximum, with overtime, is 12 hours). The offer, MRG's

spokesman added, was of course subject to approval by the Pakistani government and this was set out in their draft agency agreement. What about the visitors' visas? "This happens in the Middle East quite a lot, that they come on visitors' visas and change to work visas." The spokesman, who refused to give his name, was unable to explain why the question of Pakistani government approval of the terms appeared in none of the telexes, but insisted it was unimportant. He dismissed the

have a general agreement, where we promise to post bond. That means we pay for sending them home if they go on strike or make trouble by any means."

In most Middle Eastern countries the contract workers are in fact forbidden to belong to trade unions or to strike. Men can be found to accept the harsh conditions, with a grim life in camps far from their homelands and families, because they are lured by the prospect of wages three to six times higher than they could earn at home - if indeed they could find jobs there.

And the government of poor countries ranging all the way from Pakistan to South Korea see the export of labour as a heaven sent way of easing unemployment and bringing in foreign exchange. The trade has become part of their development strategy, though in fact it tends to put a brake on their growth by draining them of useful workers.

In theory, controls exist. Most of the "exporting" countries have model contracts setting out minimum conditions - decent housing and food, a maximum basic working day of eight hours, six days a week, guarantees by employers to pay out and home again and to ensure that they have valid work permits and papers.

In practice, according to the UN's International Labour Organisation, the system is "rife with abuses". Hopeful migrants arrive to find that the promised jobs never existed, or that they have been smuggled in on visitors' visas. Some non-licensed agents even use forged documents. Passports are whipped out of the workers' hands on arrival, their contracts are changed and the fear of being discovered and sent home terrorises them into working impossible hours in conditions near to slave-labour.

Nobody knows how many agents are in the shady side of the trade. In tightly-regimented South Korea, recruitment is rigidly controlled by the government, but in most other Asian countries the market rules, largely out of government control.

The Pakistan government says it has a comprehensive law to prevent exploitation. However, according to a recent study in Pakistan, although the authorised fee payable by workers to the recruitment agency (separate from the employers' fee) is about R120, the average workers spends R850 in his efforts to get a rate.



# Deportation for man awarded R72 000

A Mozambiquan who was last week granted R72 000 in damages by a Rand Supreme Court judge, was given a four-months suspended jail sentence yesterday after being convicted of being an illegal immigrant

Appearing before Mr LS du Toit in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, was Joseph Khoza (24), address not given, who pleaded guilty to entering South Africa in 1974 from Mozambique without a passport or permit

Mr R Mendelow, defending, said Khoza had come to the country when he was 16 to seek work

He started working as a farm labourer and later moved to Johannesburg "to seek his fortune".

He was involved in a shooting incident with the police which rendered him "one-hundred percent disabled", Mr Mendelow said

He added that if Khoza was deported to Mozambique he would be hard-put to find medical services equalling those in South Africa

Khoza is being held pending deportation



Camera-shy Mozambiquan Joseph Khoza (left) hides his face as he leaves the Johannesburg Regional Court after having a suspended sentence imposed on him for being an illegal immigrant. With him is Mr Barney Gwagwa, a retired court interpreter

● Picture by Phillip Littleton.

1980	1981	1982
15	8	19
9	10	15

the University of Pretoria

available during the latter half of 1982

- 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

1980	1981	1982
-	9	16
36	60	60
9	10	10
2	4	4
26	24	25
17	34	33
5	8	3
16	37	27
5	4	3
		15

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

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Commission for Administration	23	56	46	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.

Handwritten notes: *1737-1041-110 Hansard 209*  
*South African foreign workers*  
*Col. 1426 - 1432*  
 842 Dr A L BORAINÉ 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		Total
	Male	Female	
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		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		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		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		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

(1) (a)	Domestic services		Total
	Male	Female	
Other	5	—	5
Total	116	4	120
(b)	Botswana		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
(b)	Lesotho		Total
Agriculture	1 933	305	2 238
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
(b)	Malawi		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
(b)	Mozambique		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
(b)	Zimbabwe		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

Zambia	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

Venda	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



# Black mine labour supply under spotlight

The political dispute between SA and Lesotho over the signing of a non-aggression pact similar to Nkomati could lead to disruption in the supply of Lesotho mineworkers to the industry.

RBM  
15/84

BY BRENDAN RYAN  
Mining Editor



THE SUPPLY of black labour to the mining industry is coming under the spotlight in the wake of the Nkomati Accord and continuing political debate between South Africa and Lesotho.

With growing unemployment and increasing poverty from the drought and recession, places on the mining industry's workforce are being eagerly sought by rural workers from throughout southern Africa.

The total strength of the black labour force on all mines which are members of the Chamber of

Mines was about 507 000 at the end of last year. However, Teba, the chamber's recruiting arm, could easily recruit sufficient workers to bring the strength up to 800 000 if needed, such is the demand for places.

Given this demand, the question of which country's or homeland's citizens get what slice of the mine labour cake is crucial.

It is believed that after the Nkomati Accord requests will be made for more Mozambican labourers to find places on the mines.

On the other side of the coin is the possibility that the political dispute between South Africa and Lesotho over the signing of a non-aggression pact similar to Nkomati could lead to disruptions in the supply of Lesotho mineworkers.

On many mines more than 80% and, in some cases, more than 90% of the migrant black workforce returns to the same mine every year after short holiday breaks.

This has been brought about by improving accommodation standards, competitive wages, bonuses for returning within a specified time, and the issue of guarantees to workers that they will get their same jobs back provided they return within a specified period.

"We had expected to be asked about taking more Mozambican labour since Nkomati, but have not yet had any such request," said a spokesman for Gencor.

Mr Don King, personnel director for Rand Mines, said the industry had a considerable investment in the skills of Lesotho miners.

"We would be unhappy if we lost those skills and I personally don't believe this would happen. The governments of both countries must realise that their interdependence is critical."

Mr Colin Fenton, head of gold operations for GFSA, said that, while there would be no problem in replacing lost mineworkers, the industry could ill-afford the loss of mining skills.

A number of gold mining industry executives were alarmed recently by the tone of an SABC news commentary dealing with "obstructionist Lesotho".

The commentary, broadcast on April 19, suggested that unless Lesotho joined the current peace initiative in southern Africa, the 140 000 migrant workers from Lesotho employed in South Africa each year may have to undergo stringent security checks at border posts.

The report said this would be "a measure that would reduce the traffic of people and goods to a fraction of what it is now".

Such a move, if implemented, could easily lead to dissatisfied Lesotho mineworkers.

Dissatisfied mineworkers have in the past caused massive damage to hostels and property through riots and the industry can be expected to watch South Africa/Lesotho political developments very carefully. It can also be expected to avoid becoming a pawn in any political dispute.

Lesotho's contribution to the mining industry's manpower at the end of December was 105 000 workers, or 20% of total strength.

This compares with 45 000 workers (9%) from Mozambique, 18 000 (3,5%) from Botswana, 16 000 (3,2%) from Malawi and 12 000 workers (2,4%) from Swaziland.

The bulk of the industry's black workforce, 310 000, or 61%, comes from South Africa, which includes all the homelands, independent or otherwise.

The picture, however, changes considerably when the industry is looked at by mining houses, as these have differing policies on the sources of their labour.

Gencor's policy is to source its labour, as far as possible, from the homelands and independent national states such as Transkei and Ciskei on the basis that charity begins at home.

Gencor's breakdown is 70% South African and 30% foreign workers.

Gold Fields of South Africa's breakdown is 50% South African, 50% foreign. The group's policy is to get labour from as many sources as possible to minimise dependence on one source.

This policy was introduced after the pull-out by Malawi of its migrant labourers in 1974. This severely affected GFSA's operations because it then employed a large proportion of Malawians.

Rand Mines' policy is to employ mineworkers from the closest sources to the respective mines as this means the workers can get home over weekends and cuts down some of the negative aspects of the migrant labour system.

Anglo American Corporation gold and uranium division officials declined to give any information on its labour situation to Business Day.

However, Anglo follows a similar policy to Rand Mines and, in particular, employs large numbers of Lesotho workers on its Free State gold mines close to Lesotho.

About 36 000 workers (30%) of AAC gold division's total black labour force of about 120 000 are from Lesotho and the bulk of these workers are employed on the group's four OFS gold mines.

On an individual mine basis, the percentage of Lesotho workers rises as high as 44% at the Saaiplaas division of Western Holdings, and 33% at President Brand.

These mines, along with Rand Mines' Harmony gold mine, would be severely affected by any disruption to Lesotho migrant labour.

The mines, where possible, would avoid changing their labour sources because of the vast amounts of money invested in training their present labour force.

They have also followed a policy of encouraging their present workers to become career miners instead of sporadic migrant labourers when conditions in the rural areas force them to look for work.

# Middle East's appetite for migrant workers levels off

STAR 19/12/84 209

KARACHI — Streams of workers returning from the Middle East clutching stereo recorders and other electronic symbols of newly acquired wealth have become a common sight at the airports of Pakistan and other southern Asian countries.

But after years of steadily growing demand, it seems the Middle East's appetite for imported workers may at last be levelling off.

This will vitally affect Asian economies as expatriates' remittances cease to grow and less surplus labour is siphoned off. The effects are already being felt in Pakistan.

"The flow of migrants from major labour exporting countries of Asia may be thinning out. The reverse flow has started, though not yet developed into an exodus," says the International Labour Office's review.

On return migration to Pakistan the ILO estimates there are about 5 million migrant workers in the Middle East, 1.9 million of them from Pakistan.

Dr Mabubul Haq, Pakistan's Planning Minister, says his country's remittances are estimated to have dropped at least three to four percent in 1983-84,

after rising by 30 percent in 1982-83 to just over \$3 billion a year. In the previous few years growth averaged 20 to 25 percent.

Despite substantial spending by those returning home on electronic gadgets and other prestige consumer items, Dr Mabubul Haq estimates another \$10 billion is being held abroad which can be tapped for job-creating capital investment in Pakistan.

Many Pakistanis returning home are expected to want to invest in a business of their own, probably in urban areas, rather than become employed or return to their original villages.

The Pakistan Government is studying ways of encouraging business ambition possibly by setting up a corporation to start individual small firms that would then be sold to those returning home.

But the ILO review warns that stronger measures are needed to channel remittances into productive investments, to influence those returning home to invest in labour intensive activities and expand the potential for new skills.

"Unfortunately there is little

evidence of this happening in any of the major labour exporting countries of Asia," says Mr Manolo Abella of the ILO's Asian regional programme, who wrote the article after studying policies in Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines and Thailand.

The estimated 1.9 million Pakistanis working in the Middle East is a significant slice of the country's 23 million workforce. During the 1978-83 fifth five-year plan period, about one-third of the increase in the country's labour force was absorbed by this overseas emigration.

But the ILO report estimates that net migration (the amount by which the numbers leaving Pakistan exceed those returning) will total only 240 000 to 310 000 in 1983-84, far fewer than the 550 000 estimated last year.

This is the first sign that the boom may be over. And one day remittances will vanish. But that is not too near.

However, the changes will be cushioned by the expected continuing demand by Middle East employers for unskilled labour.

— *Financial Times*



FM

1/11/85

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

FOREIGN WORKERS

Regional gloom 209

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

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FM

1/11/85

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 adversely affected as they will have to absorb migrants and do without remittances and foreign exchange Lesotho and Mozambique would be the most severely affected

Argus 12/1/85  
209

# 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

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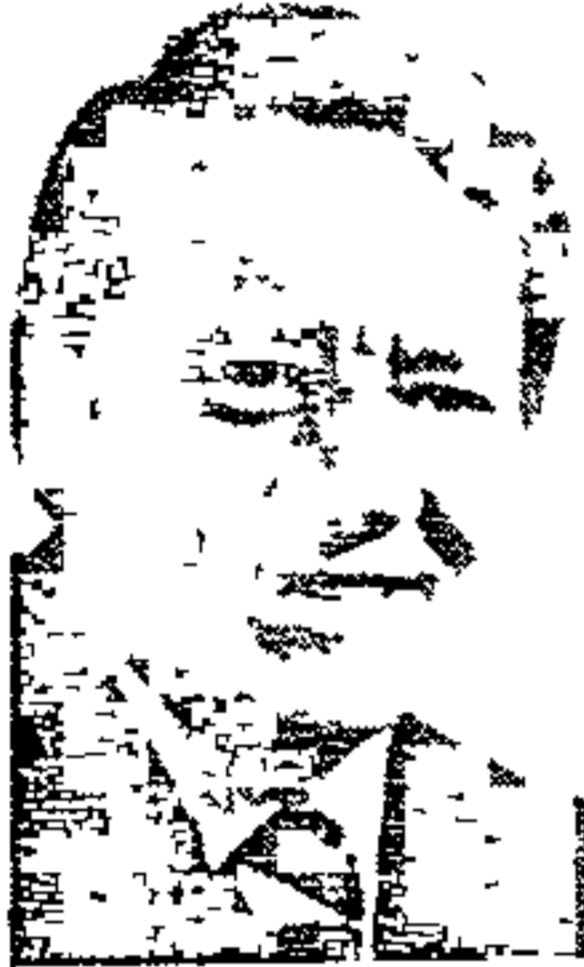
# Last-resort plans to send migrant workers home

## 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

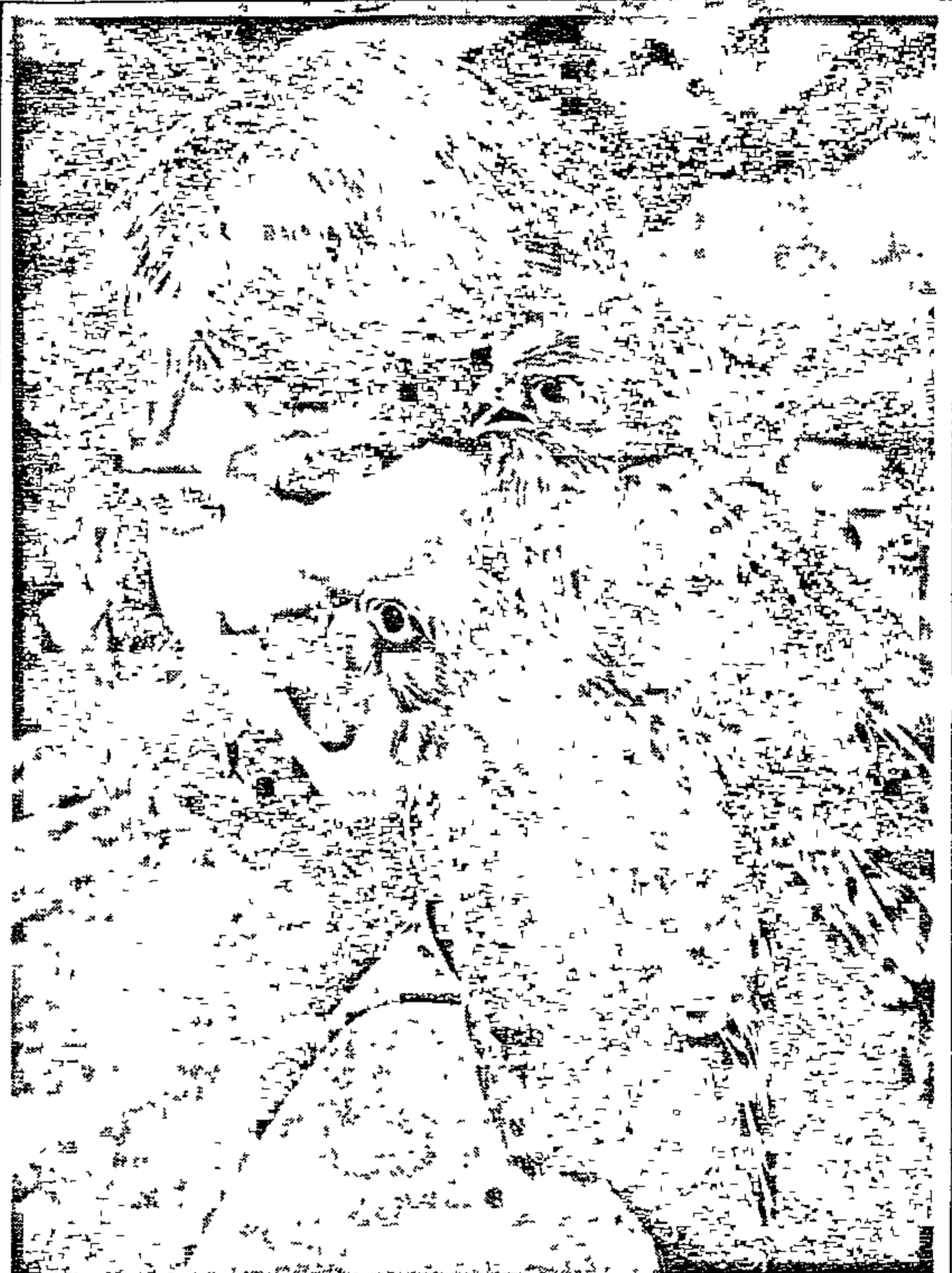
"However, it has a major responsibility towards its own people"

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



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.

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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 Piëte 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 and disinvestment should 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.

How (3)

309

20000  
20000



# Govt bid to repatriate foreign miners

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.

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 1983 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 African.

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.



The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
(i) Athlone	22	16	241	344	32	332	255	483	626	96
Athlone	47	50	587	988	86	565	217	960	838	39
Bishop Lavis	25	11	325	330	68	192	307	452	772	56
Grassy Park	194	49	1 493	788	188	418	193	653	488	33
Gugulethu	41	2	417	301	30	145	21	153	109	4
Langa	12	10	118	196	25	145	312	380	666	8
Lansdowne	40	52	211	172	40	268	112	551	613	12
Philippi	18	32	456	448	49	437	234	721	736	43
Manenberg	37	39	474	1 297	143	599	760	1 080	1 474	132
Mitchells Plain	25	19	270	216	27	51	18	247	168	14
Khayelitsha										
(ii) Bellville										
Bellville	34	17	252	229	51	15	598	325	1 181	10
Durbanville	5	7	97	49	15	25	161	63	424	2
Goodwood	4	14	35	119	6	28	558	74	549	5
Kraaifontein	31	11	380	312	57	130	282	307	559	5
Kuils River	21	25	249	135	32	100	247	142	529	14
Parow	21	19	168	272	40	131	661	232	991	18
Elsies River	66	32	856	657	86	711	383	1 128	1 286	39
Brackenfell	12	8	89	58	10	22	175	30	281	2
Ravensmead	13	7	159	143	29	68	51	154	139	9
(iii) Cape Town										
Cape Town	17	16	200	381	35	524	901	492	1 312	30
Camps Bay	1	3	10	13	12	6	61	14	122	7
Maitland	4	15	64	77	11	79	159	97	489	10
Milnerton	6	13	97	82	17	26	146	75	362	5
Pinelands	2	6	11	33	2	20	198	45	392	5
Sea Point	6	4	35	88	9	40	269	120	514	8
Kensington	10	5	121	102	20	63	77	93	220	40
Woodstock	5	12	88	102	9	138	426	153	840	91
Tableview	3	15	33	20	8	3	33	28	191	1
Melkbos Strand	1	2	23	7	4	1	13	7	24	—
(iii) Wynberg										
Wynberg	6	4	66	104	14	76	269	108	502	8
Fish Hoek	7	5	122	112	12	25	73	81	352	18
Simons Town	—	7	22	15	2	1	8	17	76	3
Rondebosch	1	2	14	25	4	20	383	53	387	1
Retreat	5	3	81	62	11	39	175	62	399	15
Muizenberg	2	5	45	51	16	19	81	46	265	9
Mowbray	1	14	20	35	2	36	188	49	272	9
Hout Bay	7	3	70	51	7	22	39	36	222	9
Diep River	6	8	37	51	7	44	272	72	571	4
Claremont	4	5	58	99	9	45	744	122	934	30
Steenberg	22	11	491	318	65	249	182	356	412	43

HOA

Sandton: crime prevention unit  
 HANSUZMAN 10/4/86  
 214 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

With reference to his reply to Question No 42 on 8 February 1984, how many arrests in respect of each specified type of suspected offence were effected in 1985 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

DER

	The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
January	130
February	50
March	47
April	43
May	45
June	44
July	41
August	64
September	72
October	42
November	28
December	42

Illegal immigrants

Foreign Blacks and pass book of-fences

257 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- Whether any persons were being held at police stations in the Nelspruit police district on 31 December 1985 on suspicion of being illegal immigrants; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what specified period had each been detained;
- whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many;
- whether any of these suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported or repatriated; if so, (a) to which countries and (b) when was each (i) deported and/or (ii) repatriated?

- Tresspass . . . . . 289
- Drinking spirits in a public place . . . . . 78
- Possession of and dealing in dagga . . . . . 45
- Possession of prohibited brews . . . . . 41
- House-breaking and theft . . . . . 26
- Pirate taxis . . . . . 20
- Theft of vehicles . . . . . 18
- Possession of stolen property . . . . . 15
- Public violence . . . . . 15
- Theft out of vehicles . . . . . 12
- Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition . . . . . 12
- Theft . . . . . 10
- Selling of liquor without licence . . . . . 10
- Possession of dangerous weapon . . . . . 9
- Fraud . . . . . 9
- Drunkenness . . . . . 4
- Robbery and attempted robbery . . . . . 4
- Gambling . . . . . 4
- Escaping from custody . . . . . 2
- Serious assault . . . . . 2
- Stock theft . . . . . 1
- Trading without a licence . . . . . 1

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes.

(a) 64 persons

(b) 14 for 1 day,  
 28 for 2 days;  
 5 for 4 days;  
 2 for 10 days;  
 6 for 12 days,  
 1 for 31 days,  
 1 for 41 days,  
 2 for 43 days,

HANSUZMAN 10/4/86  
 256. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on suspicion of being illegal immigrants in each month in 1985?

HOA

7

1 for 51 days,  
4 for 56 days

- (2) Yes, 18 persons
- (3) Yes

(a) 1 to Swaziland,  
1 to Transkei,  
62 to Mozambique

(b)(i) and (ii) 31 December 1985—10,

1	January 1986—25,
2	January 1986—8,
3	January 1986—3,
7	January 1986—5,
9	January 1986—1,
10	January 1986—1,
13	January 1986—4,
16	January 1986—1,
17	January 1986—2,

How many Blacks were enrolled in 1985 for courses offering training as (a) welders, (b) electricians, (c) carpenters, (d) motor mechanics, (e) blasters and (f) other specified traders?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID**

Statistics in connection with trade training are being collated as from 1985 according to course direction and not according to trade direction

	Pre-service trade training	Block release courses
(a) Mechanical trades*	344	916
(b) Electric/Electronics	351	1 089
(c) Civil trades**	490	460
(d) Motor trades	314	306
(e) Soft trades***	22	—
(f) Watchmakers	30	—
(g) Printers	—	25
(h) Laboratory Assistants	—	8

\* Comprises trades such as Welding and Metalwork, Fitting and Machining and Platers (Boilermakers)  
 \*\* Comprises trades such as Carpentry and Joinery, Bricklaying and Plastering and Plumbing.  
 \*\*\* Comprises trades such as Leatherwork and Tailoring

East London/King William's Town/Stutterheim/Cathcart/Queenstown  
 268 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Cathcart, (v) Queenstown and (vi) Komga in 1985?  
**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**  
 January—December 1985

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(i) East London	423	19	38	66	209
(ii) King Wil-	155	18	12	19	58
liam's Town	180	7	21	17	16
(iii) Stutterheim	49	3	5	9	4
(iv) Cathcart	288	10	33	16	67
(v) Queenstown	25	9	2	2	3
(vi) Komga	—	—	—	—	—

HoA

**Durban North: offences**

281 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault,

(e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Durban North police district of the Port Natal Division in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Durban North	7	10	35	90	6	44	321	15	9	925	102	4	2
Glendale	3	3	86	49	5	7	40	7	1	51	2	—	—
Greenwood Park	39	33	156	489	33	121	470	72	34	1 269	169	2	3
Inanda	150	35	253	649	104	17	797	18	178	564	80	—	—
Kwa-Mashu	248	60	835	775	160	59	299	260	117	1 068	153	—	—
Mt Edgecombe	28	34	272	1 358	48	80	226	148	102	1 659	262	13	40
Ndwedwe	30	10	192	55	25	16	47	13	9	62	3	—	—
Newark	8	9	35	17	4	2	35	8	—	46	5	—	—
Stanger	52	47	372	481	60	147	436	106	79	774	127	—	—
Tongaat	25	22	141	392	28	134	148	42	53	491	71	—	—
Umhlabi	19	26	127	87	8	47	185	8	14	279	31	—	—
Verulam	46	26	216	260	40	140	206	60	32	490	59	—	—

**Durban West: offences**

282 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault,

(e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Durban West police district of the Port Natal Division in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Bellair	2	12	21	87	2	12	91	8	2	331	77	—	2
Cato Manor	22	4	37	147	12	14	35	4	21	95	11	—	—
Chatsworth	25	35	356	785	37	157	220	12	112	1 420	222	57	—
Hillcrest	32	21	58	51	26	58	325	27	13	736	98	1	—
Malvern	18	6	28	191	6	58	168	7	28	603	104	2	—
Mayville	7	10	11	98	12	83	211	12	24	906	85	—	—
Pinetown	88	36	131	601	66	464	826	122	56	3 023	387	2	—
Sydenham	22	15	76	371	17	62	277	30	38	836	122	48	—
Westville	7	12	26	78	10	34	276	4	27	804	93	—	—
Kwa Dabeka	127	13	326	278	65	59	188	89	54	470	54	—	—

HoA



# Pik's warning

NUM  
SUNDAY 30/6/85  
Business Day Reporter

THE National Union of Mineworkers reacted angrily to a warning by Foreign Minister Pik Botha that workers from neighbouring states could be repatriated in the event of further punitive sanctions against SA.

"Any attempt to repatriate the NUM's foreign workers would result in a national strike," said NUM spokesman Marcel Golding yesterday.

He said: "A resolution to this effect was adopted in August and re-confirmed at the NUM's conference four months ago."

The Council of SA Trade Unions (Co-

satu) has also threatened a national strike in the event of mass repatriations of foreign workers.

Golding said he was not sure whether Botha's apparent bid to relieve overseas sanctions pressure was a hollow threat.

Reacting to a statement issued at the end of the European Community summit in The Hague on Friday, Botha said further sanctions could force government to curtail — or even end — important services and co-operation to neighbouring states.

Handwritten initials and circled number 209.

# SA, LESOTHO IN TALKS

THE negative effects of possible international sanctions against South Africa and measures to prevent future outbreaks of faction fighting involving Lesotho workers on South African mines were dealt with at high level talks between the two countries' governments yesterday.

The discussions were held in Pretoria between delegations led by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and

Lesotho's Minister of Labour, Colonel B R Ntsohi, and the Minister of the Interior, Chief M Seiso

Lesotho has some 140 000 of its citizens working in South Africa, of which 75 percent are on the mines. Their earnings, most of which are sent back to Lesotho, make up a substantial portion of the kingdom's foreign income, totalling about R187 million in 1984.

At a short Press conference after their morning meeting, Mr A L

## Sanctions, faction fighting discussed

Thoahlane, Secretary for Labour, said "recent labour unrest at Hibane (colliery in Natal) and other mines were discussed"

Decisions taken amounted to agreement "that we will try to cooperate much more closely to guard against a

recurrence of this unrest in the future", he said

Working conditions of Lesotho mine labourers had also been discussed as a related subject

On the threat of sanctions against South Africa, Mr Thoahlane said his delegation had "indi-

cated (Lesotho's) vulnerability

"A very large percentage of our gross national product depends on remittances which are dependent on employment opportunities in South Africa

"Should there be a decline in employment it

will have an impact on us"

### Reality

The two delegations had discussed "what we can do to try to make sure this does not become a reality"

No specific goals had been decided on, but "possible areas of action were intensely discussed"

Mr Du Plessis said the discussions were held in "a very good spirit... beneficial to both sides, and we agreed to hold

discussions on a more regular basis in future"

The countries of southern Africa were inter-dependent and the interests of Lesotho and South Africa could not be separated.

"Southern Africa is like a zebra — if you damage the white parts then the black parts will naturally also die," he said

A better understanding of each country's problems had been achieved, he said — Sapa



# Govt denies refugee camps recruit for MNR

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star's Africa News  
Service

A South African Government spokesman denied today that extensive refugee settlements in the Eastern Transvaal were being used as recruitment centres for the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, permanent secretary of the Deputy Ministers' committee on Nkomati affairs, said that ever since the refugee problem developed, representatives of the Mozambique government had been free to visit the refugee settlements to see for themselves what was happening.

"If Mozambique asked to visit any of the refugee settlements to see whether the MNR was active in these settlements, we would be happy to oblige".

Admiral Edwards was commenting on a report from the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) which said refugee camps were being used as recruitment centres for the MNR.

It was also claimed that South African Government officials had been involved in large-scale "trafficking" in Mozambique refugees and that farmers in the border areas were exploiting refugees by paying them lower wages than were paid to local workers.

It is estimated that there are about 230 000 Mozambicans in South Africa illegally, either as refugees or as job seekers.

The admiral said a joint South African/Mozambican team spent three days in the Eastern Transvaal in August last

year to examine the scope of the problem and lay the foundation for a satisfactory solution.

The team reported to the Joint Security Commission which had been set up in terms of the Nkomati Accord but which had been "paralysed" since September.

"It was not through any fault of ours," he said.

Admiral Edwards said nothing was held back from the Mozambican officials.

"We have not denied access to any of these areas to the international committee of the Red Cross, or to representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or to the South African and foreign media."

On the allegation that South African Government officials were "trafficking" in refugees, Admiral Edwards said three customs guards in the Eastern Transvaal had been involved in allowing Mozambicans illegal entry into South Africa.

"This matter is now being investigated."

He said Mozambican labourers still came into South Africa in terms of an old labour agreement with the Portuguese government.

The labour centre at Ressano Garcia, which had recruited labourers for the Lowveld farms, was closed in 1976.

Since then, thousands of Mozambicans had been employed illegally on Lowveld farms.

Because of the Mozambique government's delay in negotiating a new labour agreement, the door had been left open for the exploitation of illegal workers by individual employers.

# SOWETAN

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1986

27c + 3c GST (PWV) Prices elsewhere on back page



## Govt starts witch hunt for 'aliens'

THE Government has launched a massive witch-hunt for "aliens" working in South Africa.

The Department of Home Affairs has written letters to employers in the country, asking for particulars of their "alien" employees.

It defines "aliens" as persons who are not South African citizens, and adds that "aliens" have a right to permanent residence but who have not yet been naturalised as South African citizens are to be included.

This is the latest development in the citizenship controversy, which has seen.

- The Government announcing that any person who employs citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei without permission faces a fine of R5 000 or two years' imprisonment;
- Bophuthatswana's declaration that their "citizens" would not

### SOWETAN Reporter

9/8/86  
209  
be allowed to hold dual citizenship, and

- Government threatens to repatriate "aliens" if sanctions are imposed on South Africa.

Particulars required from employers include "aliens' addresses, temporary residence permit number, nationality, date of employment, and occupation.

### Spokesmen

Spokesmen for the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Federated Chamber of Industries yesterday said they were not aware of the letters.

The Department of Home Affairs had not responded to our inquiries about the letters by late yesterday.

On Wednesday, a spokesman said they had noted our

queries, but we should not expect an early response "as your questions will be forwarded to higher authorities."

A spokesman for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), said his organisation would not hesitate to take action against employers who work hand in glove with the Government.

"We will watch the whole thing closely. We know that some employers have sided with apartheid when it suited their interests.

"This is why we hold bosses accountable for the mess the country finds itself in," he said.

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) called on employers to disobey the directive.

"This is one area where employers can respond by not sending back the forms," a spokesman said.



That is not to say, however, that foreign workers (specifically those from the neighbouring states) have nothing to fear. Rising unemployment is a major concern, and foreigners working here illegally have become a prime target for repatriation. Depending on the effects of unemployment and sanctions, it is possible that even the jobs of legally



**Foreign worker . . . facing threats of repatriation**

employed foreigners could be threatened.

Despite the current uncertainty about the position of workers from the independent homelands, they are, at present, exempt from the provisions of the Aliens Act. Their future status rests on the outcome of talks on citizenship between their governments and Pretoria (*Current affairs* August 8).

Government's attitude to foreign workers was clearly spelt out by Manpower Minister, Pietie du Plessis, earlier this month. Du Plessis said *illegal* foreigners are depriving South African workers of their livelihood and warned that they and their employers "must expect strong action to be taken against them." He said legal foreigners should also appreciate "that South African workers must receive preference in the filling of vacancies."

Du Plessis' threat to illegal foreign workers suggests that a major campaign against them is in the offing. A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, which is responsible for repatriations, insists, however, that no special steps are being considered. "Repatriation has been an ongoing process in the last few years. Should the presence of illegals come to our attention in the course of normal inquiries, they will be repatriated," he says.

There is, of course, a great deal of controversy about how many illegal workers are in SA. Du Plessis has said there are more than 1.3m. Natal University researcher Alan Whiteside believes, however, that there are

no more than 700 000 legal and illegal foreign workers in SA.

At any rate, it would seem unlikely that the authorities will be able to root out all illegals. Rather, attention will perhaps increasingly be focused on legal workers. What are their prospects?

Manpower Director General, Piet van der Merwe, says the key factors that will influence them are unemployment in SA; the skills they possess; the price at which they are prepared to sell their labour, how responsibly they act in SA (participants in illegal strikes can expect the chop), whether they comply with South African laws, and their governments' attitude and policies towards SA.

The last criterion is clearly intended as a political tool that may be used against workers from outspokenly pro-sanctions countries.

The number of legal foreign workers employed in SA increased from 343 817 in 1984 to 371 009 in 1985. Figures for 1986 are not available; but Whiteside says it is likely that they have increased slightly. Lesotho (139 827) is the major supplier, followed by Mozambique (68 665), Malawi (30 144), Botswana (27 814), and Swaziland (22 255). The number from Zimbabwe (7 428), Zambia (833), and Angola (44) is much lower.

Given the state of regional diplomacy, it is unlikely that workers from any of the major suppliers face real threats. Pretoria's relations with Lesotho and Swaziland are especially cordial — they have signed security pacts with SA, as has Mozambique. Botswana has refused, although it has kept a low, if sullen, profile on sanctions. It would, therefore, seem that workers from Zimbabwe and Botswana are the most likely targets for repatriation. ■

Fi-Mail 15/8/86  
**FOREIGN WORKERS**

**A political tool?**

Top government officials are playing down the suggestion that sanctions against the country will lead to the enforced repatriation of hundreds of thousands of black foreign workers from SA.

By Duncan Guy

Africa's massive refugee problem, largely initiated by artificial state boundaries established by colonial powers, is also a means of stimulating development and progress.

This is the view of visiting Belgian refugee expert Professor Werner Cornelius of the Antwerp University College for Developing Countries

Yesterday he ended a seven-week stay in South Africa as guest of the Africa Institute of South Africa

He believes that although it is best for refugees to return home of their own free will, African refugees are often able to assimilate with people in their host countries and benefit their new home regions by attracting foreign aid

"Organisations such as the

# Refugees stimulate host nations

United Nations High Commission for Refugees do not distinguish whether people receiving aid are refugees or locals — so the whole area benefits," he said

"In Africa, refugees are usually fleeing incidents organised by top level authorities, not fighting between themselves and their neighbours. Common borders frequently see two-way refugee traffic."

He mentioned as an example the movement of Simba tribesmen to Sudan from Zaire and a movement in the opposite direction of black Sudanese

Christians fleeing Islamic rule in Sudan

Professor Cornelius added that Africa accounted for half of the world's refugees — some 5 million people — and that the refugee problem was expected to rise dramatically in the next 10 years. Reasons for the increase would be.

● Continued political instability because of authority being linked to individuals and not to institutions;

● The First World, with its own problems of recession, becoming less able to offer assistance, and,

● Africa not building up institutions to solve the problems

Speaking of his visit to two Mozambican refugee camps in the Eastern Transvaal, he said the refugees appeared not to wish to return to Mozambique. He would not comment further



# Drama at Winterveldt hearing

By ALINAH DUBE

THE Smith Commission of Inquiry into the March 26 Winterveldt shootings took a dramatic turn on Friday when a witness refused to be cross-examined by a counsel for the Bophuthatswana Police.

Mrs Elizabeth Moseithane told advocate H Hugo that the evidence she led earlier before the commission was sufficient and that she would not answer questions from him. She said the counsel was confusing her when she related the events which led to the death of 11 people.

## Memory

Judge E A T Smith explained to Mrs Moseithane that Mr Hugo's questions were not a personal attack on her. He said the counsel had to ask witnesses in order to test their memory and knowledge of that day's events.

After consulting with Mr Hennie de Vos, a state prosecutor, the witness agreed to give further evidence.

(Proceeding)

SOWETAN

18/8/86

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# Migrant workers bring in diseases'

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

HEALTH officials are pressing for the repatriation of thousands of migrant workers and illegal immigrants whom, they say, are carrying infectious diseases into South Africa and placing a huge burden on State medical services

They argue that if neighbouring states impose economic sanctions on South Africa, the Government will have every justification for sending foreign workers home

In support of this view, officials have assembled evidence that contagious diseases such as AIDS, malaria and cholera are being

carried by people from neighbouring states where preventative health services have all but collapsed

The health threat comes at a time when the Manpower Minister, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has warned that foreigners would be repatriated to give job preference to South Africans if sanctions were introduced

In 1985 it was found that 46 percent of traced malaria cases in the Barberton district came from Mozambique



7/9/86

CITY PRESS

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## Govt's repatriation plan is 'naive'

By ZB MOLEFE

THE government's threat to repatriate foreign workers from countries which imposed sanctions on SA was politically naive, the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union resolved at its congress in Johannesburg last weekend. Bamcwu was instructed by the 657 delegates "to liaise with other unions and community organisations" to fight the government moves. The congress also condemned the detention of Northern Cape regional organisers Monwabisi Vika and Hendrik Mokgaladi.

# Help for migrant workers

The Star's Africa  
News Service

BLANTYRE (Malawi) —  
The Southern Africa La-  
bour Commission (SALC)  
ended a two-day ministe-  
rial meeting here with a  
call for member states to  
work towards improved  
working conditions for  
migrants working in  
South Africa.

The delegates decided  
to seek the assistance of  
international organisa-  
tions in drawing up a pro-  
gramme for the possible  
absorption of repatriated  
workers from South Afri-  
ca.

The meeting was at-  
tended by Botswana, Le-  
sotho, Mozambique, Swa-  
ziland, Tanzania, Zambia,  
Zimbabwe and Malawi,  
with the African National  
Congress and the Pan-  
Africanist Congress ob-  
serving.



# Refugees threaten to fight for land

The Star's Africa  
News Service  
MBABANE — Refugees  
from Ingwavuma in  
northern Natal are threa-  
tening to take up arms  
against Mozambicans  
they say are causing  
overcrowding in land al-  
located to them by the  
late King Sobhuza.

The leader of the Mgo-  
mezulu people, who  
began arriving in Swazi-  
land about 10 years ago  
because they claimed  
they were being harassed  
by Zulus, gave the warn-  
ing to Swazi Interior  
Minister Mr Phenyana  
Mamba

Chief Ntunja Mngome-  
zulu told Mr Mamba his  
people, who now number  
about 10 000, were pre-  
paring to arm themselves  
because they blamed the  
Mozambicans for over-  
crowding, rustling cattle  
and taking their land.

## THREE CENTRES

He told *The Times of  
Swaziland* after his  
meeting with the Minis-  
ter "Unless the govern-  
ment does something ur-  
gently I am afraid things  
could get very bad down  
here"

All refugees in Swazi-  
land are sent to three  
centres in the south-east  
of the country. The Mo-  
zambicans, fleeing fight-  
ing between Frelimo and  
the rebel MNR, now  
number about 5 000

The sources said the  
number of refugees in-  
creased weekly.

The Mngomezulu do  
not really regard them-  
selves as refugees since  
they pledge allegiance to  
King Mswati of Swazi-  
land

**EMIGRATING**

Mineworkers to be sent home

# Maputo/SA relations on the rocks

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*[Handwritten scribble]*

*[Handwritten scribble]*

*BUSDMA  
9/10/88*

MAX du PREEZ and Sapa

GOVERNMENT'S decision not to recruit more Mozambican workers and to send back those whose contracts have expired could mean the death of the Nkomati Accord and trigger cross-border turmoil.

To Mozambique it means a devastating blow to an already feeble economy and increasing internal unrest as unemployment figures rocket.

About 60% of the salaries of SA's Mozambican workers are sent to the Maputo government in cash. This year's remittances are worth about R100m.

About 52 000 Mozambicans, employed on gold and coal mines, could be repatriated within a year. Workers on gold and coal mines sign initial contracts for a period of one year.

In SA itself it could cause a crippling national strike by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and an acceleration of the international sanctions drive. The NUM has in the past threatened strike action should government repatriate Mozambican workers.

And if the Nkomati Accord were cancelled by Maputo, it could lead to increased guerrilla activity by the ANC once it was again allowed to use Mozam-

bican territory freely, and renewed military strikes into Mozambique by the SADF.

It could also mean renewed SA support for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

Government's decision, announced in Pretoria jointly by four Cabinet Ministers after a day of intensive discussions, came after the injury of six SA soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning by Defence Minister Magnus Malan that SA would launch retaliatory raids into Mozambique if the ANC was not stopped. Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican government yesterday. The decision took effect immediately.

Their statement said the decision was a result of the activities of the ANC and the SA Communist Party (SACP) who

● To Page 2 ➔

## Expulsion move is condemned

MAX du PREEZ

GOVERNMENT'S decision to reduce the number of Mozambican workers in the mining industry was condemned by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines last night.

But the NUM spokesman made no mention of earlier union threats to organise a national strike if Mozambican workers were repatriated. His statement merely warned that the decision would be "disruptive" to the 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."

The Chamber of Mines said it regretted that the move had been found necessary. It welcomed the fact that disruption would be cushioned "to an extent" by allowing current contracts to be completed, and added it hoped negotiations between the two governments would lead to an early return to normality.



# Relations on the rocks

are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic. The ANC and the SACP, according to information in possession of the Republic and as confirmed by recent incidents, are still operating in Mozambique".

The Cabinet Ministers said that employers in SA "are requested to cease with immediate effect to recruit and employ any further Mozambican workers and actively to endeavour to employ South African workers

"Workers whose work permits are still valid will be allowed to complete their period of service, after which they will have to return to Mozambique and will not be allowed to re-enter South Africa."

Organised mining and agriculture in

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SA had already been informed of the decision, they said

Mozambique reacted to Malan's threat by saying it was "an attempt by Pretoria to evade its responsibility for the non-implementation of the Nkomati Accord", according to the Mozambique news service AIM

The Nkomati Accord has been in jeopardy since the discovery of the so-called Gorongosa diaries containing proof of continued SA links with the MNR MNR attacks have been stepped up since the accord was signed.

The SA decision was expected to be widely condemned by the West and by African states

From Page 1

9/10/85

BUDDY

# SA ban could affect more than 1-million Mozambicans

By Mike Siluma and Sheryl Raine

At least 576 000 men, women and children will be affected by South Africa's decision not to employ Mozambican workers in future

And if the number of people dependent on illegal Mozambicans working in South Africa is taken into account, the number affected by South Africa's new employment policy could be well over a million.

Mr J Fourie, chief director of labour relations in the Department of Manpower, said there were up to 30 000 Mozambicans employed legally in the South African agricultural sector, more than 51 000 employed on mines belonging to the Chamber of Mines and up to 15 000 on independent mines.

The number of illegal Mozambican immigrants working in South Africa was estimated at 170 000.

The generally accepted number of dependants for each worker is five. At least 576 000 people are dependent on legal incomes from South Africa and over a million on illegal incomes.

Mr Fourie said the Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the recruitment wing of the Chamber of Mines, was with immediate effect no longer allowed to recruit Mozambicans.

Reacting to the new policy the National Union of Mineworkers said today it would convene an urgent national executive committee meeting this

weekend to discuss the government's action.

A clash between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the government could be in the offing.

The NUM has previously warned the Government against repatriating workers from neighbouring states and threatened industrial action.

● The Star's Africa News Service reports that the official Radio Mozambique said last night that Mozambique would be able to overcome South African "blackmail".

In a commentary monitored in Johannesburg, the radio said that South Africa's decision to send home Mozambicans was the culmination "of a series of sanctions that the Pretoria regime has imposed on Mozambique".

Radio Mozambique said South African sanctions were first imposed after Mozambique's independence when the number of Mozambican miners working in South Africa was reduced from 150 000 to 40 000.

"In 1977 Pretoria unilaterally decided to suspend the practice of paying in gold to the Mozambican Government part of the miners' salaries," the radio said.

It accused South Africa of continuing to support the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance.

● See Page 15.





PRESIDENT Machel

# Govt hits Machel hard

RECRUITMENT of Mozambican workers for South Africa has been prohibited with immediate effect and those working in the Republic will not be allowed to return once their permits have expired, the Government has announced

The move follows the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals.

## Decision

Thousands of Mozambicans are employed in South Africa's mining industry, earning valuable foreign exchange for the impoverished Mozambican state.

The Government's decision was announced in Pretoria jointly by four Cabinet Ministers after a day of intensive discussions

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietle 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

It said. "The South African Government has decided no further recruitment of workers from Mozambique will be allowed as from today"

This was as a result of the activities of the African National Congress and the SA

To Page 3

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# Nkomati Accord

From Page 1 <sup>209</sup> by recent incidents, is still operating in Mozambique."

Communist Party, "who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic"

The ANC and the SACP, "according to information in possession of the Republic and as confirmed

In terms of the March 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact, Mozambique undertook to eject the ANC and the SACP from its territory, and South Africa agreed to cease support of the rebel Mozambican Renamo forces.

9/10/88

# SA jobs clamp on Mozambicans

PRETORIA — The recruitment of Mozambican workers in South Africa has been prohibited with immediate effect and those working here will not be allowed to return once their permits have expired.

This was announced jointly by four cabinet ministers here yesterday after a day of intensive discussions

The move follows the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning on Wednesday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals

Thousands of Mozambicans are employed in South Africa's mining industry, earning valuable foreign exchange for the Mozambican state

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

This was as a result of the activities of the African National Congress (ANC) and the S A Communist Party (SACP), "who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic"

The ANC and the SACP, "according to information in possession of the Republic, and as confirmed by recent incidents, is still operating in Mozambique"

In terms of the March 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact, Mozambique undertook to eject the ANC and the SACP from its territory and South Africa agreed to cease support of the rebel Mozambican Renamo forces

Relations between South Africa and Mozambique have deteriorated since, particularly in recent months and the Accord of Nkomati is said by observers to be all but dead

The cabinet ministers said in their statement that employers in South Africa "are requested to

cease with immediate effect to recruit and employ any further Mozambican workers and to actively endeavour to employ South African workers

"Workers whose work permits are still valid, will be allowed to complete their period of service, after which they will have to return to Mozambique and will not be allowed to re-enter South Africa"

Organised mining and agriculture in South Africa had already been informed of the decision, they said

The Chamber of Mines regretted the government's decision to suspend the further recruitment of Mozambican workers, the chamber said in a statement

The government's plan to reduce the number of Mozambican workers in the mining industry was an outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said last night

In Cape Town, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglon, last night described the government's sudden clampdown on Mozambican workers as "labour sanctions" which could mean the end of the Nkomati Accord

There is widespread unemployment in the country and the South African move means that 70 000 legally employed Mozambicans will be out of jobs in a year and that the millions of rands that are sent home in deferred payments will be stopped. About 60 000 of these workers are employed on the mines and 60 percent of their pay-packets is remitted to the Mozambican Government constituting its main source of foreign exchange

According to the director-general of the Department of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, it is estimated that there are another 250 000 illegally employed Mozambicans in the country — Sapa-DDC

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D P J  
11/10/84



# Mozambican ban 'a bid to stabilise security'

The move to ban the recruitment of Mozambican workers and repatriate those in South Africa when their permits expired was a preventive measure to stabilise the security situation and prevent infiltration from Mozambique, Minister of Manpower Mr Pietie du Plessis said last night.

Speaking on SABC TV news, he said no country could allow its security to be undermined by another country which was benefiting from the job opportunities it offered.

"You cannot milk your cow with one hand while cutting its artery with the other," he said.

South Africa would no longer put up with the ANC and South African Communist Party using Mozambique as a base for operations.

The move to restrict the flow of workers from Mozambique was in the interests of security inside the borders of South Africa.

The Government's announcement that it would allow no new recruitment of labour from Mozambique and that Mozambicans in South Africa

would be required to leave at the end of their contracts was announced by the Bureau for Information.

A joint news release was issued by 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. It said:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Manpower, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and the Minister of Home Affairs hereby announce that a note has today been sent to the Government of Mozambique intimating that the South African Government has decided that no further recruitment of workers from Mozambique will be allowed as from today as a result of the activities of the ANC and the SACP who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the RSA, and who according to information in possession of the RSA Government, as confirmed by recent incidents, is still operating from Mozambique.

"Employers are thus requested to cease with immediate effect to recruit and employ any further Mozambican workers and to actively endeavour to employ South African workers.

"Workers whose work permits are still valid, will be allowed to complete their period of service, after which they will have to return to Mozambique and will not be allowed to re-enter South Africa.

"Organised mining and agriculture have already been informed of the decision."

## Move will not be taken lying down — NUM

A 70 to 80-year relationship with the people of Mozambique was being disrupted by the South African Government, the Chamber of Mines and the Progressive Federal Party stressed last night.

And the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) declared that the move to restrict Mozambique labour "would not be taken lying down."

Although it could not evaluate the security reasons for the decision the Chamber said it hoped negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique would lead to an early return of normal relationships.

"South Africa should be trying to build up good economic relationships with neighbouring countries, rather than politicising Pretoria's problems," commented Mr Brian Goodall, the mineral and energy spokesman of the PFP.

"The solution to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent is not the termination of services of workers from Mozambique," agreed Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, NUM general secretary.

Mr Ramaphosa described the Government's decision as an "outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action which the miners would not take lying down." He would not say what steps the union would take.

"The Government continues its policy of destabilisation and aggression against neighbouring states," he said. "Mozambique and other countries in the area are part of a regional economy and have contributed to the wealth of South Africa."

The Government had over-reacted and the move could have far-reaching consequences, said Mr Brian Goodall, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on mineral and energy affairs.

"South Africa should try to build a greater community of interests with other countries in the region. The Government should be looking at steps to strengthen the regional economy instead of banning foreign workers from the country.

"Besides, I think the Government is punishing the wrong people. All the workers currently employed in South Africa are being condemned by the actions of a minority," he said.

The Chamber of Mines said it hoped the long-standing relationship between the South African mining industry and the people of Mozambique would be restored as soon as possible.

The Chamber regretted the Government's move but welcomed the fact that the inevitable disruption to its operation would, to an extent, be cushioned by the decision that workers currently employed would be permitted to complete their contracts.

The number of Mozambicans employed on gold and coal mines, which are members of the Chamber, amounted to 51 698 in 1985.

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# Mozambicans to lose jobs

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M/M 9/10/86

**PRETORIA**—Recruitment of Mozambican workers for South Africa has been prohibited with immediate effect and those working in the Republic will not be allowed to return once their permits have expired.

The move follows the landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday in which six South African soldiers were injured and the warning yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals.

Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe said yesterday that many jobs would be available for South Africans after Mozambicans were sent home.

There are, according to official figures, 70 000 Mozambicans employed in South Africa, of which about 60 000 work on the mines. The number of illegal Mozambican workers here is estimated to be about 230 000, Mr van der Merwe said.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said last night that recruitment of labour from Mozambique had been suspended not terminated and that the chamber would maintain its presence in that country until the position had been clarified.

He said that around R100 million would be sent back to Mozambique this year in the form of mineworkers' wages.

The Government's decision was announced in Pretoria jointly by four Cabinet ministers after a day of intensive discussions.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C 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.

It said 'The South African Government has decided no further recruitment of workers from Mozambique will be allowed as from today.'

This was as a result of the activities of the African National Congress and the S A Communist Party, 'who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic.'

In terms of the March 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact, Mozambique undertook to eject the ANC and the SACP from its territory and South Africa agreed to cease support of the rebel Mozambican Renamo forces.

## Committed

Relations between South Africa and Mozambique have deteriorated since, particularly in recent months and the Accord of Nkomati is said by observers to be all but dead.

According to a copy of the diplomatic Note sent to Mozambique's President Samora Machel, the S A Government reiterated it remained 'committed to the Nkomati Accord and the promotion of peace, stability, co-operation and development in the whole of southern Africa.'

The Chamber of Mines said yesterday 'The chamber regrets that this has been found necessary but can obviously not evaluate the security considerations on which the decision was based.'

The National Union of Mineworkers said last night that the Government's plan was an outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action.

Ormande Pollok writes that the Government's action will have far reaching consequences for the already crumbling Mozambican economy.

There is widespread unemployment in the country and the South African move means that the millions of rands that are sent home in deferred payments by Mozambican workers will be stopped.

Mineworkers send 60% of their paypackets to the Mozambican Government constituting its main source of foreign exchange.



Farmers want Mozambican workers back

# Labour ban could hit Lowveld hard

10/10/80 SMM 209

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The announcement by Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis regarding the deportation of thousands of legally employed Mozambican labourers, is a shattering blow to Lowveld farmers

Many fear this could spell disaster for the region's labour intensive agricultural industry, already hit by last year's drought, the economic downturn and

pending sanctions

While farmers generally agree the Lowveld's security and safety is of prime importance many feel a total ban on Mozambican labour will do more harm than good

"Surely it's the illegal immigrant who must be responsible for acts of terror and not those who for many years have legally worked on our farms," one farmer said

Mr Willem Joubert of the Roodewal Farm said experience

had shown that Mozambicans, once deported, returned time and time again.

"I believe the solution lay in not allowing them into the country rather than deporting them once they are legally employed, properly documented and proven employees," he said

Representatives of the Lowveld's Agricultural Manpower Committee travelled to Pretoria yesterday for discussions with the Minister of Manpower and the directors general of Manpower and Internal Affairs

Problems envisaged from a total Mozambican labour ban were highlighted and it was decided that a meeting be held in Nelspruit on Monday, to which representatives of all Lowveld farmers associations would be invited

Vice chairman of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Jacob de Villiers said most farmers were happy to fully cooperate with matters regarding security

● South Africa's biggest black worker federation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), has described the ban on Mozambican labour as "callous, cynical and provocative"

"Cosatu views the Mozambican workers as comrades, part of South Africa's labour power, and a part of the working class Workers of neighbouring countries are desperately dependent on jobs in South Africa because the economies of their countries are the victims of SA aggression," a spokesman said

● See Page 9.

## Mozambique loses R200-m annually by recruiting ban

MAPUTO — Mozambique stood to lose about R200 million a year following South Africa's ban on employing Mozambican miners, it was reported yesterday.

Mr Richard Japp, manager of the Maputo office recruiting for the South African mines, said nearly 62 000 Mozambicans were working at 51 gold mines in South Africa on July 31 according to the Mozambican news agency, AIM.

South Africa said last night it would not allow new Mozambicans to take jobs in South Africa because of apparent Mozambican government support for black nationalist guerillas operating in South Africa.

It said Mozambican workers would be sent home as their contracts expired.

### LANDMINE BLAST NEAR BORDER

The announcement followed a landmine explosion on Monday near the Mozambican border which wounded six South African soldiers

Mozambique has denied aiding the ANC and has accused South Africa of aiding rebels in Mozambique

Under the 1984 Nkomati Accord, each country pledged not to aid opposition groups in the other's territory.

Mozambique, short of foreign currency, relied partly on remittances from workers in South Africa.

In addition to the miners, about 30 000 Mozambicans working legally in agriculture would be affected by the order. — Sapa-Associated Press.

10/10/86 SMR

# US regrets SA decision on Mozambique workers

~~218~~ The Star Bureau ~~209~~

WASHINGTON — The United States has expressed regret at the South African Government's actions this week against Mozambique and the United Democratic Front.

State Department spokesman Mr Peter Martinez said the US was deeply concerned by the deterioration of relations between South Africa and Mozambique, represented by the decision to end recruitment of Mozambique workers.

"We urge South Africa to reconsider a decision that will prove costly for both countries. It is critically important at this time that the two governments avoid escalating confrontation and resume the dialogue to which they committed themselves in the Nkomati Accord."

Referring to the decision declaring the UDF an affected organisation, the spokesman said it was regrettable.

In London, the British Foreign Office said it regretted the move to end the recruiting of Mozambican workers.

A spokesman said: "We very much hope the South African Government will not take this step, which can only worsen relations between South Africa and its neighbours and add to suffering in Southern Africa."





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MAPUTO — Mozambique says South Africa's decision to ban employment of its nationals and repatriate tens of thousands of those already employed was blackmail and would be resisted.

A commentary on the state-run Radio Maputo said Pretoria's action, announced yesterday by several government departments, "is another in a series of sanctions".

"The measure is a continuation of destabilising actions which Pretoria has carried out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy," it said.

"But Mozambique will know how to find ways of resisting the latest South African blackmail, particularly now that the international community realises that Pretoria's apartheid is the destabilising factor in southern Africa," the radio added.

South Africa said it acted against Mozambi-

# Maputo calls SA ban blackmail

que because of that country's alleged backing for the African National Congress (ANC)

There are about 55 000 Mozambicans currently employed in South Africa, Mozambique's official news agency Aim reported yesterday

Mozambique and South Africa signed a non-aggression pact in 1984 barring each from backing the other's enemies. Pretoria blamed Maputo for a landmine explosion near the border on Monday in which six South African soldiers were wounded

Mozambique has frequently complained that South Africa was breaching the non-aggression pact by arming the right-wing Mozambi-

can National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have been fighting against President Samora Machel's government since independence in 1975

Pretoria has said its aid to the MNR was only "technical" and aimed at bringing the insurgents and Maputo to a negotiating table

● It is reported from Pretoria, meanwhile, that Mozambican farm labourers will, like the miners, have to return home once their contracts and work permits expire, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe said

He said officials were briefing Lowveld farmers on the ban on employing Mozambican nationals

Dr Van der Merwe said the ban had been implemented because South Africa was faced with unemployment and security problems

The South African Agricultural Union president, Mr Kobus Jooste, said in a statement that farmers had to register their Mozambican workers by November 30 or face prosecution

● In Johannesburg, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), said the decision to repatriate Mozambican mine workers was callous and demonstrated the government's incompetence

"Cosatu views the Mozambican workers as comrades, part of South

Africa's labour power, and an integral part of the working class

"Cosatu has in the past warned that it took very seriously any attempt to expel migrant labour. In our view, migrant labour has been integral to producing the wealth of this country and in particular the development of the gold-mining industry," the union said

"Apartheid seems hellbent on making sure these economies never stand on their feet," the statement said

● The newly amalgamated Cusa/Azactu union has condemned the "arbitrary and arrogant action" of the government in repatriating Mozambican mine workers

A statement said Cusa/Azactu would take the issue up in Lusaka later this month where a meeting of unions in the Southern African region was being convened from October 20 — Sapa

# Nothing very new in SA moves — Maputo

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's official news agency has described the decision by Pretoria to bar Mozambican migrant workers as part of "the undeclared war which South Africa has been waging for many years against Mozambique."

AIM said Pretoria was not retaliating against alleged African National Congress insurgency, it was "just stepping up its aggression".

The decision was described as a significant increase in the sanctions South Africa had long been applying to Mozambique.

These had gone hand-in-hand with military destabilisation, direct attacks by the South African armed forces and aggression through the MNR "bandits", the agency said.

It said the decision was "tragically irresponsible politics" because by attacking the Southern African region Pretoria was reducing South Africa's ability to become an important pole of development, one from which a future South Africa would itself stand to benefit greatly.

AIM did not comment on the accuracy of the South African claim that the ANC was again launching insurgent attacks into the Republic from Mozambique.

It noted only that Pretoria had said that ANC leader Joe Slovo had been seen in Maputo.

"If the presence of Joe Slovo in Maputo and his contact with Mozambicans are to be regarded as military acts then the same should be the case with the recent meeting between Oliver Tambo (the ANC leader) and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe," it said.



# 1 400 miners to test SA ban

SPK  
13/10/88

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — About 1 400 miners are due to leave for South Africa next week despite the South African Government ban on recruitment of labour from Mozambique.

A spokesman for the recruitment offices, Mr Richard Japp, said they had not received instructions to stop the Mozambicans from leaving for South Africa.

Sources here said immigration offices in Komatipoort were still giving visas to Mozambican workers with contracts to work in South Africa.

It has been disclosed here that the Mozambican economy will suffer a staggering blow from the cutting off of remitted wages from workers on South African mines.

The country stands to lose about R210 million a year — about half the amount of its 1984 budget and more than the total value of its 1985 exports.

Mozambique would receive about R100 million in remitted wages up to the end of the year, said Mr Japp.

## AVERAGE

He said that the 61 500 Mozambican miners in South Africa earn an average of R500 a month and each send home about R1 800 a year.

It has been estimated that the decision will affect about one million dependents.

The miners' families live mainly in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

They form nearly half the population of these provinces.

The large number is accounted for by the fact that polygamy is common in the area and there are often more than 20 people in a family.

The two provinces are heavily dependent on the earnings of migrant workers and this dependence has recently been increased by the famine caused by drought and the guerilla war.

The miners' families depend not only on remitted earnings but also on food sent home by the breadwinners.

# Year's respite 'then Mozambicans go'

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Mozambicans employed by Lowveld farmers must be documented and issued with temporary permits. Deportation follows in a year's time.

This was announced by Manpower Director General Dr Piet van der Merwe in Nelspruit yesterday.

He was there to explain to farmers the steps to be taken in the wake of last week's clampdown on Mozambicans working in South Africa.

A record has to be kept of immigrant workers presently employed and they have to be issued with temporary permits, the Minister said.

These are valid for 12 months. Any Mozambicans still employed by November 30 1987 will be deported.

From the end of next month, Lowveld farmers will have to keep records on Mozambican workers. Any changes,

such as "runaways", must be reported.

These stipulations mean about 600 Mozambicans a day have to be documented by the Interior Department if the deadline is to be met.

An estimated 18 000 Mozambicans are legally employed on Lowveld farms. There could be twice as many "illegals".

Dr van der Merwe said the long-term solution to the Lowveld's labour problems lay in the employment of South Africans.

He said it was time to make working on farms more appealing and attract workers away from the city lights.

Internal Affairs Director General Mr Gerrie van Zyl appealed to farmers to document Mozambican workers as soon as possible.

He added "We have a tremendous amount of work to do to implement the Government decision. Please do not wait for the last moment."

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# Govt gives Lowveld farmers Mozambican worker reprieve

GOVERNMENT appears to have backed down on the expulsion order against Mozambican workers where Eastern Transvaal farmers are concerned

The Department of Home Affairs has told the farmers their 17 000-strong Mozambican labour force may remain.

On the eve of a possible meeting between mining house representatives and government on the repatriation of Mozambican miners, mining sources said yesterday they would welcome any concessions government was prepared to make because it would not be easy to re-

place the departing workers at short notice.

However, Director-General of Home Affairs Gerrie Van Zyl said 65 000 miners would be phased out gradually.

"That is if the political and security position remains as it is now. The door is still open to Mozambique. It's up to them to rectify the position, particularly concerning ANC activities," Van Zyl said.

Eastern Transvaal farmers, who have become an increasing problem for government because of Conservative Party

**DOMINIQUE GILBERT**

pressure, are being given until November 30 to legalise their labour requirements by obtaining 6-month permits, with the option of renewal for a further six months.

Van Zyl said the decision was taken earlier this year.

"My department and the Department of Manpower made the agreement with Lowveld farmers in July, not knowing about last week's clampdown. It is only logical that we do not go back on our

word," he said.

He said Lowveld farmers had traditionally looked to Mozambique for labourers, who were a stable workforce.

On the question of the thousands of Mozambicans pouring into SA, Van Zyl said SA did not regard them as refugees in terms of the UN definition, but as "displaced persons with family ties within SA borders."

They were in dire need and received attention in Gazankulu and Kallangwane. They were not in refugee camps, he said, but had been welcomed by the govern-

ments of the national states which allowed them to move about freely and to settle in the territories.

"They may be repatriated when the situation across the border improves and becomes stable again," Van Zyl said.

The public relations division of the police said yesterday no operations, with the specific purpose of tracing illegal immigrants were being undertaken.

"If an illegal immigrant is discovered during the course of normal police duties, such a person will be arrested," said a police statement.

Handwritten notes: "S/6/10", "RUSDM", "209", and a signature.

~~CH~~ 20 15/10/86  
**Chamber: some  
miners still due** (209)

JOHANNESBURG — The Chamber of Mines says all recruitment offices in Mozambique have been instructed to stop recruiting workers for the South African mines.

However, some Mozambican mineworkers recruited and signed on prior to the ban on new Mozambican contract workers announced by the government are still coming to South Africa.

A chamber spokesman was asked to comment on reports that, despite the ban, 1 400 Mozambican miners are due in South Africa soon.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers has said that it will fight to ensure that all Mozambicans recruited prior to the ban will be allowed to fulfill their contracts.

The general secretary of the NUM, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of possible claims against Teba, should the workers be denied employment in South Africa.

"We will advise workers to make claims amounting to what they would earn for the duration of their contracts," said Mr Ramaphosa. — Sapa



# Mine recruiting in Mozambique halted

208 N/M 15/10/86 209  
209

JOHANNESBURG—The Chamber of Mines says all recruitment offices in Mozambique have been instructed to stop recruiting workers for the South African mines.

However, some Mozambican mineworkers recruited and signed on before the ban on new Mozambican contract workers announced by the Government are still coming to South Africa.

A chamber spokesman was asked to comment on reports that, in spite of the ban, 1 400 Mozambican miners are due in South Africa soon.

'All recruitment offices of The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) have been instructed to stop recruiting in Mozambique. People who were recruited prior to the embargo have filtered through to the border post and some have been let through into South Africa,' the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers has warned that it will fight to ensure that all Mozambicans recruited before the ban will be allowed to fulfil their contracts.

The general secretary of the NUM, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of possible 'massive claims should they be denied employment.'

'The workers have expectations of getting employment on the mines and, for all intents and purposes, their contracts have been concluded. We will advise workers to make claims amounting to what they would earn for the duration of their contracts,' said Mr Ramaphosa — (Sapa)

NASREC, Johannesburg  
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TUESDAY

Mozambicans wait in wings

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# Mines in bid to lift labour ban

HAMISH McINDOE

SEVEN-HUNDRED miners were waiting in transit camps in Mozambique as the Chamber of Mines met government yesterday in a bid to have SA's ban on labour recruitment there lifted

But Manpower Minister Piet du Plessis issued a flat "no comment" on the outcome of the talks, which came one day after the last batch of 1 000 Mozambican recruits arrived in depots on the Reef

Officials from the departments of Foreign and Home Affairs were also at the meeting, chaired by Du Plessis

Richard Japp, manager of the chamber's recruiting office in Maputo, said the 700 miners would be sent to SA next Tuesday if Pretoria lifted its recruitment ban

SA's move comes after six SADF soldiers sustained injuries in a landmine blast near the Mozambican bor-

der last week and Defence Minister Magnus Malan warned that retaliatory raids would be launched if the ANC were not stopped. Workers are also to be repatriated once their contracts have expired

Official figures show that 60 000 Mozambicans are employed on SA mines, with the number of illegal workers from the territory estimated at 230 000

The tense situation in northern Mozambique appears to have scarcely touched life in Maputo, despite reports of a heavy troop build-up in the capital

"Frankly, there is no nervousness at all. It's as quiet as ever," a Lonrho employee in Maputo said yesterday

This was echoed by other residents, who had seen no marshalling of government security forces in the city.

## Kaunda, Mugabe discuss blockade of SA

HARARE — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe met at the border town of Victoria Falls yesterday for talks on regional issues.

A proposed economic blockade of

SA and the civil war in Mozambique were discussed

The black leaders were meeting four days after joining the rulers of Angola, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique in accusing SA of planning to mount a war in the region. — Sapa-AP.

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## E Tvl farmers get assurance

GERALD REILLY

EASTERN Transvaal farms would be cleared of Mozambican workers by this time next year unless new agreements were negotiated, Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe said yesterday.

Of the estimated 230 000 Mozambican workers in SA, 17 000 were on Eastern Transvaal farms, he said.

The aim was to repatriate them with the greatest possible speed — the "illegals" as soon as they were found, and those on contract as soon as their contracts ran out.

Farmers in the area, Van der Merwe said, were aware of the security risk posed by Mozambique and were ready to go along with any plans to counter it, including intensified border controls.

He had spoken to a representative group of Eastern Transvaal farmers in Nelspruit earlier this week, and it had been agreed that there would be no further recruiting of Mozambican blacks from October 10. Those currently employed on farms would be permitted to stay until their contracts expired in 12 months time.

He said the replacement of Mozambican workers with SA blacks might cause short-term disruption, but he told the farmers they were under an obligation to help alleviate unemployment in SA.

Neighbouring territories, including Mozambique, were exporting their unemployment to SA, Van der Merwe said.

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# Oct 8 is <sup>(28)</sup> Mozambican <sup>16/10/76 SMR (209)</sup> cut-off date

## Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Home Affairs has emphasised that all Mozambican workers employed on the mines and farms before October 8 this year will only be allowed to complete their contracts.

No workers employed after this date will be allowed into the country.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday the Government had not granted any reprieve to the 17 000 workers employed on farms in the Eastern Transvaal.

The authorities remained committed to repatriating those workers, said the department.

## CONTRACTS

However, it has been agreed to allow farmers until November 30 to register Mozambicans in their employ. This applied only to people employed before October 8.

Once these workers had completed their contracts, they will have to return to Mozambique.

The Government had not backed down over the expulsion of the foreign workers, he added.

The same applied to the 65 000 Mozambicans employed on the South African mines.



# 700 Mozambicans wait for lifting of SA ban (209)

DA 16/10/86

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — Seven hundred Mozambican miners are waiting in transit camps in Mozambique as the Chamber of Mines met the government yesterday in an attempt to lift Pretoria's ban on the recruitment of labour from Mozambique

But the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, issued a flat no comment on the outcome of the talks, which come one day after the last batch of 1000 Mozambican recruits arrived in "depots" on the Reef

Officials from the departments of Foreign and Home Affairs also at-

tended the meeting, chaired by Mr Du Plessis

The manager of the chamber's recruitment office in Maputo, Mr Richard Japp, said the seven hundred miners would be sent to South Africa next Tuesday if Pretoria lifted its recruitment ban

This follows the injury of six SADF soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border early last week and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan's warning that retaliatory raids would be launched if the ANC were not stopped

Workers are also to be repatriated once their

contracts have expired

Official figures show that 60 000 Mozambicans are employed on South African mines, with the number of illegal workers from the territory estimated at 230 000. The tense situation in northern Mozambique appears to have scarcely touched life in Maputo, despite reports of a heavy troop build up in the capital

"Frankly, there is no nervousness at all. It's as quiet as ever," a Lonrho employee in Maputo said yesterday

This was echoed by other residents, who had seen no marshalling of government security forces in the city

MOZAMBIQUE-SA RELATIONS

# The ruins of Nkomati

FIN MAIL

209

17/10/86

Government's decision to halt recruitment of Mozambican workers in retaliation for Maputo's real or imagined tolerance of continued African National Congress (ANC) and SA Communist Party (SACP) activity on its soil amounts to abrogation of the Nkomati Accord

It also brings to an abrupt end the talks on renegotiating a labour agreement with Mozambique and, according to Natal University economist Alan Whiteside, contravenes the existing agreement which the Frelimo government inherited when Mozambique became independent in 1975

Government's move came in the wake of the landmine blast near the Mozambique border last Monday, in which six South African soldiers were injured. The incident was followed with a warning of unmistakable belligerence from Defence Minister Magnus Malan that there would be reprisals. They came with unexpected swiftness

In a joint communiqué issued last Wednesday, SA's ministers of Foreign Affairs, Manpower, Mineral and Energy Affairs and Home Affairs said a diplomatic note had been sent to Maputo announcing that no further labour recruitment from Mozambique would be permitted

The ministers said this was a result of the activities of the ANC and SACP "who are responsible for the continuing deterioration of the security situation on the common border with the RSA, and who, according to information ... are still operating from Mozambique."

This development coincided with reports of an intensified Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) offensive which drew an admission from Maputo that four towns — Zumbo and Mutarare in Tete province, Caia in Sofala, and Milange in Zambezia province — had been taken by the MNR. It was the first time Mozambique had acknowledged that control of certain areas had been lost. This indicates that Machel's ragged regime is *in extremis*

Some South African newspapers, which sometimes accurately reflect the way the SADF is thinking, intimate that the onslaught against Machel's government has become so effective that he may soon sue for peace — and be forced, his sword broken across his knee, to negotiate for a place in a coalition government of "conciliation"

This begs the question how Mozambique, fighting for its very life, can maintain its side of the Nkomati Accord and ensure that its territory, nearly as big as SA's, is not used to launch attacks against the Republic. Of course, that is not Pretoria's problem. Nor is there any evidence that Maputo has asked

Pretoria for forbearance, understanding, or even assistance to overcome its difficulties.

Leaders of the Frontline states — Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique — met in Maputo last weekend to discuss the crisis. At the conclusion of the summit the states accused SA of preparing for "war against the peoples of southern Africa" and that South African commando units had been infiltrated "to carry out acts of terrorism in Mozambique". The South African Defence Force responded to this saying it was "typical of what the defence force has come to expect from such conferences," adding that SA wants to live in peace with its neighbours but will not tolerate terrorist attacks from neighbouring states

According to Manpower director general Piet van der Merwe, some 70 000 Mozambicans are legally employed in SA. In addition, there may be nearly double that number of illegal workers. By far the majority of the legals — about 51 700 — are employed in the mining industry, with most others working in the agricultural sector in the eastern Transvaal

In terms of the labour embargo, these workers will be able to work out their contracts. On Monday, Van der Merwe had talks with eastern Transvaal farmers where it was decided that their Mozambican employees would be given the opportunity to apply for temporary work permits until November 30. The permits will be valid for a year

The black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has condemned the decision saying it is an "outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action". Said a NUM spokesman "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". The union, which has previously threatened to strike if government were to repatriate foreign workers, is meeting later this week to discuss how it will react

The Chamber of Mines said it "regretted" government's decision, but that it could "obviously not evaluate the security considerations on which the decision was based". The chamber said it "earnestly hopes negotiations between the South African and Mozambican governments will lead to an early return to normality. A long-standing relationship exists between the South African mining industry and the people of Mozambique and it is hoped that this relationship can soon be restored, to their mutual advan-

tage"

Errol Holmes, general manager of The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the chamber's recruitment arm, said about 1 100 workers who were contracted before the announcement of the embargo would be taking up employment in the mining industry and that a further 1 000 workers whose contracts have been approved would still be coming in.

According to Whiteside, who is an expert on migrant labour, the existing labour agreement between SA and Mozambique provides for up to 60 000 Mozambicans to be employed in the mining industry. Once this level is reached, the numbers can be reduced by not more than 2 000 workers a year. Government's decision clearly breaks this agreement

Says Whiteside: "It is hard to understand how SA can justify an action that is going to create further suffering and hardship in a neighbouring country at a time when that country was at least prepared to live with, if not like, SA." But a Manpower department spokesman made it plain that security considerations override all others in this case. He said: "It would seem to me that if you have a fire burning, you first put it out and then you worry about getting the eggs out of the kitchen"

The Mozambican news agency, AIM, has estimated that the decision to expel Mozambican mineworkers at the end of their contracts will lead to a loss of about \$50m a year in foreign exchange. This is about a third of Mozambique's foreign earnings. According to AIM, Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings totalled about \$180m last year. Of this, \$57,5m originated in SA, either as miners' remittances or as rail and port dues paid on South African traffic

AIM reports say the Maputo government has already drawn up measures to find work for returning miners. The programme involves the rehabilitation of certain industries, an increased supply of agricultural tools, guaranteed supplies of basic goods for returning migrants, and the supply of the necessary raw materials to keep essential consumer goods industries functioning. External financing will be needed if the programme is to be implemented, reports AIM. But even with this, it is highly improbable Mozambique will be able to provide employment for returning migrants

Prospects for a normalisation of the situation hinge on developments in the security sphere. "If the security matters can be cleared up and negotiations take place, that could alter the present situation," says Van der Merwe



# The last train from Maputo

## Mozambican labour and the mines

WHEN the weekly train bringing Mozambican workers to South Africa's goldfields failed to reach Johannesburg station last Wednesday afternoon, mine managers worried that Pistorius's ban on Mozambican labour, announced that afternoon, had come into effect already.

To their relief, the train had simply been delayed, and there would be no labour shortages in the weeks ahead.

Industry analysts calculating the costs of the South African government action saw that the loss of Mozambican labour would damage though not cripple the industry.

But the announcement came as a body blow to the Mozambican economy and left more than 100 000 Lesotho nationals feeling extremely nervous that similar action could be taken against them.

When the train arrived on Thursday there was no special ceremony to mark the end of an era — the last trainload of Mozambican miners, whose links with the goldmines are as old as the industry itself.

After all, it was Mozambican labour in the 1890s and the early twentieth century which laid the foundations of the South African mining industry, built Johannesburg and later bankrolled the decrepit Portuguese empire.

Unable to attract South African blacks to poorly paid jobs in what historian Alan Jeeves has described as the "dangerous, brutal and onerous working environment" of the mines, the Chamber of Mines recruited most of its labour from Mozambique in the first three decades of the gold mines.

Mozambique's peasant economy had been devastated by three centuries of Portuguese colonialism, which included the large-scale export of slaves and forced labour on the prazos, the large colonial estates.

Mozambicans were driven to seek wage remuneration to pay taxes and to afford the trade in fortified wine and spirits upon which whole communities, with the connivance of the Chamber's labour recruitment agents, had become dependant.

Through agreement between the Portuguese colonial authorities and the Chamber and South African authorities (in which the Portuguese received kickbacks, such as a certain guaranteed amount of traffic through Lorenzo Marques harbour), a system of tied labour emerged between Mozambique's three southern provinces and the goldmines.

On the eve of the Anglo Boer War, more than 60 000 Mozambicans were employed on the goldmines, about 60 percent of the total workforce. Its peak as a percentage was in 1904 when two-thirds of the black workers on the gold mines were from Mozambique.

Mozambican employment on the mines remained constantly high until Frelimo came to power in 1975, when there were 118 000 Mozambicans on the mines — a third of the total workforce and the largest single ethnic complement.

Fearful of the importation of socialist ideas on to the mines and wanting to weaken its new Marxist

Mozambican labour has long been the mainstay of the mining industry. When Frelimo came to power in 1975, one in three miners was from Mozambique. Even today, several mining houses, notably JCI, Rand Mines and Anglovaal, have large complements of Mozambican miners. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and JEAN LEGER report on how last week's ban on Mozambican labour will hurt the mining industry.

neighbour economically, the South African government drastically cut down the recruitment of Mozambicans to the mines.

By 1977 the total number of Mozambicans on the gold mines had been reduced to its low point of 35 000.

As a further economic measure, in 1978 South Africa scrapped an agreement signed with Portugal in 1928 in which part of the miners' wages were paid to the Portuguese administration in gold at a fixed price.

By reselling this gold at free market prices, Portugal was assured of massive revenues which effectively propped up the crumbling 500 year-old empire in its last years.

By the 1980s, recruitment of Mozambican labour had picked up once more. This was given further impetus by the Nkomati Accord of 1984, clumping close to 60 000 by the time of last week's announcement.

To the mine owners Mozambican workers have several attractions — their experience in the industry means they often fill supervisory and skilled positions and their desperation for work means they are prepared to work on many of the hottest and most dangerous mines.

The mining industry has a glut in labour supply unprecedented in its history, but the thesis that all black mineworkers are unskilled has long been discredited and certain individual mines are likely to be hard-hit.

Though they only constitute 12 percent of the black labour force, the withdrawal of their labour is likely to have an effect on production disproportionate to their numbers.

And certain mining houses are likely to be harder hit than others. Those with the largest complement of Mozambican workers are Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI, 25 percent), Rand Mines (22 percent) and Anglovaal (20 percent).

Anglo American, which has a policy of phasing out Mozambican labour will be the least affected.

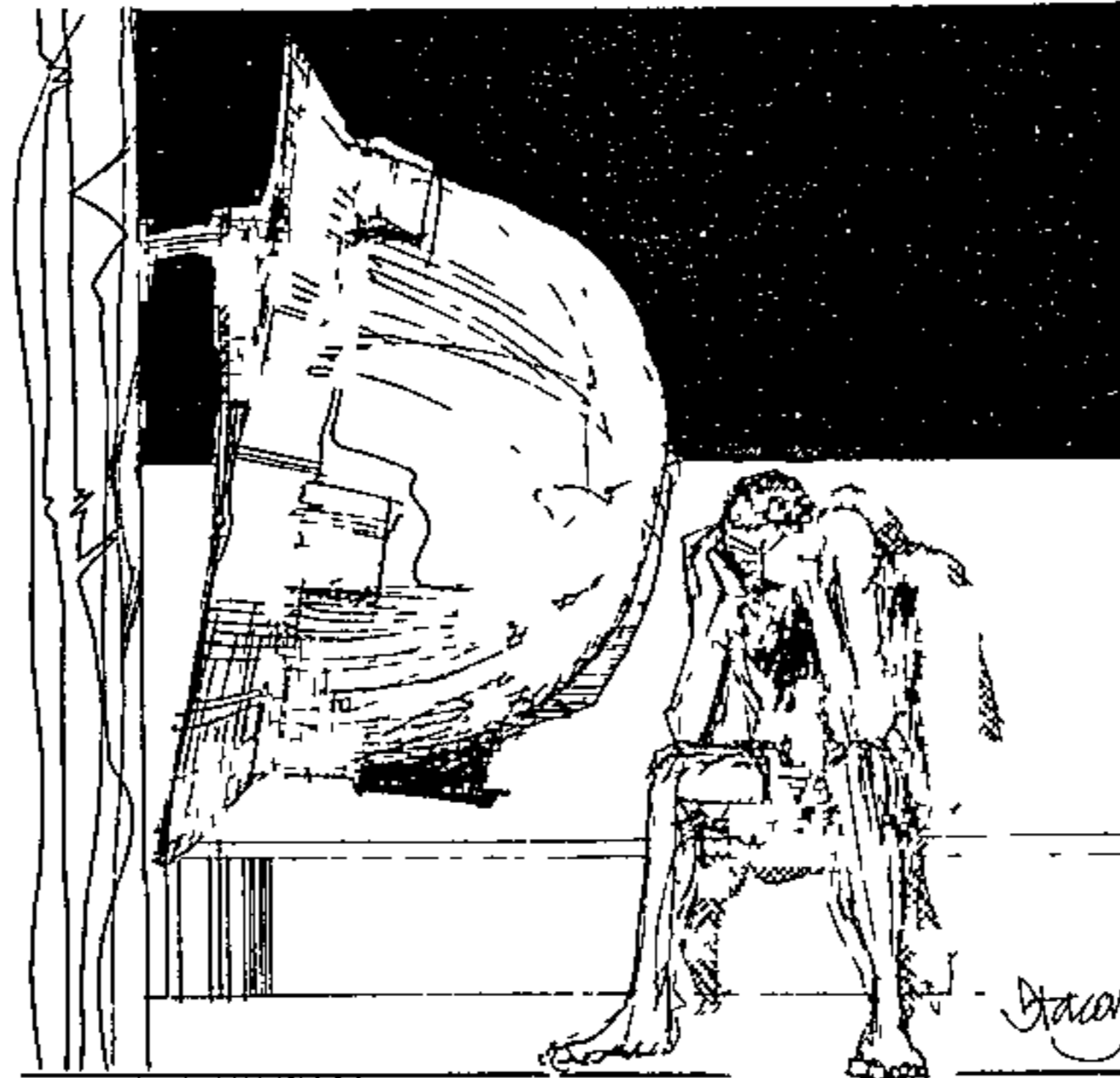
However, on its two most dangerous mines — Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand — Anglo still has a high proportion of Mozambicans.

A field study on Mozambican labour by Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University said of Western Deep Levels "Because it is a very deep mine it is extremely hot for underground working conditions and it is a highly unpopular mine."

An even more pertinent example of the attractions of Mozambican labour is East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM), the hottest, most dangerous and deepest mine in the Rand Mines group, which has a Mozambican complement of 43 percent — the highest in the industry.

According to the Maputo University study, during the seventies ERPM mine "went out of its way to make openings for Mozambicans and issued new Re-Employment Certificates, sometimes through the post, to ex-employees whose certificates had already expired."

In addition, Mozambican workers — whose insecurity about their jobs have made them extremely subservient to mine management — have strongly resisted unionisation and are known by management to be



At the time the NUM was particularly concerned with threats to repatriate Lesotho nationals who comprise a large and vocal portion of the union's membership and strength. However the stopping of recruitment of Mozambicans is likely to strengthen the position of Basotho workers in the immediate future.

Two weeks ago the Chamber stopped recruitment of Malawian novices because of the fear of importing Aids onto the mines. This has meant that two large traditional areas of labour supply have been

terminated in a short space of time. The primary effects of the move will be felt in Mozambique's three southern provinces — Maputo, Inhambane and Giza — where the population already faces famine as a result of drought and the ravages of the Renamo insurgents.

In a 1977 paper advocating the disengagement of Mozambican mineworkers from South African mines Ruth First and Rob Davies for the Institute of African Studies in Maputo argued that this would not be possible without massive rural development in these areas.

Mine wages have tended to outstrip agricultural produce in the three provinces by a factor of 10. "The system of labour export has been entrenched as a result of a long historical process of underdevelopment in southern Africa, and one which has left the supply sides structurally dependent on the South African labour market" they wrote.

In the last 10 years this process has, if anything worsened.

According to official sources in Maputo, quoted by the news agency Afn, the remittances of Mozambican mineworkers represented about a third of Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings last year.

For the miners and their families, the effects will be horrendous. A shantytown of men living only for the hope of a mine job has sprung up outside Teba mining recruitment offices at Ressano Garcia, close to the South African border.

Now that their hopes have been shattered, what will the fate of these men be?

And for the thousands of miners who have spent a lifetime of labour on South African mines, there remains one last train trip back to starvation before the Maputo Johannesburg labour trains stop running forever.

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# WORLDWIDE

Volume 2, Number 41 FRIDAY OCTOBER 17 to THURSDAY OCTOBER 23, 1986

THE PAPER FOR A CHANGING SOUTH AFRICA

# Mines face strike threat

By SEFAKO NYAKA

WAGE talks between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers deadlocked at mediation level yesterday, opening the way for a legal strike

In the past two years wage talks between the two parties have reached deadlock resulting in limited strike action, but this year's deadlock might lead to an all-out confrontation

According to sources close to the National Union of Mineworkers, their members are in an extremely militant mood and judging by the present political climate in the country — the State of Emergency, detentions, the closure of black schools — the forthcoming strike could involve other sectors in sympathy strikes

Hours after the negotiating team returned from the abortive mediation meeting, workers

SOME of the Mozambican mineworkers affected by last month's order to suspend recruitment have been reprieved

About 750 Mozambican mineworkers who were affected by last month's government order to suspend the recruitment of Mozambican workers will now be permitted to enter South Africa, as a result of negotiations between the Chamber of Mines and the government.

were preparing strike ballot papers

On Monday NUM will conduct ballots on all Chamber-affiliated gold and coal mines, a union representative said

This was announced yesterday by the president of the Chamber of Mines, Peter Gush, addressing a function at the East Rand Premier Mines in Boksburg.

No further details were available. Gush said Mozambicans had been a source of labour on the gold mines and Mozambique depended heavily on their income. It was a matter of great regret when relations between the mining industry and Mozambique were threatened.

A mediator was appointed after the Conciliation Board failed to resolve a dispute between the two parties over wages and working conditions

THE CHILDREN OF VIOLENCE  
Are township kids becoming a second 'Khmer Rouge'?

PAGE 14

SHOCK EQUINUS BARE-LEGS PIN-UP  
Horrrifying visage of man behind the tarnished halo

PAGE 26

17/10/86

NUM had declared disputes with 29 gold mines and 18 coal mines affiliated to the Chamber

Initially the union demanded a 30 percent increase across the board, against the Chamber's offer of between 15 and 20 percent

At a mediation meeting last Friday the union dropped its demand to 26 percent and the Chamber agreed to increase its offer by one percent

At yesterday's meeting the Chamber demanded that the union drop its "income security" demand and "it would consider increasing wages", a NUM representative said

Income security, according to the NUM representative, means that if a worker is transferred to a lower job category because of

TO PAGE 3



WEEKLY MAIL 17/10/85

# Mine strike ballot next week

injury, he should be paid his original wages for six months

NUM's other demands included job security, a shorter working fortnight, a paid holiday on May 1 and improvements to fringe benefits such as leave, vacation pay, death benefits and maternity leave.

The talks between the Chamber and the NUM hit a snag when they began in May. At the first meeting the Chamber set a number of preconditions to the talks, most of which were rejected by NUM

These included that NUM accept a schedule indicating the mines it represents, that talks for gold and coal mines be separated, if necessary, that outstanding matters of the 1985 wage negotiations not be allowed to affect this year's talks, that any settlement reached be regarded as full and final, that no cost-related changes in conditions of employment be implemented before July 1, and that NUM accepts various exemptions, sought by the Chamber, from the

●From PAGE

Basic Conditions of Employment Act

Last month a Chamber representative said "On July 1 the Chamber implemented the wage offers after an agreement with the union. However they later came back and told us that after consulting with their members they were now rejecting the Chamber's offer"

A new round of talks was started and several issues were resolved leaving wages and income security as the only unresolved issues

When the parties failed to reach an agreement on these issues, the matter was taken to the Conciliation Board

When the Conciliation Board failed, a mediator was then appointed

Confirming the deadlock of yesterday's negotiations, the Chamber's industrial relations advisor, Johan Liebenberg, said the Chamber regretted that its mediation attempts had foundered

"At the mediation sessions an additional three percent was offered

to surface gold mine employees and underground colliery employees

"An additional four percent was offered to underground gold mine employees, both effective from October 1, 1986"

Liebenberg confirmed that at the final stages of mediation only two issues remained

"On the question of wages both the Chamber and NUM indicated that they remain negotiable, but both parties were inflexible on the income security issue," he said

The Chamber had already offered to increase paid mine accident leave from 42 to 56 days per annum, cumulative to 112 days, and was not prepared to improve this offer further, Liebenberg added

He said NUM, on the other hand, was not prepared to negotiate further on wages if the Chamber's proposals did not include an improvement on the issue of income security offer

The Num said it would issue a statement later today

SOME 750 workers will be allowed to take up their jobs in SA as a result of the recent talks between the Chamber of Mines and government on the recruitment ban on workers from Mozambique

17/10/80  
Respite for 750 miners

209

But this seems to be the only concession granted after a week of talks.

The first official statement released by the chamber after the talks said the 750 Mozambican workers had been recruited at the time of the government ban but were not permitted to enter SA.

The chamber's President, E P Gush said "As a result of these negotiations, clarity on this issue has been obtained and some 750 mine workers who were affected will now be permitted to enter SA and take up their jobs."

Gush said the chamber had been discussing the situation with the SA government since last week.

Chamber spokesmen have not said whether they are expecting further concessions or whether talks will continue.

Gush also made the announcement at a function at East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd (ERPM) in Boksburg

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

He said "For the best part of the past 100 years Mozambique has been one of the most important sources of labour for SA's gold mines and wages earned on the gold mines have been the main source of foreign earning for Mozambique

"It is a matter of great regret therefore that this relationship between our mining industry and the people of Mozambique has been threatened because certain political organisations are exploiting a situation of considerable volatility and of considerable weakness in the Mozambican government's position on the one hand and the sustained pressure being encountered by the SA government on the other."

● To Page 2 →

Consumer Council was not at the determining factor

17/10/80  
Respite for 750 miners

209

He said all South Africans should be aware of the very great debt owed to the hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans who have worked on the mines and helped sustain the industry in difficult times.

Gush said Mozambicans had formed a large proportion of the ERPM workforce from its inception 93 years ago, as they did on other Witwatersrand gold

17/10/80 ← ● From Page 1  
mines, especially the Central Witwatersrand mines, many of which have long since closed.

"Today Mozambicans constitute about 43% of ERPM's workforce," he said. "I would also like all Mozambican mine workers in our industry to know that we appreciate them as people and as workers"



# 750 Mozambique mine recruits allowed into SA

17/10/86

209

STAR

By Sheryl Raine

About 750 Mozambican mine-workers affected by last week's Government order to suspend recruitment of workers in Mozambique will be allowed into South Africa to work, says the Chamber of Mines.

The announcement by president of the Chamber, Mr Peter Gush, at a function at ERPM in Boksburg, came after more than a week of talks between the Chamber and the Government.

Mr Gush said "For the best part of the past 100 years Mozambique has been one of the most important sources of labour for South Africa's gold mines.

"It is a matter of great regret therefore that this relationship between our mining industry and the people of Mozambique has been threatened

"The Chamber at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday raised the issue of people who had been recruited at the time of the Government's suspension but who had not been permitted to proceed to South Africa.

"Some 750 mineworkers who were affected will now be permitted to enter South Africa and take up their jobs," he said

believe all South Africans should be aware of the very great debt we owe to the hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans who helped sustain our industry in difficult times"

Mr Gush then pointed to the number of Mozambicans employed at ERPM

"If ERPM is distinguished for its age, it is also distinguished for its 93-year association with Mozambicans

"Since the very inception of this mine, Mozambicans have always formed a large proportion of its workforce Today they constitute about 43 percent of the workforce"

## RELATIONSHIP

Mr Gush added that the relationship with Mozambicans went back even further than the 100 years that gold mining had been taking place on a large scale in South Africa

"For a decade and a half before the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand, Mozambicans were among those who obtained work on the Kimberley diamond fields," Mr Gush said

"I would also like all Mozambican mine-workers in our industry to know that we appreciate them as people and as workers"

BOPHUTHATSWANA police have been accused of "total negligence" and causing "unnecessary bloodshed" when they fired on a Winterveld crowd on March 26 - killing 11 people

And the man who has made these accusations is Advocate Henne de Vos - who represents the Bop army in the inquiry into the shooting

De Vos told the inquiry on Tuesday - the last day of the hearing - that while the Bop army should be congratulated for its "commendable and good behaviour" on the day of the shooting, the police must be blamed for not having properly followed the rules and regulations set down for them

He said there had been "unnecessary bloodshed" because the then police commander, the late Colonel Andrew Molope, and a Major Mokubanye had not discussed with their juniors any plan of action against the crowd

De Vos said the police had "enough time" to do so but were "totally negligent"

And it was "uncertain whether or not Molope had given the police the instructions to shoot", he said

Though De Vos said the shooting was "lawful", he said the killings would not have taken place if the local authorities had addressed themselves to the people's problems

De Vos said

- Events at the Yuka grounds on March 26 could have had "serious links" with the reported police atrocities in the Odi region before the shooting

- Molope had incited people into attacking the police

- "By necessity a rifle could have been used to find that members of the R4 files - had defence force injured or

# SHOOTING

# YOUR MEN

# WERE

# NEGLIGENT

204  
358  
358

been used

He criticised the police's record-keeping of events on and after the incident

Another army representative, Advocate Jan Pistorius, told the inquiry that the army did not take part in any illegal acts on the day of the shooting.

He said only one soldier, Private Leshelo Meyer, was found to have shot three bullets in the air as he was attacked by a group of people

He said no other soldier fired a shot

"This commission should be a guided shotgun - find that members of the defence force injured or

killed no one on that day

There is no basis for any blame to be placed on them," Pistorius said

Pistorius said it was clear that the soldiers had left the scene immediately after the shooting

"It should be taken into account that the day after the incident, an internal board of inquiry was set up to scrutinise the army's conduct at the scene of the shooting and its findings were brought to the commission's attention

"If there was anything to cover up, such as a shot set up, gope - who will decide if or this commission could

not have received the report

"We have played our cards openly," Pistorius said

- The commission was appointed by homeland president Lucas Mangope to look into the circumstances and incidents that might have led to the shooting and the killing of the 11 people

It was also to investigate the extent and involvement of the security forces in the incident.

The findings and recommendations, Judge E Smith said, will be sent to Mangope - who will decide if action will be taken

"If there was anything to cover up, such as a shot set up, gope - who will decide if or this commission could



There was unnecessary bloodshed because police commander Andrew Molope (above) and Major Mokubanye had not told their juniors what action to take against the crowd - Bop Army Advocate De Vos



# Forced removals



Children playing in the doomed township Pictures VIV WALT and WENDY SCHWEGMANN, Reuter

# Foreigners dominate higher skill mine jobs

By JEAN LEGER AND PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

FOREIGN black workers dominate the higher skilled jobs in South African gold mines and their repatriation would be a devastating blow to gold production

An analysis of skills of foreign mineworkers by International Labour Office researcher Fion de Vletter, has found that 71 percent of workers in the most senior grades are from countries such as Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Botswana

Conversely, only 30 percent of the lowest unskilled jobs are held by foreigners says the report

The research is highly significant coming at the same time as threats by the government to repatriate foreign workers Mozambican workers are already having their employment terminated

De Vletter's research is based on computerised statistics obtained from Anglo American, the largest employer in the industry Anglo has a proportion of foreign to local workers — 40 to 60 — which matches the gold mining industry as a whole

Foreign black workers in South Africa are concentrated in the mining industry, comprising 83 percent of the total 350 000 legally employed in the country

However, on the mines the proportion of foreigners has declined dramatically over the last fifteen years — from over 80 percent of the total mine workforce to less than 40 percent

De Vletter notes that foreign workers still retain huge clout, dominating occupations which "though small in number are crucial to the operation of the mines"

He warns, however, that this position of leverage is likely to deteriorate quickly in the near future

He says the data suggests that through rapid attrition of more experienced foreign workers and low novice intake, a sharp decrease in the percentage of foreigners is likely over the next five years

Other new findings which the report reveals are that new labour supply areas are supplanting more traditional areas within South Africa itself

Transkei and Ciskei — once the mainstays of labour supply inside South Africa — are declining in relation to newer labour supply areas such as KwaZulu, Bophutatswana and the Orange Free State

This would indicate that the massive changes to the political economy which has characterised other labour supply areas in the past are now taking hold in these areas

Data reveals that foreign miners are less educated than South Africans and that one quarter do not have any formal education at all

An interesting fact to emerge from the report is that despite special government dispensation allowing the mines to house three percent of their black employees in family accommodation, only 1,5 percent are in married quarters

# Township too close for comfort

Why not here? We are here because the whites are killing themselves" said Modimoeng "But two or three years ago, the township was not well organised Now, with the removal issue, the community is solid"

In conversation, Oukasi's residents frequently interject with sneering comments about the government's stated reform programme "They talk of reform," said Modimoeng, bitterly "They are just trying to keep apartheid alive"

And so Oukasi has found new forms of expression for its militancy Throughout the overcrowded township, vacant lots have been turned into makeshift "people's parks" The painted junk which serves as poor

people's sculpture often displays messages, like "We don't move" and "When you're tired of Oukasi, you're tired of life" And T-shirts with slogans supporting trade unions or the United Democratic Front are an increasingly common sight

Under the government's 38-year tenure, nearly four million blacks have been forcibly resettled In Brits, it is clear this could be one of the most violent removal battles yet fought

Standing outside his house, looking at the skeleton of what was once a grocery store, Sello Ramakobye, Brits' National Auto and Allied Workers Union representative, shook his head

"We are adamant," he said "We will stay, with or without shops"

# State of Emergency, but the hedges remain

were 50 nails to homes'. JO-ANN on Despatch, a to the ground

the government's forced removals the authorities claim moved willingly families asked the allowed to move to they would be in Uitenhage," a the Kwanobuhle

residents in the built on a muddy deny this at night with they had guns with us if we didn't move down our homes," mother of two told a on who visited the

site last week. "All we got were 50 nails to reassemble our homes"

A representative of the Sash delegation said the group had split up and interviewed residents separately All told the same story And all said they would return to their old township if given the choice

Residents interviewed said their children had to continue attending school at Despatch, but many had dropped out as it cost R1,20 to travel to and from the school by bus It took children more than an hour and a half to walk the distance

According to the Sash, residents complained that the tin toilets in Kwanobuhle were emptied only irregularly, forcing residents to empty the contents into the bush

Water trucks filled the black water troughs with drinking water every few days, residents said But the

troughs were uncovered and the water became dirty There was no water available in which to bathe or wash clothing

Although some residents have rebuilt their shacks, most are still living in tents supplied by the Kwanobuhle Town Council, the Sash representative said When it rained, water poured down the slope into the tents, soaking everywhere

Today, a school and about four houses are the only buildings left standing in Despatch's old township When the Sash group visited the area a hog was snuffling through the garbage and three women were scavenging what they could from the remains.

According to the Sash, residents in the remaining houses said they had shown the police certificates proving their employers were helping them to build their own houses They were told they, too, would have to leave

Employers get warning of stiff penalties

# Crackdown on illegal workers

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Home Affairs has sent out more than 190 000 letters to employers warning that severe penalties await those who employ illegal aliens, according to spokesmen.

The Aliens Act provides for fines of up to R5 000 or two years' jail for first offences in some cases

The letter also tells employers that, in terms of the Aliens Act, an immigration officer may ask any employer for information about foreigners working for him

It says a person who is not a South African citizen may be arrested without warrant if he cannot produce proof that he is entitled to be in the country

The letter, signed by the department's director-general, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, is part of a government crackdown on people entering the country

illegally.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has estimated that 1,3 million people are now working illegally in South Africa.

Many of those entering the country without the proper papers are Mozambicans and the Department of Home Affairs says there are now about 225 000 of these people illegally in the country

Earlier this week, police confirmed that 20 Mozambicans had been arrested on the East Rand, allegedly for being in the country without permission

The letter says its purpose "is to inform employers of the requirements of the Aliens Act and to assist them in determining whether their foreign employees are legally permitted to sojourn in the Republic and are legally employed"

It points out that workers from the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei, who live permanently in these countries, are aliens in South Africa, but have been exempted from the

restrictive provisions of the Aliens Act

However, to be employed in South Africa, they need a TBVC passport, travel or identity document endorsed with permission, as well as a written employment contract or a so-called "call in card" (an abridged service contract attested to or issued by the labour authorities in the TBVC country concerned)

Other workers from any foreign country must hold passports or travel documents from the countries where they are citizens as well as work permits



## African 'illegals' repatriated

# Crackdown on 22 000 foreigners

ABOUT 22 000 illegal workers have been repatriated from SA to Frontline states since January.

And a crackdown has begun on the 1,3-million illegals believed still to be in the country.

Home Affairs Director-General Gerrie Van Zyl said yesterday the majority of those repatriated were sent back to Mozambique (13 000). An average of 1 800 workers a month had been repatriated to that country over the past few years.

The others were returned to Botswana (5 000), Zimbabwe (2 000), Lesotho (1 500), Swaziland (400), Malawi (22), Tanzania (3) and Zambia (1).

There would be no enforcement of the Aliens Act as it applied to citizens of independent homelands (the TBVC states) until negotiations on dual citizenship had been concluded.

A search has begun for the 1,3-million illegals the Ministry of Manpower estimates are still in SA. This includes an estimated 65 000 Mozambican mineworkers who are to be phased out if the political and economic situation remains unchanged.

But, said Van Zyl, the department was not "cracking down" on the granting of residence and employment rights in SA. In fact, earlier this year the racial provi-

DIANNA GAMES

sion in the Act had been withdrawn, allowing people of any race to apply on an equal basis

"But of course in this economic climate one has to be more selective," he said

More than 190 000 employers were last month sent circulars from the department spelling out the Aliens Act's provisions, which now applies to foreign black workers since the abolition of influx control.

The circular, which has had a low-key response from employers, asked for full details of their foreign employees and reminded them that a contravention of the Act carried a R5 000 fine or two years' jail.

Meanwhile, 1,5-million applications had been received for new identity books, of which 175 000 had been issued. Van Zyl said another 750 000 were awaiting collection.

About 13,5-million ID documents — of which 7,5-million had been prepared before the rush of applications — could be prepared from existing pass-book re-

● To Page 2



## Crackdown on 22 000 Frontline 'illegals'

cords, with new information checked against the old and a photograph added.

The Department of Home Affairs had 20-million fingerprints on file dating back to 1956. The figure included fingerprints of several million TBVC citizens, many of whom are not eligible for SA citizenship in terms of the new provisions.

Old sets of fingerprints were destroyed

as applicants submitted fresh sets. He said applications and fingerprinting presently numbered 90 000 a month, including 160 000 white, Indian and coloured people.

Van Zyl said the police did not have access to the fingerprints except to match a set they had themselves

● From Page 1

Dispatch 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 1,3 million illegals believed to be remaining in the country

The director-general of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said yesterday the majority of the repatriated workers were sent back to Mozambique (13 000). An average of 1 800 workers a month had been repatriated there over the past few years

Botswana received 5 000 illegal workers, Zimbabwe 2 000, Leso-

DD 22 000  
3/17/86  
sent (207)  
home

tho 1 500, Swaziland 400, Malawi 22, Tanzania three and Zambia one.

There will be no enforcement of the Aliens Act as it applies to citizens of independent homelands, the TBVC states, until negotiations on dual citizenship have been concluded

A search has begun for the 1,3 million illegals the Ministry of Manpower estimates are still in South Africa. This includes an esti-

mate of 1 000 Mozambican mineworkers who are to be phased out if the political and economic situation remains unchanged

Meanwhile, out of 1,5 million applications received for new identity books, 175 000 books 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. The figure includes fingerprints of several million TBVC citizens, many of whom are not eligible for South African citizenship in terms of the new provisions



# Bosses act on 4 000 illegals

DIANNA GAMES

*Bus Day 31/10/80*

MORE than 4 000 illegal workers employed by Transvaal Lowveld farmers — part of an estimated workforce of 17 000 Mozambicans working in the area — have been registered by the Department of Home Affairs since July.

Farmers have until November 30 to register their workers, most of whom are Mozambican refugees

Although the response generally has been slow, 2 000 workers were registered during last week alone, the Department of Home Affairs has said

The Department is to look at the merits of each case in deciding how to deal with those it finds are in SA illegally

Its drive is countrywide and it is also sending inspectors to work premises.

Department Director-General Gerrie van Zyl said considerations to be taken into account included the length of time a person had lived in SA illegally and whether they had married a South African in that time.

He said the crackdown on illegals was not aimed at any particular race group and included whites.

The tracing of illegals through their workplace had been in operation for 18 months and had been found to be the most effective means.

Van Zyl said the 1,3m illegals which it was estimated still lived in SA did not include the 65 000 Mozambican miners mentioned in Business Day yesterday, as they had valid contracts.

The decision to phase out those workers was not based on the question of illegality, he said.

Citizens of TBVC countries did not require work permits to work in SA.

# Worrall: ANC film was distorted



DR WORRALL

Dispatch Bureau

LONDON — The South African Ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worrall, yesterday accused Britain's Independent Television (ITV) network of showing a "grossly distorted" and "flagrantly inaccurate" documentary this week on the banned African National Congress

Dr Worrall warned that the film had placed future reportage on South Africa by ITV companies in jeopardy

He said the ANC's commitment to "make South Africa ungovernable" through violence, murder and "necklacing" received "very little emphasis"

In a formal written protest to Lord Thomson, head of the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), Dr Worrall protested "in the strongest possible terms" that the 60-minute film failed to acknowledge the ANC's links with communism and its commitment to terrorism

Dr Worrall questioned why the documentary made no reference to Mrs Winnie Mandela's pledge at Munsieville on April 15 this year, that "with our boxes of matches and our necklaces we shall liberate the country"

"This is not the empty rhetoric that the producers could conveniently ignore if they were honest in wanting to make an objective film on the evolution of the ANC, its nature and its present policies," said Dr Worrall

"ANC terrorism has not only been indiscriminate, but it is also responsible for the brutal assassination of over 600 black people through 'necklacing' Most of those killed have been moderates persecuted by radical ANC supporters under the arbitrary charge of 'collaboration' with the South African Government"

Dr Worrall protested that the film had created "a gross distortion of an organisation which, in the words of the British Prime Minister, 'is dedicated to the violent overthrow of a country with which Britain has full diplomatic relations'"

The ambassador said ITV had "done a disservice to democracy and the vast majority of law-abiding South Africans who oppose violence"

He said the decision to screen the documentary, titled *Spear of the Nation*, reflected on the credibility of the IBA, which is the controlling body of the 16 ITV companies in Britain

Dr Worrall said their future reportage of South African affairs had been "placed in jeopardy"

He emphasised that the term "pure propaganda" was taken from a Fleet Street critic's impression of the ITV film, screened on Monday by Thames Television

# Illegal whites also sought

20/10/86  
3/10/86

PRETORIA — There were many illegal white workers in South Africa and the government's search for an estimated 1.3 million people in the country illegally was not an operation against black workers, the Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said yesterday

"I want to emphasise this is not an action against illegal black workers specifically there are many, many illegal whites in South Africa too and we are also looking for them," he said

Responding to media reports of a "crack-down" on illegals in the country showing results, he confirmed about 22 000 illegal workers had been repatriated from South Africa to frontline states from the beginning of the year to the end of August

The majority of these, 13 000, were sent back to Mozambique, while 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

Mr Van Zyl also said citizens of the TBVC independent states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) were excluded from the provisions of the Aliens Act since legislation was passed earlier this year — Sapa

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31/10/86



## Register Mozambican workers, farmers urged

President of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Nico Kotze, has made an urgent appeal to Lowveld farmers to register Mozambican citizens in their employ without delay.

According to a statement from the Agricultural Union, workers who have not been registered by November 30 will be considered illegal immigrants.

Only 6 000 of a total of 17 000 Mozambican workers have been registered and the deadline will not be extended.

More details on registration procedures and venues are available from Mrs Rika Human of the Southern Lowveld Farmers' Union at Nelspruit 22680.

# Mozambican miners take up jobs

About 750 Mozambican workers have taken up jobs on South African mines despite a Government ban on Mozambican labour last month, the Chamber of Mines said yesterday

A chamber spokesman said the workers had been recruited before the ban was announced, but had not yet left Mozambique at the time

They had been allowed to take up their jobs following talks between the authorities and the chamber

Discussions were continuing between the chamber and the Government on the position of Mozambican mine-workers following last month's ban, said the spokesman

The spokesman expressed optimism that it might be possible to arrange for permission for long-serving or highly skilled Mozambicans to return to the mines to prevent prejudice to the mines and the workers concerned



# MIGRANT LABOUR - OTHER AREAS / COUNTRIES

~~1987 - 1993~~

1987 — 1993

Anthropometry is not difficult. But it is not as easy as it may at first appear, to keep the quality of the measurements high from the beginning to the end of the survey. Anthropometry is of great importance in an LSMS survey, as the prevalence of malnutrition is a comprehensive indicator of the standards of living in a developing country. The fact that the measurements of weight and height are among the very few hard observational data in a survey full of interview data makes them of special interest.

Measurement errors will decrease the sensitivity and specificity of the nutritional indicators and by consequence lead to a big decrease in the PPV of the indicator. Trends in increase or decrease of malnutrition may not be detected because of this loss in PPV. If sensitivity and specificity do not add up to more than 100 percent, the trends observed will be a reverse to the real trends. The PIHS, 1991 Data Set has been used in this paper as an example. The analysis of the data made it clear that systematic errors in weight measurement and age calculation especially have severe implications for the prevalence estimate of malnutrition in an area. The size of the implications of errors in anthropometry or age estimation will vary for every country depending on the actual prevalence of malnutrition. The PPV of a nutritional indicator decreases when the true prevalence of malnutrition decreases in a country. Errors, which decrease the sensitivity and specificity of an indicator, have a bigger or smaller influence on the PPV depending on the actual prevalence rate of malnutrition in the population.

This paper dealt mainly with systematic errors. Random errors are important as well and they will always be there. Random errors derive their importance in anthropometry from several factors. The random error increases the variance, i.e. it makes the tails of the distribution 'fatter'. Malnutrition is a phenomenon of one tail, the lower one, and not from the center of the normal distribution. Furthermore a random error seldom comes alone. Although the single effect of a random error in weight measurement alone might be small, the effect of multiple random errors in weight, height and age can lead to a considerable increase in the prevalence estimate of malnutrition. In a multi-variate analysis, random errors will cause the weakening of possible correlations between malnutrition and other variables.

and one must keep in mind that an increase of the activities of a survey does not promote the quality of the data.

guessing, and I would therefore not try to guess at this point

**Attorney's Fidelity Guarantee Fund**

\*18 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether his Department recently held discussions with the officers of the Attorney's Fidelity Guarantee Fund, if so, when,
- (2) whether he intends introducing any legislation arising from such discussions during the current session of Parliament, if not, why not?

**†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)**

- (1) Yes, 4 November 1986
- (2) Yes, if time and circumstances so permit

**Staff establishment**

\*19 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order

What was the (a) actual and (b) authorised staff establishment of the secretariat of the State Security Council as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

The hon member is referred to the answer to Question No 2 on 23 June 1987

**Non-Whites at hostel**

\*20 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology †

- (1) Whether members of more than one population group are permitted to reside at a certain hostel, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so, (a) why, (b) (1)

members of which population groups are so permitted and (ii) from what date in each case (c) how many (i) Whites and (ii) non-Whites are residing at the hostel at present, (d) what is the name of the hostel and (e) to whom or what body does the hostel belong,

- (2) whether the decision to admit non-Whites to the hostel concerned was taken with the approval of his Department, if so, (a) by whom was the decision taken and (b) what bodies or persons were involved, if not, what are the relevant particulars,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY**

- (1) According to my information members of more than one population group were allowed, as an interim emergency measure, to reside at the particular hostel for a limited period
  - (a) Due to a shortage of suitable accommodation, as well as transport problems encountered by the five persons concerned. They are highly qualified and experienced. Two of the persons have obtained BSc degrees with the aid of ISCOR bursaries
  - (b) (i) Asiatics
    - (ii) The first person was allowed into the hostel on 2 February 1987 and the last person left on 31 March 1987
  - (c) (i) 570
    - (ii) None
  - (d) Huis Edelstaal, which is a hostel for apprentices
  - (e) The South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Ltd
- (2) (a) and (b) No Iscor made the arrangement on its own responsibility as an interim measure in view of the circumstances mentioned in (1) (a)
- (3) No

*23/6/87*  
*(Signature)*

**Witbank police station building**

\*21 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Law and Order †

- (1) Whether there is a shortage of space in the present police station building at Witbank,
- (2) whether it is the intention to erect a new police station building at Witbank, if not, why not, if so,
- (3) whether building plans for a new police station have been drawn up, if not, why not, if so, (a) when are the building operations expected (i) to commence and (ii) to be completed and (b) what is the estimated cost of the project?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes
- (3) No, but architects were already appointed to start with the planning thereof

(a) and (b) A building complex with accommodation for the uniform branch, criminal investigation department, security branch, riot unit and district garage as well as a mortuary and single quarters for members of the Force, at an estimated cost of R22,5 million is being planned and is expected to be completed towards the end of 1992

**Aids: mineworkers tested**

\*22 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development †

- (1) Whether workers from other African countries coming to work in South African mines are medically examined with a view to Aids, if so, (a) how many cases have been tested positively and (b) what action is taken in respect of such cases, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he contemplates applying a medical test for all such workers from other African countries, if not, why not, if so, (a) what test and (b) as from when?

**†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) Yes All recruits undergo physical examination
  - (a) 7 cases of clinical Aids have been diagnosed 940 persons were found to have positive blood tests for Aids
  - (b) Cases are handled like any infectious disease appropriately treated and hospitalised when indicated. This corresponds to international practice. Persons with positive blood tests are initially hospitalised, clinically examined (including immunological assessment), rigorously counselled on individual basis regarding the prevention of spread of the disease and followed up on a monthly basis. This holds for foreign as well as South African miners. As far as possible sexual contacts are traced and tested. The mines have launched an extensive educational campaign on Aids.

The Cabinet has requested the Chamber of Mines to repatriate all foreign miners with positive blood tests

- (2) No The responsibility for medical tests on mineworkers lies with the mines
  - (a) and (b) Fall away

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising from the hon Minister's reply, I should just like to ask him if he intends to consider submitting legislation in order to make it compulsory for that class of workers to whom the second part of the question refers—that is the workers who are already here—to undergo these tests as well

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, for the information of the hon member for Overvaal, I can mention that at this stage we have already examined 45 000 mineworkers and we are still attending to these examinations. What ought to put the hon member's mind at rest too, is the fact that mineworkers who

*229*  
*(Signature)*  
*23/6/87*



come from high risk areas, are tested before they come to work in South Africa.

**Reservation of Separate Amenities Act**

23 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, is to be repealed, if not, why not, if so when?

**The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, is part of the related legislation which is at present together with the Group Areas Act, under consideration by the President's Council

**Rehabilitation of vagrants**

\*24 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether any facilities are available for the rehabilitation of vagrants of each race group from the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is being taken in this regard, if so, (i) what facilities, (ii) (aa) where, (bb) when and (cc) by whom was each such facility provided and (iii) by whom are they financed,

(i)	(ii) (aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(iii)
1 Tswelopele	Soweto	Unknown	State and Private initiative	Private—State subsidised
2 KwaTema	Springs	"	"	"
3 Ithuseng	Thembisa	"	"	"
4 Siloe	Pietersburg	"	"	"
5 Ivycross	Kimberley	"	"	"
6 Lerato Winniefred Wiley	Bloemfontein	"	"	"
7 Ithuseng	Welkom	"	"	"
8 Katlahong	Germiston	1 9 86	"	"
9 Vosloorus	Boksburg	1 4 86	"	"
10 Mamelodie	Pretoria	1 7 86	"	"
11 Edmoleng	Alexandra	1 10 86	"	"

*Handwritten note:* 23/6/87

**Whites**  
Yes  
(a) and (b) Fall away

(i)	(ii) (aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(iii)
1 Alahia Christian Mission	Berea	Unknown	Private Apostolic Faith Mission	Private Apostolic Faith Mission
2 Bethany	Four Ways	"	"	"
3 Central Community Fellowship	Hillbrow	"	Religious groups	Private—receives state subsidy
4 Cordona	Betrans	"	"	"
5 Freda Hartley Centre	Bellevue	"	"	"
6 Genis	Betrans	"	"	"
7 Goodwill Centre	Krugsdorp	"	"	"
8 Jessie Mission	Troyville	"	"	"
9 Johanna Raath Centre	Berea Highlands	"	Private	Private
10 Margaret House	Glensk	"	Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie	Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie
11 The Lord's Place	Berea	"	Roman Catholic Church	Roman Catholic Church
12 Salvation Army Shelter	Johannesburg	"	Private Salvation Army	Private Salvation Army—state subsidy
13 Samarathan Inn	Johannesburg	"	Private Full Gospel Church	Private Full Gospel Church
14 The Shepherd's Flock	Belgravia	"	Private Full Gospel Church	Private Full Gospel Church
15 Superior Care Centre	Kensington	"	Private The Assembly of God	Private The Assembly of God
16 The Haven	Walkerville Malvern	"	"	"

**(2) Whites, Asians and Coloureds**

(a)	(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c)	(d)
None	(a), (b), (i), (ii), (iii), (c), (d) Fall away					
Blacks						
Yes						
(a)	(b) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c)	(d)	
Katlahong	Germiston	1 9 86	Private initiative	Private State subsidised	Unknown	
Vosloorus	Boksburg	1 4 86	"	"	"	

*Handwritten note:* 23/6/87

# Thanks - Uwusa

THE United Workers' Union of SA has commended Manpower Minister Piet du Plessis on his decision to allow about 30 000 Mozambican miners to stay in their jobs. *CPres 209 (139) 25/1/87*

"Though it remains our belief that the South African worker's interest should be paramount," an Uwusa statement said, "we would be unfair not to consider the interest of Mozambican workers who have entered the country legally and who have contributed to the SA economy over many years." *(219)*

A Uwusa delegation met Du Plessis and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to appeal for the rescinding of the decision to ban Mozambicans.



# Help for Basotho

THE Matlama a Thesele, hopes to end Russian gangsterism, commonly called "Borashia" the chairman of the new cultural body, Mr Morero Posholi, said yesterday.

The body for Sotho-speaking people also seeks to improve living and working conditions of all Basotho nationals working in South Africa.

Though the movement operates in South Africa, it is based in Lesotho.

Mr Posholi said the Matlama a Thesele was formed to unify and bring dignity to the Basotho people.

The movement's name means unity of the descendants of Thesele, an ancestor of King Moshoeshoe II.

Asked how the movement intends to end Russian gangsterism, the secretary and Chaplain, Rabbi Vuyisile



Mr MORERO Posholi, chairman.

Msitshana, said the problem was caused by the frustrations among the Basotho migrant workers who could not find work in South Africa.

The cultural body, he said, would help these workers find employment. They would then try to get migrant workers to join the movement. This, the rabbi believes would solve the problem

9/3/87 Sawofan (209)

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# 30 000 jobs saved for foreign miners

209  
16/11/87 WJM

**JOHANNESBURG**—The Chamber of Mines has negotiated a deal with the Government which will save the jobs of at least 30 000 of S A's more than 60 000 Mozambican miners whose employment was previously doomed by the blanket ban on Mozambican labour.

The deal also effectively saves the mining industry from having to face potentially crippling manpower problems that would have arisen had the ban on Mozambican labour been implemented unconditionally.

Details of the intensive negotiations which led to the deal are not available, but it is likely the Government was convinced that the economic and production costs of the ban — in terms of foreign exchange and taxes from gold sales — outweighed any political advantage.

Details of the deal are contained in a letter from the Manpower Department to the Chamber. The letter recently came into our Johannesburg correspondent's possession. It is dated December 3 and followed intensive negotiations between the two

## Recruitment

South Africa imposed the ban on October 8 following the injury of six soldiers in a landmine explosion on the Mozambican border. It barred the recruitment of new labour, while workers already employed could not have their contracts renewed upon completion.

In terms of the deal, the ban on the recruitment of 'novices' still remains. However, skilled and semi-skilled miners — those employed in job categories four to eight — are exempted from the ban. So are those in the unskilled categories with more than seven years' service on the mines.

Mines with more than 20% of Mozambicans in their unskilled complement are given three years to phase them out and application can be made for the retention of individuals on compassionate grounds 'in exceptional cases'.

According to the letter, approval for these arrangements was given by Manpower Minister Mr P T C du Plessis 'on recommendation of the Advisory Committee for Contract Workers'.

## Statistics

A far larger proportion of Mozambicans than any other group of black miners occupy skilled positions on the mines. And Natal University economist Alan Whiteside says Mozambicans tend to be career miners. He estimates that the majority will have had more than seven years' service — whatever their job category.

Only one of the big six mining houses — JCI — had responded by last night to requests for statistics on how many of the 51 000 Mozambican miners on Chamber mines will be affected by this arrangement. The Chamber, too, was unable to supply these figures.

On JCI mines, 2 584 of the 4 168 Mozambicans — 62% — are employed in the skilled job categories. Possibly the proportion is not quite that high throughout

## Mercury Correspondent

the industry because JCI has not recruited any Mozambicans in the past three years.

No JCI mines employ more than 20% of Mozambicans in their unskilled categories. The figure for unskilled miners with more than seven years' experience was unavailable.

Manpower Director General Mr Piet van der Merwe declined to comment on the letter, which was signed by him. He says, though that whether the arrangement will be extended to non-Chamber mines where at least an additional 10 000 Mozambicans are employed, 'depends on if they approach us and we can come to an arrangement'.

A chamber spokesman says the deal will 'considerably ease the problems of those mines that employ a large proportion of Mozambicans, and will also benefit long serving or highly skilled Mozambicans whose loyal and valued services might otherwise have been lost'.

The arrangement is aimed at the minimum disruption to the livelihoods of the individuals concerned as well as the mines that employ them.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mine workers called for the unconditional rescinding of the ban.

## Wall Street booming

**NEW YORK**—Wall Street share prices soared yesterday with the heaviest trading volume in history.

Volume was 254 million shares. The rise was helped by a boom in technology stocks and a modest drop in interest rates, financial analysts said — (Sapa Reuter).



pavilion erected for the purpose of the military parade held on 6 April 1987 at Three Anchor Bay, Cape Town.

- (2) whether tenders were invited for the construction of this pavilion, if not, (a) why not and (b) on what basis was the contract awarded, if so, what are the relevant particulars,
- (3) (a) what was the total cost to the State of this parade, (b) what specified items were included in this total and (c) in respect of which items were (i) private concerns and (ii) State-controlled bodies contracted?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

- (1) (a) R87 431,06
- (2) Yes, for part of the work comprising the construction of the structure without a roof or enclosure of the sides The contract was awarded to the lowest tender. The roofcovering, the enclosure of the sides and the platform on top of the scaffolding was erected by employees of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs
- (3) (a) R310 138,06
- (b) Construction of temporary pavilion
- Flypast
- Sailpast
- Rail, air and road transport
- Pay and Allowances
- Reception
- Hiring of chairs

Two thirds of the material purchased for the temporary pavilion, has been re-used on other projects of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs

The SA Defence Force expenditure has been absorbed by the SA Defence Force training budget

- (c) (i) Part of the air transport, construction of part of the temporary pavilion and hiring of chairs
- (ii) Rail transport

**Foreign workers**

30 / Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1986 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 HOME AFFAIRS**

- (1) (a) South African Black Workers including those from the National States

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	123 320	47 952	171 272
Mining and quarrying	114 802	1 511	116 313
Manufacturing	196 090	39 267	235 357
Electricity	46 677	3 405	50 082
Construction	147 951	3 652	151 603
Wholesale and retail	138 455	37 190	175 645
Transport	97 605	9 745	107 350
Financing and insurance	17 646	3 970	21 616
Domestic service	54 994	134 879	189 873
Other	117 464	28 569	146 033
Total	1 055 004	310 140	1 365 144

How and 10/6/87

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(b) Foreign workers including those from the four Independent States

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	79 887	15 080	94 967
Mining and quarrying	581 422	438	581 860
Manufacturing	85 645	18 546	104 191
Electricity	29 257	3 511	32 768
Construction	86 211	808	87 019
Wholesale and retail	51 108	15 534	66 642
Transport	40 434	9 337	49 771
Financing and insurance	8 715	4 057	12 772
Domestic service	33 070	103 144	136 214
Other	48 130	10 759	58 889
Total	1 043 879	181 214	1 225 093

(2) (a) Transkei

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	32 243	3 473	35 716
Mining and quarrying	164 723	17	164 740
Manufacturing	20 798	1 057	21 855
Electricity	13 000	660	13 660
Construction	33 728	138	33 866
Wholesale and retail	10 022	1 686	11 708
Transport	9 542	435	9 977
Financing and insurance	957	171	1 128
Domestic service	5 092	23 303	28 395
Other	16 496	1 293	17 789
Total	306 601	32 233	338 834

(2) (b) Bophuthatswana

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	24 101	7 483	31 584
Mining and quarrying	72 299	282	72 581
Manufacturing	39 151	10 188	49 339
Electricity	7 178	2 210	9 388
Construction	24 650	229	24 879
Wholesale and retail	22 599	10 305	32 904
Transport	18 127	7 803	25 930
Financing and insurance	3 902	3 333	7 235
Domestic service	13 259	56 802	70 061
Other	17 075	7 389	24 464
Total	242 341	106 024	348 365

(c) Ciskei

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	4 909	232	5 141
Mining and quarrying	21 947	8	21 955
Manufacturing	12 124	5 760	17 884
Electricity	2 428	387	2 815
Construction	13 073	53	13 126
Wholesale and retail	8 455	2 098	10 553
Transport	4 031	443	4 474
Financing and insurance	1 189	311	1 500
Domestic service	4 230	15 852	20 082
Other	5 463	1 381	6 844
Total	77 849	26 525	104 374

How and 10/6/87

(2) (d) Venda	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5 866	2 811	8 677
Mining and quarrying	5 012	91	5 103
Manufacturing	5 303	782	6 085
Electricity	3 755	77	3 832
Construction	6 013	179	6 192
Wholesale and retail	6 149	958	7 107
Transport	5 090	193	5 283
Financing and insurance	1 620	73	1 693
Domestic service	2 857	2 919	5 776
Other	5 415	232	5 647
Total	47 080	8 315	55 395

(3) (a) and (b) Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	2	—	2
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—
Manufacturing	1	—	1
Electricity	—	—	—
Construction	4	—	4
Wholesale and retail	1	1	2
Transport	1	—	1
Financing and insurance	—	—	—
Domestic service	3	2	5
Other	7	—	7
Total	19	3	22

Botswana	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 112	399	1 511
Mining and quarrying	21 686	—	21 686
Manufacturing	1 019	45	1 064
Electricity	581	10	591
Construction	660	1	661
Wholesale and retail	476	44	520
Transport	506	41	547
Financing and insurance	145	15	160
Domestic service	336	771	1 107
Other	344	53	397
Total	26 865	1 379	28 244

Lesotho	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 544	416	1 960
Mining and quarrying	116 142	5	116 147
Manufacturing	4 151	444	4 595
Electricity	1 877	125	2 002
Construction	6 337	203	6 540
Wholesale and retail	1 161	268	1 429
Transport	1 170	238	1 408
Financing and insurance	215	88	303

Domestic service	Male	Female	Total
Other	558	1 648	2 206
Total	1 342	261	1 603

Malawi	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	2 403	16	2 419
Mining and quarrying	23 489	18	23 507
Manufacturing	796	2	798
Electricity	174	—	174
Construction	373	—	373
Wholesale and retail	622	4	626
Transport	531	1	532
Financing and insurance	200	—	200
Domestic service	1 513	619	2 132
Other	648	2	650
Total	30 749	662	31 411

Mozambique	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5 932	3	5 935
Mining and quarrying	63 705	2	63 707
Manufacturing	593	2	595
Electricity	32	2	34
Construction	795	2	797
Wholesale and retail	439	4	443
Transport	335	2	337
Financing and insurance	93	—	93
Domestic service	827	20	847
Other	395	3	398
Total	73 146	40	73 186

Swaziland	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	910	222	1 132
Mining and quarrying	16 614	15	16 629
Manufacturing	1 081	261	1 342
Electricity	89	8	97
Construction	163	3	166
Wholesale and retail	380	88	468
Transport	333	43	376
Financing and insurance	63	16	79
Domestic service	466	898	1 364
Other	203	58	261
Total	20 302	1 612	21 914

Zambia	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	122	3	125
Mining and quarrying	1 743	—	1 743
Manufacturing	72	—	72
Electricity	4	—	4
Construction	38	—	38
Wholesale and retail	73	3	76



	Male	Female	Total
Transport	48	2	50
Financing and insurance	21	—	21
Domestic service	185	1	186
Other	104	2	106
Total	2 410	11	2 421

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	704	1	705
Mining and quarrying	114	—	114
Manufacturing	355	1	356
Electricity	52	3	55
Construction	234	—	234
Wholesale and retail	622	3	625
Transport	695	4	699
Financing and insurance	269	—	269
Domestic service	3 655	15	3 670
Other	573	4	577
Total	7 273	31	7 304
Unclassifiable foreigners	74 747	683	75 430

**Ibhayi/KwaNobuhle Town Councils**

43 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) (a) How many town councillors were there on the (i) Ibhayi Town Council and (ii) KwaNobuhle Town Council on 1 January 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) what was the total remuneration package of each councillor received from the State or State bodies as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether these town councillors or mayors receive any housing or transport benefits, if so, (a) what benefits and (b) by what Departments or State bodies are these benefits financed,
- (3) whether these town councillors are being protected by guards, if so, (a) what total amount had been spent on this service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) from what source is this service financed,
- (4) whether town councillors receive any loans to build houses, if so, (a) from whom and (b) at what rate of interest,
- (5) (a) in respect of each of these councils, (i) how many councillors were (aa) elected and (bb) appointed and (ii) on what date was each councillor elected and (b) what number of councillors forms a quorum?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

- (1) (a) (i) *Ibhayi Town Council*  
1 January 1985—21 Councillors  
1 January 1986—12 Councillors  
1 January 1987—11 Councillors
- (ii) *KwaNobuhle Town Council*  
1 January 1985—16 Councillors  
1 January 1986—0 Councillors  
1 January 1987—0 Councillors

*Handwritten signature and date: 10/6/87*

	Remuneration package
(b) (i) <i>Ibhayi Town Council</i> Mayor Deputy Mayor Members of the Executive Committee Councillors	R1 400,00 per month to date R1 000,00 per month to date R800,00 per month to date R400,00 per month to date
(ii) <i>KwaNobuhle Town Council</i> Mayor and Chairman of the Executive Committee Deputy Mayor and Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee Members of the Executive Committee Councillors	Remuneration package R437,50 per month up to 28-2-85 R312,50 per month up to 28-2-85 R250,00 per month up to 28-2-85 R125,00 per month up to 28-2-85

Councillors allowances are funded from the Council's annual budget

- (2) (a) *Ibhayi Town Council*, None  
*KwaNobuhle Town Council*, None
- (b) Falls away
- (3) (1) *Ibhayi Town Council*  
(a) Councillors are protected by guards 30 Guards averaging R6 252 each per annum  
(b) Financed by Government subsidy
- (ii) *KwaNobuhle Town Council*  
(a) Councillors are protected by staff of the Council (Municipal Police) R70 606 86 per annum in total  
(b) Financed out of Council's annual budget
- (4) (1) *Ibhayi Town Council*  
(a) No loans are granted to Councillors for buying or building residences  
(b) Falls away
- (ii) *KwaNobuhle Town Council*  
(a) No loans are granted to Councillors for buying or building residences  
(b) Falls away
- (5) (a) (i) *Ibhayi Town Council*  
(aa) 10 now serving were elected on 1 December 1983  
(bb) 1 now serving was appointed by the Minister on 23 January 1986
- (b) 11 Councillors
- (a) (i) *KwaNobuhle Town Council*  
(aa) 16 Councillors were elected unopposed as Town Councillors on 30 November 1983  
(b) 9 Councillors  
(bb) None

54 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether a minimum education qualification is required for recruitment for the municipal police, if so, what is that qualification,
- (2) whether any municipal policemen attached to the (a) *Ibhayi Town Council* and (b) *KwaNobuhle Town Council* have education qualifications (i) lower than (aa) Std 4, (bb) Std 6, (cc) Std 8 and (dd) Std 10 and (ii) higher

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# Quest for reform

FM 13/3/87  
 209

Two dates stand out as turning points in South African economic history 1867, when diamonds were discovered at Kimberley, and 1886, when prospectors struck gold on the Witwatersrand

Besides being the catalysts for our economic, industrial and agricultural development, these events led to fundamental changes in the fabric of social life Ever hungry to expand, the mines in those days found it easier to obtain capital for development than to attract blacks for labour

An adequate supply of labour was achieved by several means In SA the government created special reserves for blacks and forced them to move Overcrowding and poverty soon meant that those who were able had to seek work in the white areas In the surrounding states, the colonial authorities introduced several different kinds of taxes SA was the one of the few places where foreign blacks could earn money to pay the imposts Thus started the system of migrant labour

Today migrant labour — from both within SA and outside its borders — is still very much a fact of life On June 30 last year, according to the latest statistics available from the Department of Home Affairs, there were some 378 000 foreign migrants from southern African states working in SA (see table) The major supplier of labour is Lesotho, followed by Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola SA has labour agreements with all these states barring the last three which do not permit active recruitment of their citizens

There were, in addition, some 707 800 migrants from the independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC states), and about 989 000 from the six non-independent homelands

The pattern of foreign migrant labour over the years reveals several trends First, and most importantly, the overall number of migrants has declined significantly In 1960, for example, there were 586 400 foreign migrants working in SA By 1985, the total had dropped to 297 000 The sexual composition of the foreign migrant labour force has also changed In 1960 women constituted 17,5% of the total number of migrants In 1985, this figure had dropped to 2,1% Employment by sector has also undergone changes The mining industry employed 58% of all foreign migrants in 1964 In 1985 this figure had risen to 79% (see table)

The sources of foreign migrant labour have also shifted considerably In 1974, with 137 676 of its nationals working on contract in SA, Malawi stood second only to Mozambique as the major supplier of labour By the following year the number of Malawians had plummeted to 39 308 This can be about as a result of Kamuzu Banda's government put-

**Migrant labour in SA is as old as our mining industry. Major employers agree with the NUM that change is necessary — but since not all migrants have SA citizenship, many structural defects in the system have to be sorted out first.**

ting the brakes on recruiting — ostensibly because of a South African plane crash, in which 74 Malawian migrant workers were killed Cuts in the numbers recruited from Mozambique and Zimbabwe had a lot to do with the coming of *uhuru* in those countries

Migrant labour is, of course, not unique to SA *Gastarbeider* are found in many foreign countries But as Natal University economist Alan Whiteside told a conference on "The Southern African Economy After Apartheid" at York University last year "What is unique about migration to SA is that it has such a long history, has become so institutionalised and controlled and has taken place on such a large scale The present system has been created by a combination of the apartheid policies and the pattern of capitalist development"

Whiteside also told the York conference

that the future of the migrant labour system "will reflect the changes that must occur to both capitalism and apartheid" Very true For although the system is bound to continue, there are clear signs that, in certain respects, changes are under way

Of primary importance, naturally, is government's attitude In the past this was brutally frank, as a government circular issued in 1967 vividly illustrates "It is government policy that Bantu are only temporarily resident in European areas for as long as they offer their labour there As soon as they become, for some reason or other, no longer fit for work, or superfluous in the labour market, they are expected to return to their country of origin"

The abolition of influx control on July 1 last year brought about some significant reforms The key one is that black South Africans, barring those designated as TBVC citizens, are now able to move around at will to seek work Although it is impossible at this stage to quantify the impact of this concession, it clearly has given a great many people more freedom

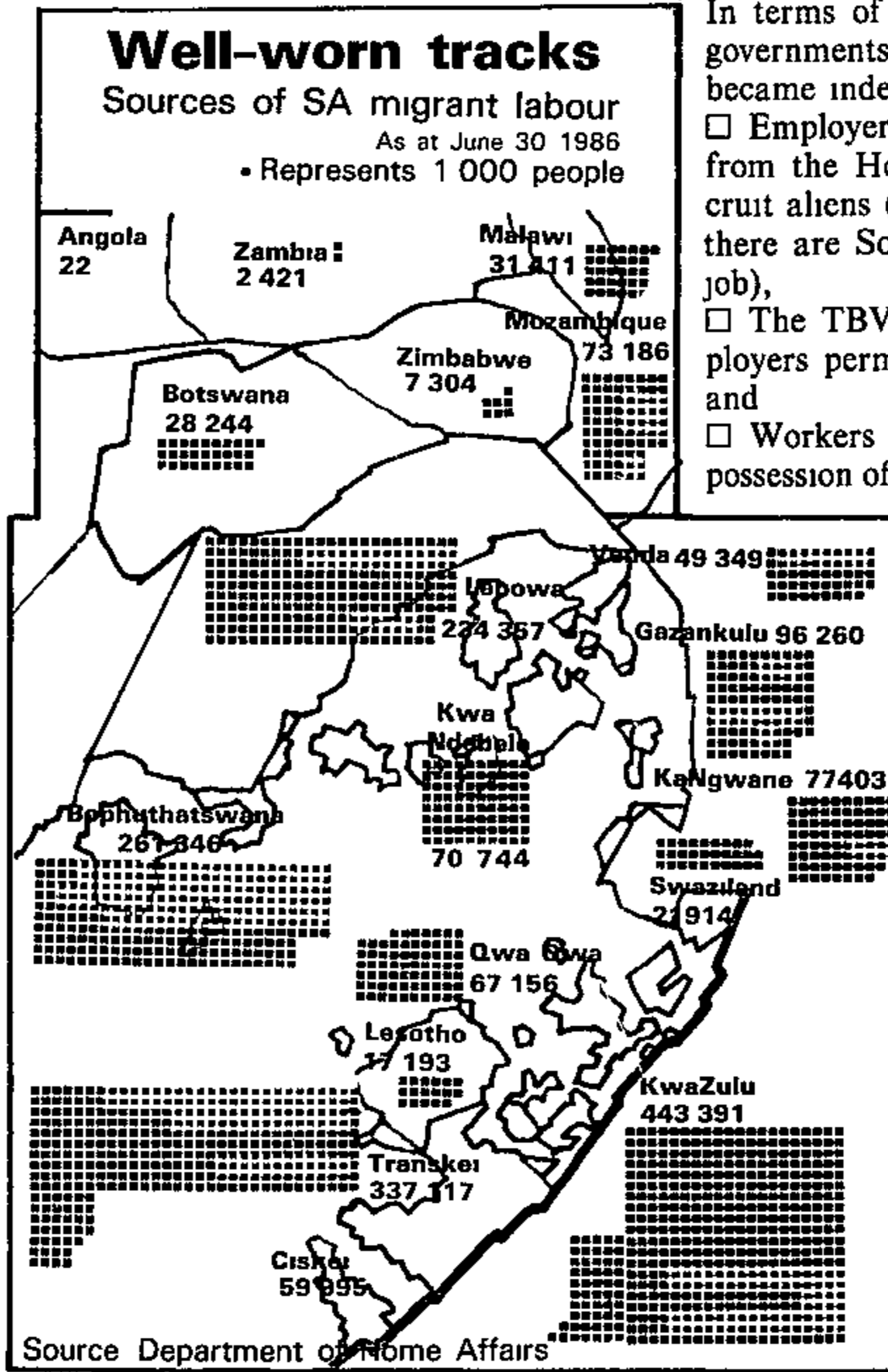
The position of TBVC citizens is less rosy They are classified as aliens, and for employment purposes are subject to much the same controls as those governing foreign migrants. In terms of labour agreements the TBVC governments struck with SA at the time they became independent, this means

- Employers have to obtain permission from the Home Affairs department to recruit aliens (the main factor being whether there are South Africans available for the job),
- The TBVC governments must give employers permission to recruit in their area, and
- Workers who are recruited must be in possession of a valid passport or travel document and a contract of employment attested to in the TBVC state

A preposterous situation for people who, after all, are South Africans

Then there are the foreign migrants It is well known that the income these workers generate in SA contributes significantly to the GNP of their countries Put plainly, economic factors outweigh many of our neighbours' repugnance for apartheid

Government has not been slow to exploit this factor for its own ends — especially in these days when security considerations override all others However, in some cases its actions have been





taken without due regard for the interests of employers

In October last year it decided to halt new recruitment of labour from Mozambique, those already in employment would not be allowed back on completion of their contracts. This was a response to a landmine explosion near the Mozambique border in which six South African soldiers were injured.

Government's action, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis explained at the time, had to be seen against the fact that the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party used Mozambique as a base from which to operate against the Republic. No country in the world, Du Plessis said, could allow virtually free access to its labour market, and, on the other hand, permit its security to be undermined by a country which benefited from job opportunities in SA.

The move wrecked talks that were taking place between SA and Mozambique, flowing from the Nkomati Accord, to amend their existing labour agreement which had been negotiated with the Portuguese colonial administration in 1966.

The declaration also shocked the mining industry, for Mozambicans are among its most skilled black workers. Just how much they are needed was reflected in government's subsequent about-face on the issue. In January it was reported that concessions had been made for certain categories of Mozambicans to continue working on the mines. New recruitment, however, remains a no-no.

Also affected by government's October declaration was the agricultural sector in the eastern Transvaal, which employs large numbers of Mozambicans. After representations from worried farmers, a reprieve was announced. Mozambicans were given until November 30 last year to apply for temporary work permits. According to Home Affairs, 12 871 permits were issued, valid until November 30 this year. The farmers must then employ other workers.

Notwithstanding these experiences, it is clear that for government the leverage it has over SA's neighbours as a consequence of the migrant labour system will remain a key factor in regional politics.

With unemployment in SA rising, the other important leg of government strategy on foreign migrants is to root out those who are working in SA illegally. Here we get into a real numbers game. Government estimates that there are 1,3m illegals. Whiteside reckons that at most there is half that.

Whatever the true figure, government is serious about its campaign. Last year, according to Home Affairs officials, 32 216 foreign illegals were deported to their countries of origin. Of these the vast majority — 19 801 — were Mozambicans. In 1985 Mozambicans constituted 17 532 of the 28 479 illegals who were deported. Many of those



Gencor's Du Plessis ... new housing philosophy

government calls illegals are refugees from Mozambique — not workers — who are picked up in the Kruger National Park. Presumably many also cross back into SA at the first opportunity.

The campaign against illegal aliens is, however, becoming more organised. On September 30 last year Home Affairs circulated a letter to 190 000 employers pointing out that it is an offence to employ illegal aliens. The letter describes in detail how employers can determine whether their workers are legally employed and asks them to advise the department about how many foreigners they employ.

Home Affairs plans to train 400 inspectors who will visit places of employment to check up on illegals. Appropriately, most of these people were formerly employed to administer the influx control regulations. Home Affairs officials, however, are adamant that illegals will not be picked up by the scruff of their necks and thrown out.

"Employers will be given the opportunity to apply for a work permit for these people. If they fit our criteria, they will be allowed to stay in SA," a senior official told the *FM*. He would not, however, say what the criteria are. But even if Home Affairs is unable to find the illegals, there is always the possibility that the police will pick them up.

So much for government. What of the

mining industry? As the major employer of foreign labour it shoulders much of the criticism levelled against the migrant labour system.

Nowhere has this been expressed more forcefully than in a resolution adopted two weeks ago at the congress of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

Condemning the migrant labour system as a "gross violation of human rights" which has destroyed the family life of black workers, NUM is demanding that employers should make a clear statement

of intent to dismantle the migrant labour system and the single-sex compounds for black miners within a "reasonable specified time". If employers fail to meet its demands by March 30, the union intends to declare a dispute as the first step towards a national strike.

At the time of writing the demands had not been formally served on the Chamber of Mines, and its industrial relations adviser, Johann Liebenberg, declined to respond to them saying it is not practice to negotiate in the media.

But Peter Gush, chairman of Anglo American's gold and uranium division, made some points in a statement he released last week. Gush said Anglo has become increasingly concerned about the detrimental effects of the migrant labour system and the system of hostel accommodation.

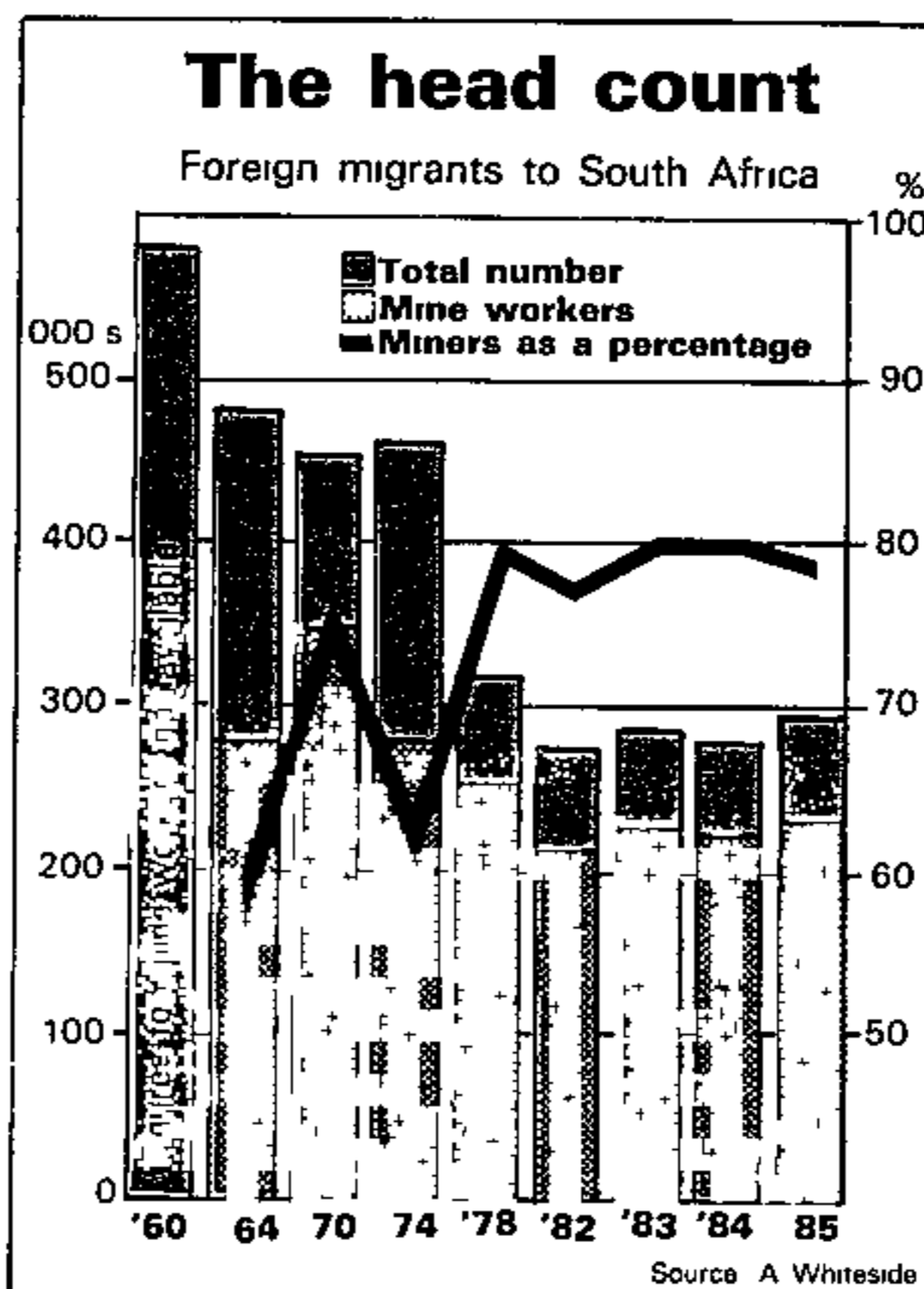
Anglo's ultimate objective, he said, is to give its employees, should they so choose, the opportunity of owning their own homes and living with their families in a normal society.

Naas Steenkamp, director human resources and public affairs at Gencor, responded this way. "Gencor is opposed to a system that makes it impossible for men to live with their families and is committed to providing family housing as extensively as possible. We would certainly want to involve the NUM in developing our approach. The NUM is clearly on record that this is a major grievance and grievances are best resolved through negotiation. We might not find it easy to agree in all respects, but that does not mean one should not talk."

Says Gencor's director of human resources (mining), Adriaan du Plessis. "Gencor is considering a new housing philosophy for employees. The intention is to house workers with their families as much as possible and less as persons living in single quarters."

But he stresses that hostels on the mines will not disappear completely. "A certain percentage of the workforce will be single, and initially some workers will be hesitant about moving their families into black townships." Gencor has had an ongoing programme of upgrading its hostels and is at present making alterations to decrease room densities. "The objective is to improve the quality of single quarters," says Du Plessis.

Spokesmen for Rand Mines and Gold Fields also expressed support for the idea of





more family accommodation

Clearly, the mining houses are open to the suggestion of housing their employees on a family basis. But many issues will have to be resolved first. Some of these relate to costs

Schemes will have to be developed to put home ownership in the reach of mineworkers. How these will work remains to be seen

Other factors are in the court of govern-

ment questions like making land available, proclaiming townships, and the Group Areas Act

Quite patently, this calls for more, and more determined, reform

### MONETARY TARGETING

# Still the flavour of the year?

*Handwritten:* P/M 13/2/87

A year after SA, following many other countries, set its first money supply growth target range it is tempting to suggest that the exercise proved meaningless, as M3 consistently fell way short of target

In the long run, growth in money supply must equal real growth plus the rate of inflation — what the London *Financial Times's* Samuel Brittan calls growth in money GDP, and has long urged the UK to adopt as a policy target.

The 16%-20% target aimed for 4% growth and a 12%-16% GDP deflator mix, but we got higher inflation and undershot growth

The economy, it is now revealed, grew by a real 2,4% between the fourth quarters of 1985 and 1986 (not quite 1% for calendar 1986), while the GDP deflator was 15,6% (year-on-year inflation in December, as measured by the CPI, was 18,1%, the deflator for calendar 1986 was 16,2%)

The reason reported money supply fell short, and didn't relate to growth and inflation, is an unprecedented increase in velocity of circulation (V) — the rate at which money changes hands

Computing V by money as a proportion of nominal GDP (GDP/M3) since 1980 (a fair year to start, as the beginning of the present market-orientated era), its change has ranged from a 6,4% decline to an increase of 4% quarterly or from a 9,9% fall to 8% growth on an annual basis

Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock notes that V increased 7,6% in the 12 months from the fourth quarter of 1985, because of disintermediation — replacing bank credit by other forms of credit extended directly by primary lenders to borrowers — and the flow of funds into the stock market

"This is a typical development when real interest rates are not high enough to attract deposits," he says "Taking V into account, M3 actually grew an average 18,4% in the fourth quarter of 1986 compared to 1985. This is well within the target range." Indeed, as the graph shows, if money supply is adjusted for V, it fell within the target range virtually throughout the year

In reducing the target range of M3 growth — broadest of the four aggregates — to

**The end of the first year of monetary targeting in SA coincides with major criticisms of, and changes to, the technique in the US and UK. But the Reserve Bank is pressing on.**

14%-18% between the fourth quarter of 1986 and that quarter of 1987, the Reserve Bank is hoping for 4% real growth over this period (3% for calendar 1987) and by implication a 12%-14% rise in prices as measured by the Bank's GDP deflator



**Governor De Kock**

The Bank — and the De Kock Commission, on whose recommendation targeting was introduced — argues that targeting helps control inflation, provides advance notice of the likely stance of monetary policy which assists people in planning and reaching decisions, and is a yardstick against which performance can be judged and policies altered if need be

The Commission and the authorities subsequently talked of a flexible and low-profile approach, emphasising they are "not recommending a rigid and overriding 'money rule' that implies leaving interest and

exchange rates completely free to find their own levels at all times." Monetary targeting is a means to an end, not an end in itself, once a target is accepted by government, it is a useful discipline

While some doubt the Bank's ability to hold money supply growth within its target range, hardline monetarists on the other hand question the degree of commitment to targets. What, they ask, is the use of targets if you are not serious about sticking to them?

"Rigid targets would probably be unattainable

But flexible targets are like Hamlet without the Prince, Chicago without the Loop, like monetarism without a predictable quantity of money," wrote veteran economist

Ludwig Lachmann in the *SA Journal of Economics* (SAJE) in March 1986.

Critics argue that money supply cannot effectively be controlled because it is influenced by many internal and external factors, not least demand for money and the gold price. In the same issue of the SAJE, American academic Basil Moore and Stellenbosch University's Ben Smit emphasise that the Commission "failed to appreciate that the stock of credit money is necessarily, and at the same time, both demand-determined and credit-driven"

Barclays' former economist Johan Cloete draws a similar distinction between transactions demand for money and demand for financial transactions

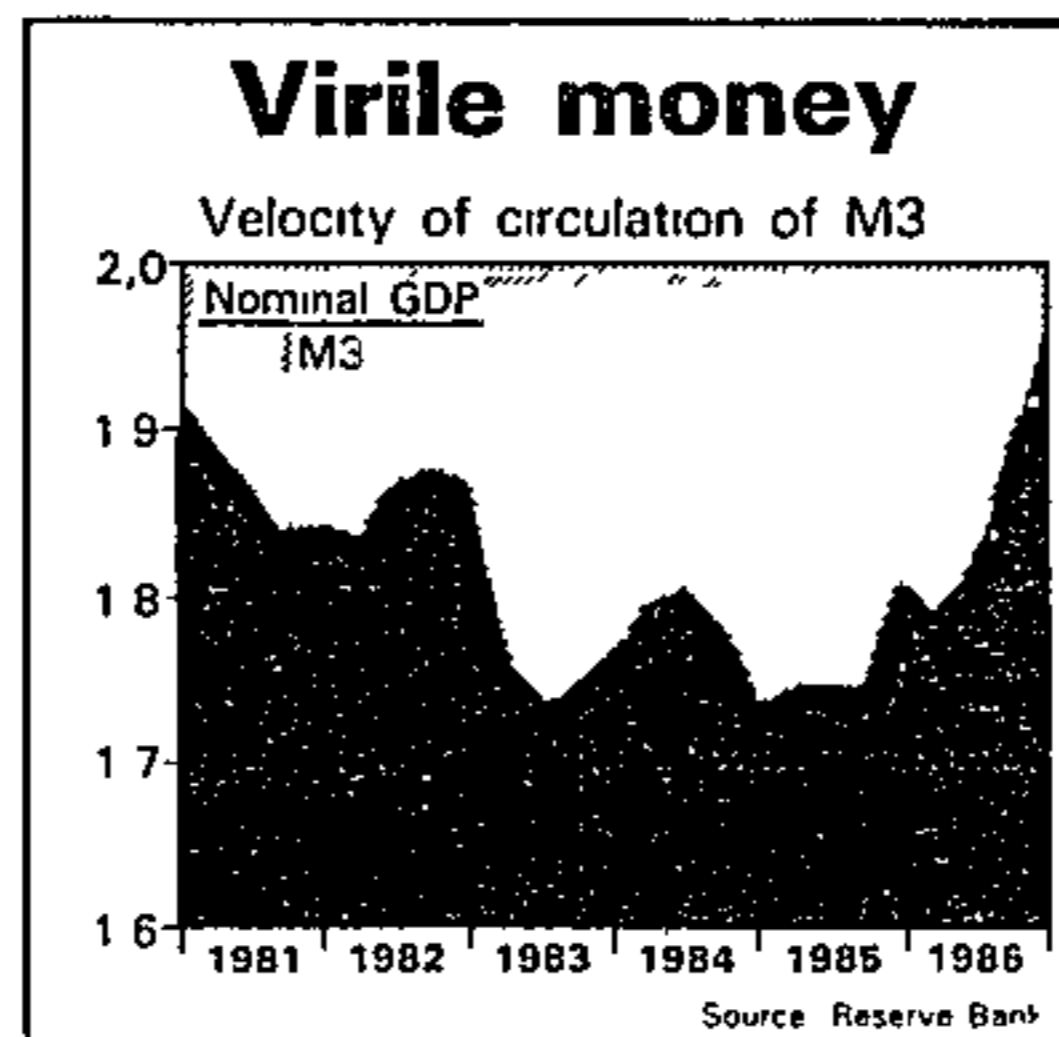
It may, of course, be that targeting will really only be tested when M3 shows signs of overshooting. Undershooting is unusual; but when there is overshooting, and government has to adopt a more restrictive policy (like pushing interest rates up) will it do so? De Kock argues that once money supply targets are agreed, government will find it easier to resist pressures to print money

Talk about V rekindles a fierce theoretical debate. Its volatility also raises the question of whether V too should be targeted — though this may simply not be possible in practice

The Commission and monetarists consider money supply growth as a strong influence on the price level. According to the Quantity Theory of Money, the supply of money (M) multiplied by V equals the price level (P) times the amount of final transactions (T):  $MV=PT$ .

Even die-hard monetarists concede that South African inflation is today of a cost-push nature, unusual in being largely driven by exchange-rate changes. But some — including the Bank — hold that this is only a temporary phenomenon whatever the causes of rising prices, in the long run they cannot be funded if the supply of money is held rigidly constant

Finally, there is debate about which of the Bank's four money definitions to target M1(A), M1, M2 or M3. The last is the broadest, comprising cash and virtually all deposits with banks, building societies and the Post Office (The Post





# 'The hungry for the dissatisfied on mines'

South

27/8-29/87  
209  
1/3

By SOUTH CORRESPONDENT

WHEN word flashed through the mountain villages surrounding Maseru last Thursday that TEBA (The Employment Bureau of Africa) was looking for recruits, Aaron Mokele knew it was his chance, possibly his last, to get back to the mines.

And he knew that the mines were his only real chance of ever earning a living, although he has completed Form Four in a country where most people do not get past Form Two.

Only one in ten of the men from Ha molipa, his home village of about 300 households 48km east of the Lesotho capital of Maseru, have found jobs in Lesotho. The rest work on the mines, used to work on the mines or are waiting to work on the mines.

## Flashed

So when word flashed through the villages, where even the old men no longer plow because it is too dry, Aaron went. Even though he has been a miner and has been on strike. And even though he knew that the call from Teba was for scabs, to work in the place of their brothers fired for striking, says Aaron, "not to get rich, but to stay alive."

"The cost of living has eaten into the the miners' pay. They needed the increase."

But TEBA, which recruits throughout Southern Africa for men to dig in South Africa's mines, wasn't looking for experienced miners as the rumours said but were taking anyone, processing them so fast, Aaron said later, that "50 or 100 men were examined by the doctor in 10 minutes."

The TEBA clerks worked until 10 pm on Thursday, started at eight the next morning, and went straight through to 11pm, processing 800 men in the bureau's Maseru office alone before the weekend.

Another 1200 were recruited at its other offices in Lesotho. Two thousand more in the Transkei, Kwazulu and South Africa's other black homelands.

Aaron was too far back in the queue, so he didn't get a job.

He went back to Ha molipa and was there the next day when his friends, Maratoanye Chabedi and Sotho Mashella, got off the bus from Maseru, having first taken the bus from "Western Holdings No 1" where they lost their jobs for striking.

## Heart sore

"It makes my heart sore that my brothers are going to the mines to take my job and get the money I was earning," says Chabedi.

"I told them there is no security there and a lot of intimidation. The mine security are moving around with guns and that they could be killed."

Chabedi got his chance to go to the mines only through the happy coincidence of his soccer skills and the weakness of the Western Holdings XI's defence.

He was 23 when the call came, and has spent just 19 months at Western Deep No 1.

Most of the young men from Ha molipa go there, or to Vaal Reefs No 6, both Anglo American mines and the first two singled out by the company for mass dismissal.

More than 4 000 strikers were sacked from the two shafts when Anglo, the dominant force in South Africa's mining industry and owners or controllers of more than 60 percent of the companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, said

that the two shafts were marginal workings.

But while Chabedi and Mashella were travelling home, say Aaron and other young men from Ha molipa, TEBA was recruiting men for Vaal Reefs number 6 and Western Holdings No 1. Clerks at the TEBA office agreed that this was true but Anglo American didn't.

"We're just housing the men at the hostels at the two shafts. They are not working there," said company spokesman James Duncan.

## Not reopening

"We are not contemplating reopening them at this stage."

Seth Schlego, one of the Lesotho officials of TEBA in Lesotho - a White South African runs it - disagreed.

"They were definitely recruiting for Vaal Reefs No 6 and Western Holdings No 1, he said.

Whatever the reality behind the sackings - and 45 000 more are looming as the strikes moves through its third week.

They sent Chabedi and Mashella home with literally nothing in their pockets but their busfare. With his wife and now 13 month old Fumane to feed, he cannot rely on his father.

"I must go back to the mines. He believes the miners will win. The shaft stewards told us we would win and go back to work. If they go back with the 30 percent the National Union of Mineworkers are demanding, he will earn between DLR199 and DLR231 a month, depending on his shifts."

Mashella too believes the miners will win and he will go back to the Northern Free State goldfields as an underground locomotive driver earning DLR228 a month, DLR 28 above the average.

Until then, they will get nothing. Strike funds are illegal in South Africa, so the union cannot pay them. Strike funds are legal in Lesotho, but there is no money.

## Backbone

The migrant miners themselves are the backbone of the economy, their earnings on the South African mines accounting for 52 percent of Lesotho's annual Gross National Product (GDP).

The 180 000 miners - who make up quarter of the entire South African mining workforce - represent about 60 percent of all employed people in Lesotho, a country which, by one estimate, has an unemployment rate of 78 percent.

Thus when the TEBA office in Maseru opened on Monday morning, its 800 vacancies long since filled, more than 5000 men were packed in the street outside.

In neighbouring Transkei, the biggest single supplier of labour on the mines, they call going to the mines "taking a join".

## Taken a join

"Until you've taken a join, you can't settle down and marry. People won't listen to you as an adult if you don't," explains a Transkei migrant.

Daniel Ramakhula, president of the Lesotho Union of Employees of Recruiting and Allied Agencies and a clerk in TEBA's Maseru office, said after a long, unhappy day of recruiting new workers for Western Holdings No 1. "We support NUM in its demands."

# Expelled miners allowed to stay

218 209 211  
WEEKLY MAIL 16/1/87

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

IN the face of strong pressure from the Chamber of Mines, Pretoria has backed down on its hard-line decision to terminate the employment of all Mozambican workers on SA gold mines

The Chamber and the Department of Manpower have arrived at an arrangement in which more than half the estimated 60 000 Mozambicans employed on the gold mines — the most skilled among them — will be able to renew their contracts

However, the ban on recruiting novices still remains and tens of thousands of Mozambicans in the less skilled grades on the mines will have to return once their contracts expire

A spokesman for the Chamber's recruiting arm, The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), said the new arrangement was only temporary and that he hoped for a return to normality soon

The decision to terminate the employment of Mozambicans was taken jointly on October 9 by the Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Manpower and Energy Affairs following the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine explosion close to the Mozambican border

The decision — which was taken without consultation with the mining industry — placed a ban on recruiting novices and forced all Mozambicans to return once their contracts expired

The ban was aimed at destabilising Mozambique's war-ravaged economy but at the same time threatened to harm production at a number of gold mines which were highly dependent on Mozambican labour

Details of the new arrangement, concluded at a highly confidential meeting in December where the Chamber set out its strong reservations to the move, only became available this week. A letter from Dr Piet van der Merwe, the Director-General of Manpower, to the Chamber sets out the terms, which include

● All workers in job categories four to eight will be allowed to renew their contracts. These are the most skilled categories and are dominated by

● To PAGE 2



Miners leaving their jobs at Beatrix gold mine this week. More than 3 000 workers — nearly half the black workforce — voluntarily quit the Gencor mine in the Orange Free State on Tuesday after a fight which left eight dead and 53

injured. The reasons behind subsequent resignation were eight brings to 118 the number the past year as a result of mi

THE CONTENTS OF THIS NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED IN TERMS OF THE EMERG



# 30 000 miners may be able to stay

● From PAGE 1

foreign workers.

● All workers in job categories one to three with service of longer than seven years will be able to renew their contracts.

● Mines where Mozambican workers comprise more than 20 percent of the workforce in grades one to three will be able to phase these workers out over three years

● There is to be no further recruitment of novices from Mozambique.

● Provision is to be made for special cases, such as paraplegics, to be retained on compassionate grounds.

Van der Merwe told the *Weekly Mail* yesterday that "certain arrangements" had been necessary for workers with long service and those in the advanced job categories. He could not give a figure for the number of workers who would be able to renew their contracts, saying this figure would vary from mine to mine.

A Teba representative said it was impossible to know how many workers were involved because the numbers of workers in each category were only known at the mines themselves

However, a recent analysis of skills

of foreign mineworkers on the gold mines by International Labour Office researcher Fion de Vletter found that 59 percent of foreign workers were in grades four to eight, and that 71 percent of workers in these grades were foreign.

De Vletter's research was based on figures at the largest of the six mining houses, Anglo American, where Mozambican labour is proportionately low, but reflects averages for the entire industry.

The new arrangement is likely to provide some relief to economically-straitened Mozambique, which will now have more time to develop the alternative employment and rural development schemes.

However, according to De Vletter, the attrition of more experienced foreign workers is very high and this will mean a sharp decrease in the percentage of foreigners generally over the next five years

A National Union of Mineworkers representative said yesterday the decision had come as no surprise.

"Had the government not rescinded this, the union would have gone ahead with the decision to table the matter at its forthcoming congress where a decision would definitely have been taken to take some action," he said.

The representative said the union was not satisfied with the phasing out of workers in grades 1-3 and said the union believed Mozambican migrants contributed to the national wealth of South Africa and ought to be permitted to stay.

## Government agrees to deal

# Reprieve for up to 30 000 Mozambicans

218  
209  
BUSDAY  
16/1/87

THE Chamber of Mines has negotiated a deal with government that will save the jobs of up to 30 000 of the more than 60 000 Mozambican miners whose employment was jeopardised by SA's blanket ban on their labour.

The deal effectively saves the mining industry from potentially crippling manpower problems that would have arisen had the ban on Mozambican labour been unconditionally implemented.

Details of the intensive negotiations that led to the deal are unavailable. But it is likely government was convinced that the economic and production costs of the ban — in terms of foreign exchange and taxes from gold sales — outweighed any political advantage.

The details of the deal are contained in a letter, marked "strictly confidential", from the Manpower Department to the chamber. The letter recently came into

ALAN FINE

*Business Day's* possession. It is dated December 3 and follows intensive negotiations between the two.

Government imposed the ban last October 8 after the injury of six soldiers in a landmine explosion on the Mozambican border. It barred the recruitment of new labour, while workers already employed could not have their contracts renewed upon completion.

In terms of the deal, the ban on the recruitment of "novices" remains. However, skilled and semi-skilled miners — those employed in job categories four to eight — are exempted from the ban. So are those in the unskilled categories with more than seven years' service on the mines.

Mines with more than 20% of Mozambicans in their unskilled complement are

● To Page 2 →

# Reprieve for Mozambicans

BUSDAY 16/1/87

given three years to phase them out, and applications can be made for the retention of individuals on compassionate grounds in exceptional cases.

The letter says approval for these arrangements was given by Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis "on recommendation of the Advisory Committee for Contract Workers"

Far more Mozambicans than any other group of black miners occupy skilled positions on mines. Natal University economist Alan Whiteside says Mozambicans tend to be career miners. He estimates the majority have had more than seven years' service — whatever their job category.

Only one of the big six mining houses — JCI — had responded by last night to requests for statistics on how many of the 51 000 Mozambicans on chamber mines would be affected by the arrangement. The chamber, too, was unable to supply figures by then.

On JCI mines, 2 584 of the 4 168 Mozambicans — 62% — are employed in the skilled job categories. The proportion is possibly not quite that high throughout the industry, because JCI has not recruited Mozambicans in the last three years.

No JCI mines employ more than 20% of Mozambicans in their unskilled cate-

gories. The figure for unskilled miners with more than seven years' experience is unavailable.

Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe has declined to comment on the letter — which was signed by him. He says, however, that whether the arrangement will be extended to non-chamber mines — where at least an additional 10 000 Mozambicans are employed — depends on "if they approach us and we can come to an arrangement".

A chamber spokesman says the deal will "considerably ease the problems of those mines that employ a large proportion of Mozambicans, and will also benefit long-serving or highly skilled Mozambicans whose loyal and valued services might otherwise have been lost".

The arrangement is aimed at "the minimum disruption to the livelihoods of the individuals concerned as well as the mines that employ them", he says. He "reiterates the chamber's hope that the South African and Mozambican governments will resolve the differences" that led to the ban.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers has called for the unconditional rescinding of the ban.

209 ← ● From Page 1



(209) Black 26/4/88

# SA REPATRIATES 3 000 FOREIGN BLACKS A MONTH

GERALD REILLY

**PRETORIA** — Foreign blacks illegally in SA were repatriated at a rate of more than 3 000 a month last year, according to the Home Affairs Department.

And the search for unknown thousands of others is intensifying.

Among the 37 500 repatriated last year were 26 870 Mozambicans, 3 308 from Lesotho, 3 124 from Zimbabwe, 2 669 from Botswana and 1 349 from Swaziland.

In the first two months of this year 7 426 were apprehended and repatriated — 5 719 to Mozambique, 740 to Zimbabwe, 529 to Lesotho, 254 to Swaziland and 165 to Botswana.

Last year, 73 employers were prosecuted.

Penalties ranged from R150 to R1 000 admission-of-guilt fines, and R100 fines or 50 days jail, to R2 000 fines or two years jail, for those convicted of employing workers illegally.

That more than two-thirds of the total repatriated are Mozambicans indicates, according to sources here, the desperate plight of that country's economy.

The department has no figures indicating how many of those repatriated manage to infiltrate back into SA, but observers claim the number must be substantial.



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Star 15/11/88  
**'Can't fight and play' — Police**

# NTRU rejects talking to ANC

By Gerritt Erasmus

The Northern Transvaal Rugby Union unanimously accepted a resolution last night calling for no further negotiations with the ANC or other political organisations

A proposal was put to the union's final committee meeting of the year by the Onderwyskollege representative, Dr Tienie van Staden, that NTRU clubs distance themselves from negotiations with the ANC.

During the two-hour meeting several delegates spoke out against last month's Harare talks between the SA Rugby Board, the black SA Rugby Union and the ANC.

This followed a summary by NTRU president Professor Fritz Eloff of proceedings at last Thursday's three-hour SARB meeting in Cape Town.

Professor Eloff said he had earlier condemned the talks, but that he was satisfied with the statement issued in Cape Town last week in which it was stated that talks with terrorist organisations would in future be avoided

Colonel Piet Steyn (Pretoria Police) said policemen could not fight terrorists and, at the same time, talk rugby with them. He said the SARB statement was not clear enough and his club wanted the NTRU to take a firm stand

Colonel Jakes Jacobs (Berea Park) said he had expected the NTRU to voice its disapproval of the talks at the SARB meeting and that he had considered severing all ties with rugby.

A life vice-president of the NTRU, Dr S Rautenbach, launched a personal attack on Dr Craven. He said he had lost all faith in the SARB president because Dr Craven was making decisions without the knowledge and approval of his board.

Dr Rautenbach questioned the wisdom of sending the SARB Pioneers team on a tour to South America "at a cost of R600 000"

Professor Eloff said he would not tolerate a personal attack on Dr Craven "without Dr Craven being here to defend himself".

Former Springbok centre Andre van Staden, president of the Pretoria Rugby Club, asked whether Dr Craven had considered the attitude of players when he agreed to the Harare talks

Mr Hentie Serfontein, deputy president of the NTRU, said it was not necessary to take a stand after the SARB statement

"The SARB has made it clear the ANC has been eliminated from future talks and the same applies to all other political organisations. According to the Cape Town statement these organisations will be avoided"

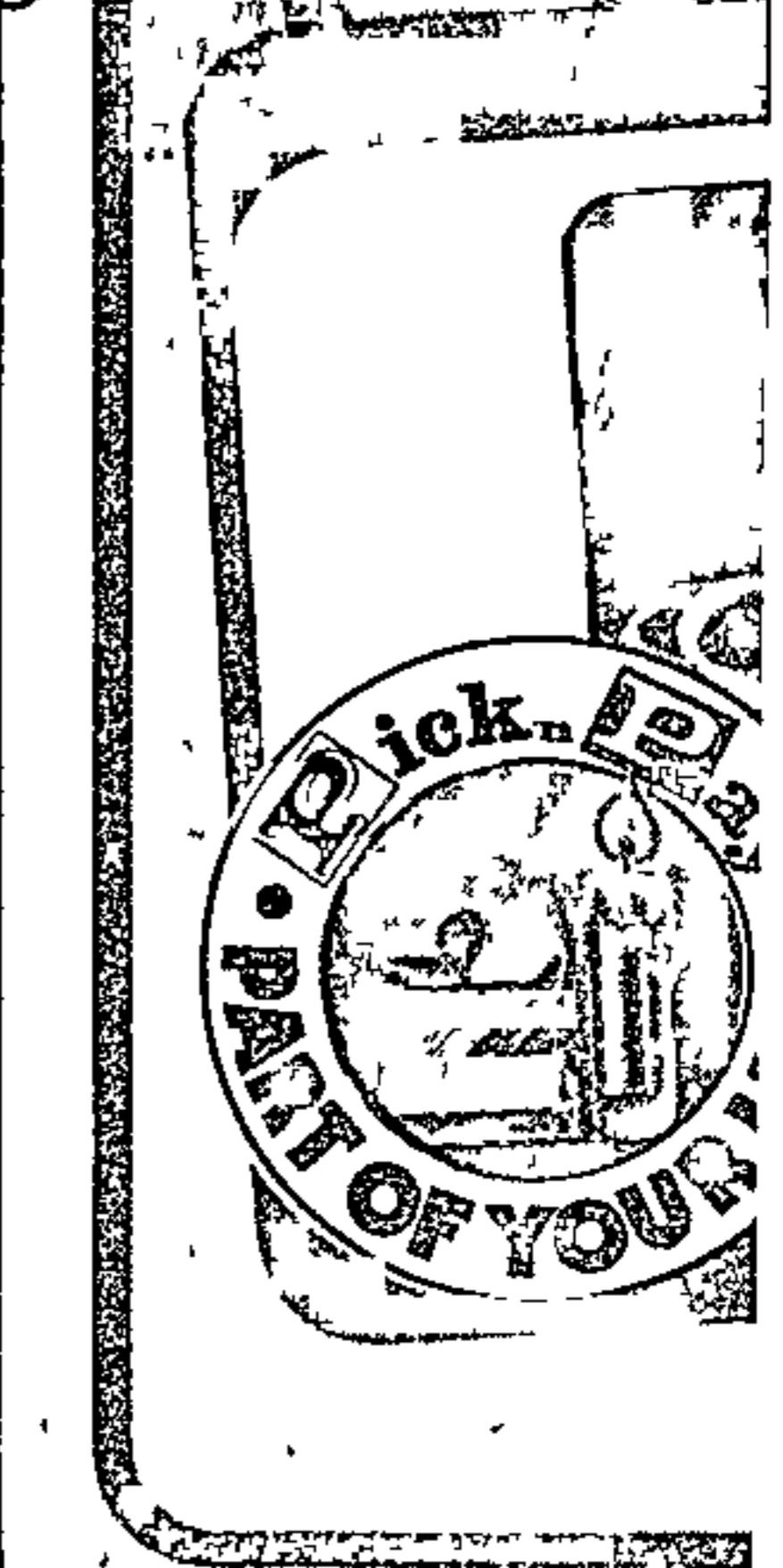
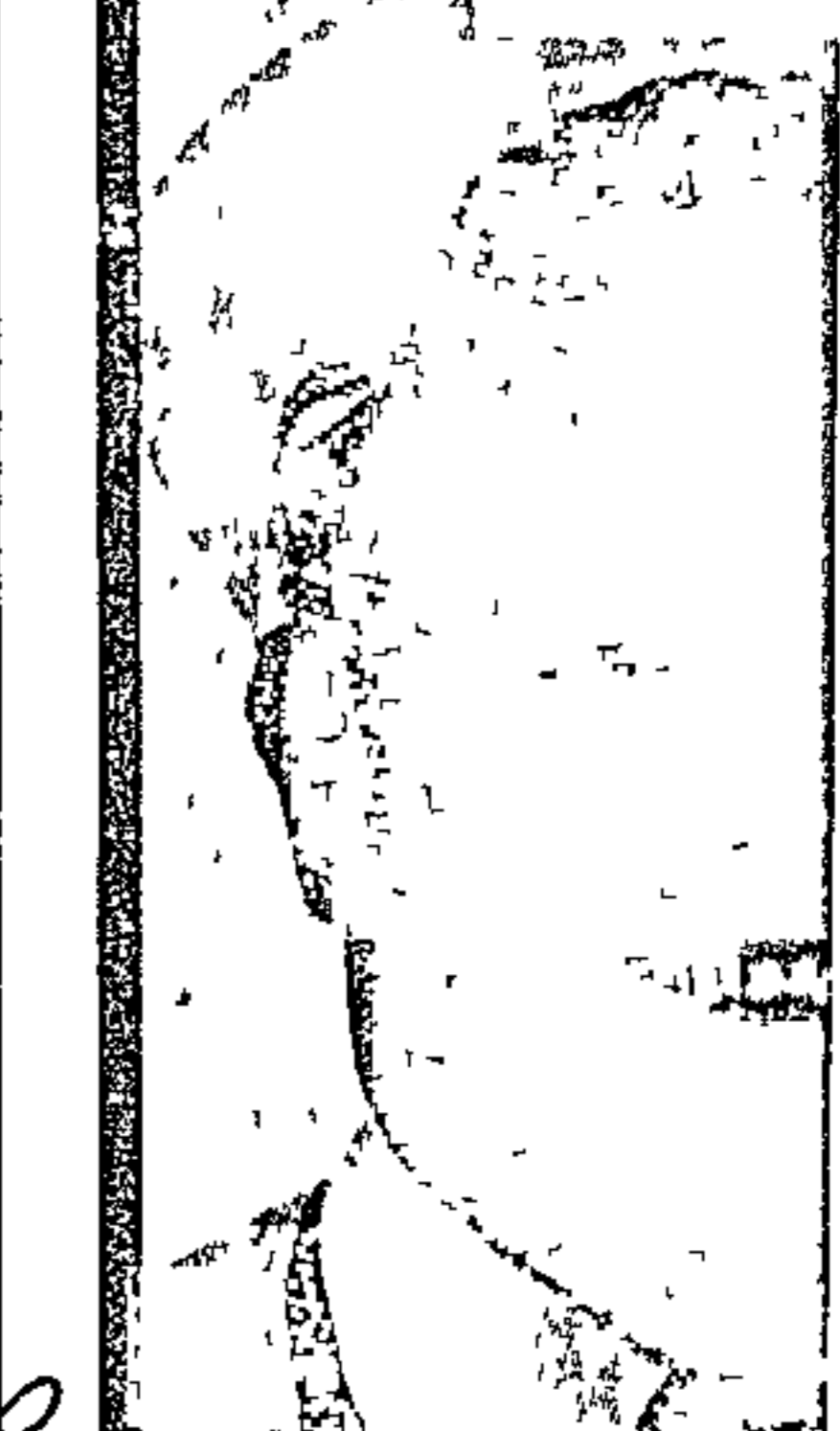
● From Cape Town last night, Dr Craven told Sapa he would not comment on the meeting

"It is not worth replying to what Dr Rautenbach said

"And as for the decision taken regarding the ANC, this is an old thing and I also see no reason to make any comment."



Dr Craven ... not worth replying to the comments of Dr Rautenbach.



Star 15/11/88  
**SA lifts restrictions on Mozambicans**

Restrictions on the recruitment of Mozambican workers by the South African agricultural and mining industries are to be lifted in terms of an agreement concluded by the Mozambican Minister of Labour, Mr Aguiar Mazula, and South Africa's Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

Sapa reports that Mr Mazula, who is on a three-day visit to South Africa with officials of his department, held talks on labour matters with Mr Du Plessis in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Du Plessis said after the meeting that Mozambicans could be recruited and employed legally once again, following the suspension of recruitment in 1985 because of security difficulties. He pointed out, however, that priority was still being given to available South African workers

The Minister said that the problem of Aids would be taken into account when workers were recruited

Star 15/11/88  
**Blast destroys 200 m of track**

The Star's Africa News Service  
MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels have destroyed 200 metres of the railway line between the northern port of Nacala and the city of Nampula, it was announced here yesterday.

A train was derailed when it detonated an explosive device about 53 km east of Nampula on Friday. The commander of the train's military escort lost two fingers of his left hand.

The railway line also links Nacala to landlocked Malawi but trains have been unable to use it for many years

Malawian troops are stationed in Mozambique to protect gangs repairing and replacing tracks. Foreign funds have made the work possible.



Cuba, the US and the was concerned about the

Somefun 30/6/88

# Miners win

A UNIQUE system of selling goods to Mozambican miners working in South Africa and then delivering them in Mozambique has been pioneered by a South African company.

The system, run by Premier International, could mean the end of decades of misery suffered by the miners trying to take home the

rewards of their work, but who have been easy prey for corrupt custom officials and armed thieves on both sides of the border.

Under the scheme, supported by most of the top mining houses, Mozambican miners select goods, mainly food items but also hardware items such as door and window frames, timber,

cement etc., and pay a Premier representative on the spot at the mines.

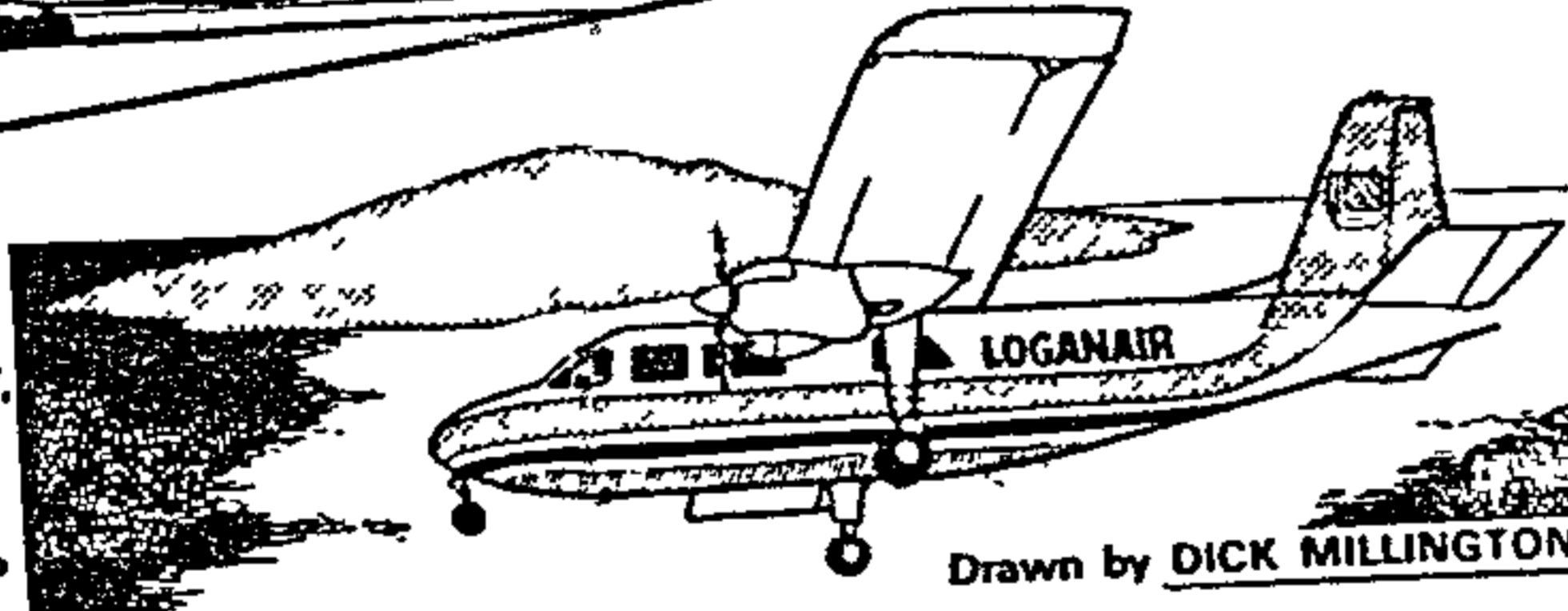
They are given a receipt and a copy of their purchases and either elect to retrieve the goods themselves in Mozambique at the end of their contract or opt to allow members of their families to pick up the goods for them.

## by Norris McWhirter

LARGEST AIRLINE IN THE WORLD IS THE USSR STATE AIRLINE AEROFLOT, WITH 1300 AIRCRAFT, 500,000 STAFF AND 112 MILLION PASSENGERS IN 1984. MOST LUGGAGE IS 'SELF HANDLED' AND SMOKING IS ALLOWED ONLY AFTER 4 HOURS FLYING



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Drawn by DICK MILLINGTON

THE HIGHEST AIRPORT IN THE WORLD IS LA SA (LHASA) AIRPORT, TIBET AT 14,315 ft (4363 m).

Put your oxygen masks on, please. We're about to land at La Sa'



© Guinness Superlatives Ltd 1987

## Govt still to repatriate <sup>209</sup> ~~209~~ half of Mozambican miners

The Star's Africa News Service

Despite the recent improvement of relations with Mozambique, South Africa still intends to repatriate about half of the 50 000 Mozambicans employed by the South African mines, according to a Chamber of Mines spokesman *Star 11/7/88*

However, informed sources said there had been a slowdown in the repatriation since last year


In Maputo, Mozambique's Labour Minister said the government was now having trouble in finding jobs for unemployed miners

The repatriation of Mozambican workers was ordered in October 1986 following a landmine explosion near the Mozambique border in which six South African soldiers were injured

However, in January last year the Chamber of Mines held negotiations with the Government and it was agreed then that about 30 000 of the then estimated 66 000 Mozambican mineworkers would be allowed to stay



# Farmers welcome new labour rules

By Clyde Johnson,   
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Lowveld farmers have welcomed Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis' announcement that the employment of Mozambicans is to be allowed.

Although no employment conditions have, as yet, been announced, the mere fact that farmers can again legally employ Mozambicans has been described as good news.

During January this year, farmers were warned that unless documented lists of Mozambicans still in their employ were submitted within two weeks they would face heavy fines.

The ruling then was that no Mozambicans whatsoever were allowed to be employed.

Internal Affairs authorities said they had, at that stage, received little or no co-operation from farmers.

## SMALL RESPONSE

In the Barberton area only 51 percent of the region's 96 farmers had made their lists available. Likewise, only half of Komatipoort's farmers co-operated.

Nelspruit was considered a problem area where only 10 percent of the farmers responded.

Southern Lowveld Farmers Union representative for Mozambican labour, Mr Willem Joubert, welcomed the announcement.

"Mozambicans traditionally, since 1938, have been an integral part of the Lowveld's agricultural labour force and farmers experienced great difficulty doing without them during the past year," Mr Joubert said.

Some farmers who have employed Mozambicans since 1964 said it was physically impossible to repatriate them. These people had in the meantime been married, raised families and in fact had no ties in Mozambique.

● See Page 7.

# Lifting Mozambican ban pleases Chamber of Mines

THE Chamber of Mines yesterday welcomed Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis's announcement lifting restrictions on the recruitment of Mozambican labour.

A ban, which caused their number to fall by about 22%, was introduced two years ago in retaliation for bombings allegedly perpetrated by ANC members who infiltrated SA through Mozambique.

After representations from the mining industry, which feared shortages of skilled labour, government relented partially in January 1987 to allow skilled Mozambicans to continue working.

Du Plessis announced the lifting of the ban on Monday.

ALAN FINE 16/11/78

Chamber of Mines president Colin Fenton said there were now about 47 000 Mozambicans on the mines. At the time of the ban industry sources put the number at 60 000. In the mid-'70s there was a peak of more than 100 000.

The income of Mozambican miners forms a substantial part of their country's foreign exchange earnings.

Fenton said: "Due to experience and mechanical orientation they have shown themselves to be extremely productive and generally hold positions in the higher skills categories."



# Mozambican miners hate East German jobs

209 (212) CAPS Times 11/7/89  
Own Correspondent

LONDON — Thousands of Mozambican miners who have been forced to leave the South African coalfields are rebelling against their new jobs in East Germany

About 8 000 miners were sent from Mozambique to dig for brown coal in open cast pits north-east of Leipzig after an informal agreement between the two countries last year

Western diplomats who have been monitoring this unusual labour deal say the Africans loathe the East European climate, resent the racism of the local population and above all complain bitterly that they are not paid as well as they were in South Africa

There have been several clashes between the Mozambicans and members of the mining communities, causing casual-

ties on both sides. One reason for the local hostility to the African "guest workers" is the fear that they might spread the Aids virus

Mozambique has for generations supplied labour to the coal and gold fields in the Republic, but due to recent tension between the two countries the number of such workers has been reduced from a peak of 120 000 to the current level of 50 000. In spite of recent signs of improvement in relations between the two neighbours, Pretoria has told the mining industry to reduce the Mozambican workforce even further to 37 000

The cutbacks have involved a large loss of foreign exchange for Mozambique, since South Africa paid a proportion of the miners' wages direct to Maputo

It was to make up the financial loss and

pre-empt the possible recruitment of the unemployed miners by rebels that Mozambique discreetly struck a deal with East Germany last year

In fact both Mozambique and its workers in East Germany are receiving only a fraction of their previous South African earnings, according to diplomatic sources

East Germany on the other hand has engaged a cheap labour force using the guise of a Third World training programme to mask the low wages being paid

East Berlin reportedly intends to use the device of a training programme to explain the arrival of the next batch of cheap labour in the Democratic Republic — 50 000 Vietnamese who will be sent to work in East German factories and service industries next year

ND 28/11/88  
**NEW LABOUR POLICY FOR MINES?**

**JOHANNESBURG** — Escalating unemployment as a result of sanctions would logically lead to South Africa adopting a preferential labour policy which would hit neighbouring countries.

The president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr T. I. (Naas) Steenkamp, said that it was estimated that about 8 000 jobs had been lost in the coal industry since 1985, many of these as a result of sanctions.

This figure was also to some extent affected by depressed prices with coal exports down 10 per cent.

Putting this into a regional perspective, he said that of the 750 000 people employed in the mining industry, 90 per cent were black and of these, 40 per cent were foreign workers from impoverished territories including Lesotho and Mozambique.

For all these areas, the mining industry means a R1 billion-a-year economic lifeline.

209  
"There is profound compassion in this country for the plight of the Mozambicans but I must utter a serious word of warning. Escalating unemployment in South Africa will logically result in a preferential employment policy."

Mr Steenkamp said there were those whose political rhetoric equated the mining industry with the Government and the apartheid system.

"This is of course nonsense. This Chamber has repeatedly and publicly called for a decisive move away from the policies of apartheid. In fact, the mining industry took a strong lead in the recommendations that led to the recognition of black trade unions in 1982."

Mr Steenkamp said apartheid did not facilitate maximum efficiency. It had a negative impact on all facets of society, bedevilling human and industrial relations, productivity and export efforts. It was in the common interest to see it end. — Sapa



# Priest is deported

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 From Page 1

is held responsible for the maintenance of the children. In my case the white man is sending away my man without caring for the support of his children," said a sobbing Mrs Manisi.

"I have no other source of income or support for my children. The rent for the site on which we have built a shack is R50 a month. My husband used to sell meat and other items to provide for the family.

"He was the sole breadwinner and he is gone now I am left in misery and poverty," Mrs Manisi said.

One of the children, Jane, is attending a pre-school centre in the township. Mrs Manisi said the child may have to leave school because she had no money to keep her there.

Late yesterday Mrs Manisi was waiting for a visit by the leader of the church, Bishop Mbokazi. She said the bishop had promised to appeal to the highest authority to withdraw the order.

THE Rev Manisi's wife, Johanna, with 10-month-old Gideon and twins Melicia (left) and Felicia



Pic PAUL TSHABALALA

# Tears as priest is deported after 25 years stay in SA

BY MOJALEFA MOSEKI

"GOD is great, He will provide." So said a Daveyton man who was deported to Mozambique yesterday as he parted with his family of five at the Benoni police station. The Reverend Frans Manisi (45), who has lived and worked in this country for more than 25 years, comforted his family before police drove him off to a looming poverty to

which the family has been condemned. She was with her four children - the twins Melicia and Gideon (10 months) - to see their father one more time before he was deported. "It is the law of the white man that when a man divorces a woman or when the woman seeks divorce the man

• To Page 2

FARM FRESH EGGS

Large

# Paulus says CP will get blacks out of mining

CAPE TOWN — Black miners were warned yesterday that a CP government would run them out of the industry

Carletonville MP Arrie Paulus told Parliament whites would run the industry Blacks would be shipped to independent homelands

He added, during the Economic Affairs and Technology budget vote, there were many skilled whites unable to obtain jobs because blacks were being trained and placed in these positions

Paulus said this was discrimination against whites He added there were enough whites to operate mines and blacks should be sent to work in homelands.

Paulus said it was unacceptable blacks were being issued with blasting certificates because it was possible those from communist countries such as Mozambique and Zambia would be a security threat

A CP government would rescind the issue of blasting certificates to blacks retrospectively.

Lukas van Vuuren (NP Hercules) asked if Paulus was not in favour of any blacks in mines He began answering but was told his time was up — Sapa.

NLIM urged to



we were abused, say contract men

# 'SLAVES'

'We slept in stable next to horses'

# FLEE

# FARM

Sowetan 18/9/89

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**THIRTY Mozambicans contracted to a Natal cotton farmer have claimed he sold them like "slaves."**

They said he assaulted them, made them sleep next to horses in a stable and generally abused them

Approached with the allegations yesterday, the farmer, told *Sowetan*

What do you want from me? I have nothing to tell you and you can write anything about the matter. Then we will see what happens.

The men started working on the farm on June 29. The farmer fetched them from the Komatipoort border and they are contracted to him until next June.

According to their contracts the workers were promised R75 a month which they allege was not paid. The farmer gave them only R55 a month they claimed.

## Bricks

The men said last week the farmer took them to Potchefstroom, sold them to a farmer who made them to do brick laying work which was not in their contracts.

Speaking on behalf of his colleagues, Mr Antonio Simba (29) said:

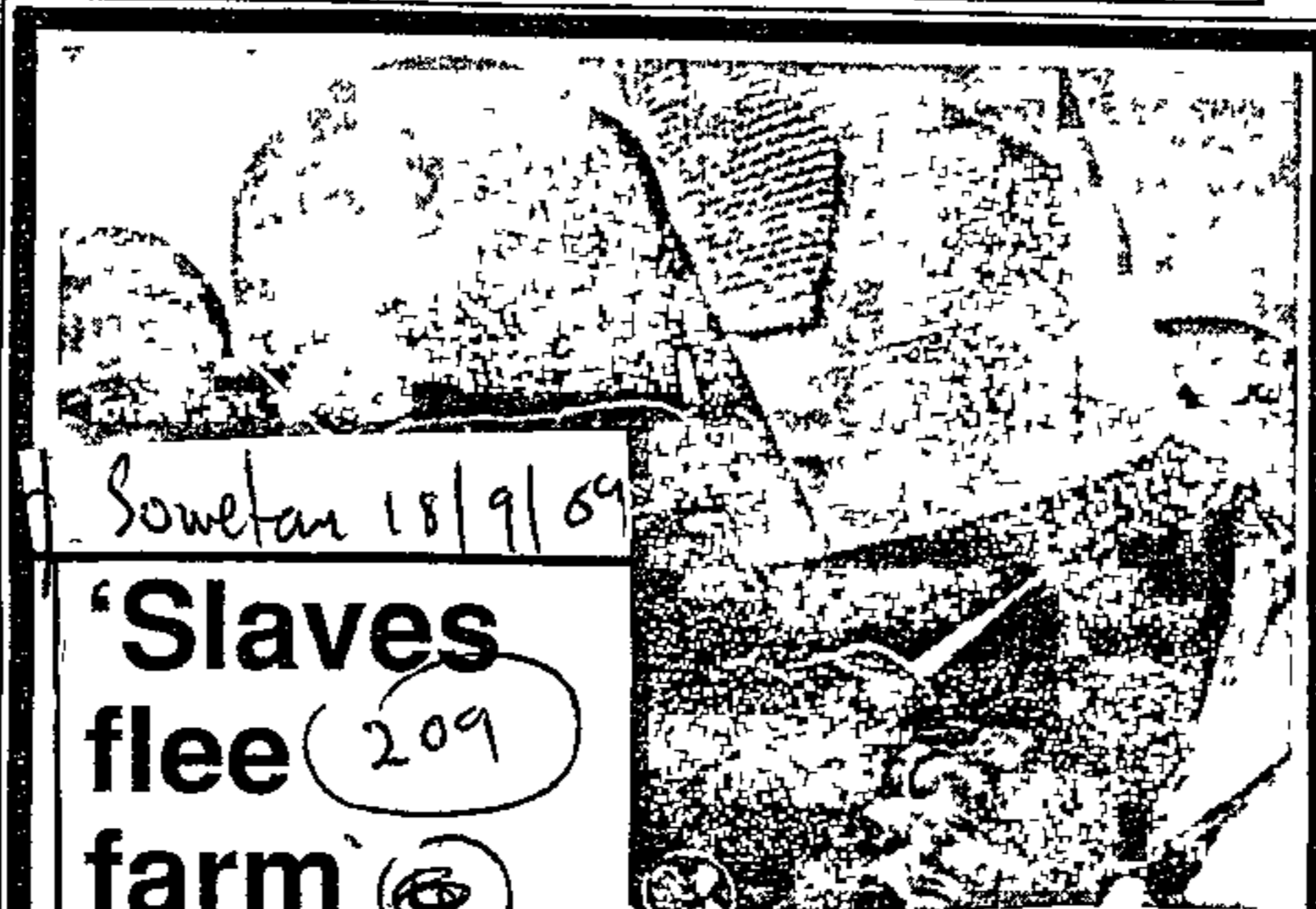
We were made to sleep next to horses in a stable. The conditions were terrible and our meal was a mixture of cabbage and fat and porridge. We were frequently assaulted.

On Tuesday two of us were beaten up and the other two who fell sick were left in the stable and not given medical attention, said Simba.

Simba and three other workers, Mr Orlando

• To page 2

By  
**THEMBA MOLEFE**



Sowetan 18/9/89

## 'Slaves flee farm'

• From Page 1

Mbeza (30), Mr Joao Al-fandica (30) and Mr Chababe Selemane (25) said they were threatened with deportation after they fled the Potchefstroom farm to seek help.

We were arrested and taken back. Van Eeden said we had breached our contracts, said Simba.

The four men again fled the farm and have reported the matter to the Mozambican Labour Department in Johannesburg. They are now looking for work elsewhere. Simba said they did not wish to return to Mozambique as there were no jobs there.

Van Eeden returned with the other 26 workers to Natal on Friday.

Simba alleged Van Eeden drove workers with a sjambok and patrolled the farm on horseback.

He treats us like slaves and gives very little to eat, he said.

Some of the conditions stipulated in their contracts provide that the workers, besides getting their wages, are entitled to food, medical assistance and lodging supplied free for the duration of their contracts.

Their South African employer should pay them wages in cash and no illegal deductions should be made from their pay, according to the contract.

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# Mine employees claim irregular retrenchments

By Sally Sealey

Five workers at East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM), claim they were retrenched while still on leave. However, a spokesman for ERPM says the workers in most cases were given ample warning of the impending retrenchments.

## The workers say:

Workers, Mr Elias Ntholi, nursing assistant (four years' service), Mr Cecil Ndzube, audiometrist (9 years' service), Mr Isaac Sam-Sam, senior record clerk (12 years' service), Ms Beauty Thenjwayo, nursing assistant (four years' service), and Mr Dickson Mhlahlo, senior record clerk (10 years' service), say

We were retrenched while on leave and without any notification. Our retrenchment benefits and long service pay were not adequate.

The workers say they were highly taxed and given false IRP5 certificates written in ink. One person was paid R3 645,90 and was taxed R1 480,30.

There are people who were

retrenched before their contracts were up. They are from places as far away as Mozambique, Transkei, Malawi and Lesotho. Those who were staying in the mine hostels, many of whom were still seeking their benefits, were chased out and were attacked by police dogs.

The workers cited a case of an elderly man who started working at ERPM in 1955 and, up until now, he has been paid only R748.

The workers also complained about ERPM's pension policy. They said workers who had been employed by the company for 10 years or more but had not reached the age of 55 were not entitled to a pension.

## Management says:

The General Manager of ERPM, Mr DE J Jordaan, says. Due to various unforeseen circumstances it became necessary for the company to reduce its workforce by retrenching a number of employees.

All possible alternatives were carefully considered and the company succeeded through the employment of alternatives to reduce the number significantly.

Although the workforce was reduced by approximately 5 300, only about 470 were actually retrenched.

Regarding the specific complaints raised by employees Mr Ntholi returned from leave on February 28. He was informed of the situation and given 30 days notice. However, Mr Ntholi elected to voluntarily resign from the service of the company on March 8. The company paid him a month's wages in lieu of notice plus his retrenchment benefits.

Mr Cecil Ndzube returned from leave on March 13. He was subsequently retrenched on March 15 but was paid a month's wages in lieu of notice. Mr Ndzube received all his retrenchment benefits due to him.

Mr Isaac Sam-Sam returned from leave on February 16 and was informed of his situation. He was retrenched on March 15 after 30 days' notice and paid full retrenchment benefits.

Mrs Beauty Thenjwayo was, according to our records, not on leave when the retrenchment programme was announced. She was therefore given 30 days' notice and was paid full retrenchment benefits.

Mr Dickson Mhlahlo returned from leave on February 23 and was informed of his situation. Mr Mhlahlo was subsequently retrenched on March 8, after two weeks' notice with full retrenchment benefits. Because he was not given the full 30 days' notice, the company decided to pay Mr Mhlahlo an extra 30 days' wages in lieu of notice. To date this money has not been claimed by Mr Mhlahlo.

The company strongly denies the charge that false IRP5 forms written in ink without tax numbers were issued.

The allegation that employees have been forced out of the hostels is also denied. In fact, in certain instances, affected employees are still residing in hostels.

Concerning the unidentified employee's payment of R740, we are unable to investigate due to lack of information.

According to the Rules of the 1970 Provident Fund, monthly paid employees reach retirement at the age of 63 regardless of length of service.

The company is anxious to give its retrenched employees all the assistance it can.



(b) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) ~~14/3/90~~

LBS countries/Zimbabwe/Mozambique: workers repatriated *14/3/90*  
 136 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) How many Black (a) workers and (b) persons from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique, respectively, were repatriated in 1989,
- (2) how many Black (a) workers and (b) persons from each of the above countries had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

*209*  
~~14/3/90~~  
 B301E.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

to the countries in question in 1989 is as follows

Zimbabwe	5 817
Lesotho	4 728
Swaziland	1 269
Botswana	843
Mozambique	38 758

(2) During the period 1 January 1988 up to 26 February 1990, the following exemptions in terms of section 7 bis (1) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) were granted in respect of workers and persons from the following countries

Zimbabwe	(a) 329	(b)* 16
Lesotho	158	110
Swaziland	15	35
Botswana	38	23
Mozambique	199	30

Separate statistics of exemptions granted to persons on the ground of long service alone, are not available.  
 \* Excluding workers, but including the wives and children of workers

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

**Administration and Economic Co-ordination**

(a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks were employed in the following broad occupational categories in Departments, viz Labourers, Educators, Nursing, Services and Other Personnel and (b) what total number of persons in each race group was employed in Departments as at 30 September 1989?

59 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister for *15/3/90* B155E  
 Departmental employees

**THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION**

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Labourers	1 050	35 237	2 065	132 821
Educators	68 657	37 743	12 655	54 692
Nursing	25 881	15 082	5 992	26 315
Services	84 533	13 469	3 722	41 286
Other	121 980	18 119	7 077	22 318
(b)	302 101	119 650	31 511	277 432

74 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 15/3/90* B202E  
 (1) What amounts were paid in subsidies in the 1988-89 financial year in respect of films in (a) Afrikaans, (b) English and (c) the Black languages.

(2) In respect of how many films in each language were these subsidies paid? B184E

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

- (1) (a) R5 653 688
- (b) R2 161 549
- (c) R5 200 223
- (2) Afrikaans 13
- English 13
- Black languages 122

87 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 15/3/90*  
 Infant mortality

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Whites and (d) Indians in the Republic in 1989? B202E

The Minister of Home Affairs

*209*  
~~14/3/90~~  
 B301E.

As many late registrations of births and deaths in respect of 1989 are still being received, the 1989 data have not yet been processed. However, the relevant information in respect of 1988 is as follows

- (a) 62\*
- (b) 57,5
- (c) 13,2
- (d) 17,4 (estimate)

\* Latest estimate of the Human Sciences Research Council in respect of 1988

NOTE  
 Infant mortality rate means the number of infant deaths (ie deaths of children under the age of one year) per one thousand live births

(b) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) *Hansard* 14/3/90

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS B301E

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Departmental employees

59 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister for

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Films' subsidies

74 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) What amounts were paid in subsidies in the 1988-89 financial year in respect of films in (a) Afrikaans, (b) English and (c) the Black languages;  
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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

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Mozambique	199	30

\* Excluding workers, but including the wives and children of workers

(1) Statistics on the basis as required by the honourable member are not available. However, the total number of persons (irrespective population group) removed

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
 B301E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

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# 'Mozambicans hired as scabs at Zebediela,' says union

PIETERSBURG: Strike-torn Zebediela citrus estate is set to employ Mozambican refugees to replace striking workers, an union spokesman alleged yesterday.

Moses Mphahlele, regional organiser for the National Council of Trade Unions, said strikers had been reliably informed by some white supervisors that Mozambican refugees from the Lulekani camp were to arrive last night.

"Temporary shelters have already been built, complete with toilets, at a garage

away from the compounds used by the striking workers. We see this as a tactic to force workers back to work without meeting their demands," he said.

It is illegal for Mozambican refugees to accept employment in South Africa and many found on white farms in the Transvaal have already been repatriated

Asked to comment on the union allegations, Zebediela's chief public relations officer, Cornel van Rooyen, said: "It is very possible that the contractor could

employ Mozambican nationals. We just want to emphasise that the above-mentioned workers are not being employed by Zebediela but by the contractor. He did not know who the contractor was

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Pietersburg said no application to hire Mozambicans had been received by his office. Employing such people without his office's permission was illegal, he emphasised — Sapa

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(209)



ability to pay for goods and services; limited salary increases; and high interest rates.

## Illegal aliens repatriated at rate of 4 500 a month

<sup>13 24</sup> <sup>2 71 9190</sup>  
PRETORIA — Foreign blacks living illegally in SA are being repatriated at a rate of nearly 4 500 a month, says the Home Affairs Department.

Most are Mozambicans who fled the economic chaos and vast unemployment in their own country to find work and relative security in SA.

Home Affairs is unable to put a figure on the number of illegal aliens still in the country but economists speculate it could be in excess of 500 000.

Latest figures show that in the six months to end-September, 20 919 Mozambicans were sent home. In the previous six months the known total of illegal Mozambicans was 21 627.

In the March-September period, other foreign blacks repatriated included those from Botswana (279), Zim-

GERALD REILLY

babwe (2 797), Lesotho (1 799) and Swaziland (583).

Sources said the inflow of illegal blacks from neighbouring states would continue as long as the economies of their countries remained in recession. It was pointed out that many of those sent out, returned

209 Guess

Three years ago the department sent out letters to more than 100 000 employers nationwide appealing to them to report illegal aliens who were filling jobs that could be done by South Africans.

Since then more than 170 000 "illegals" have been repatriated — "but how many of them have slipped back into the country is anyone's guess" a government source stated.

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# Dying mines kill migrant labour

THE WATER project could not have come at a better time for Lesotho because of the large number of migrant labourers returning after being laid off by South African mines.

So says Finance and Economic Affairs Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana

SA mines started to retrench workers some time ago and many Lesotho nationals have been sent home.

Countering this through the provision of jobs in Lesotho would go a long way towards easing the eco-

SI Times 23/9/90  
nomic blow to both the workers and the nation's economy

Mr Sekhonyana says: "If I were to answer the question as to Lesotho's main economic occupation, I would have to say it is mining — only it is mining outside our borders."

209 **Devasating**

The importance of migrant labour to Lesotho is shown by the fact that they send home R500-million per year That is exactly

the amount Lesotho spends on importing food

If migrant labour were totally cut, the effect on Lesotho would be devastating, says Mr Sekhonyana

"That that is something we must plan for in the long term. If there is equalisation of salaries in post-apartheid, South African blacks will be attracted to mining and we will not be able to count on our income from supplying migrant labour.

"We must start now to develop a strategy for our economy which

will supplement what we get today in the way of money from the mines.

"I think say we are looking at 10 years, but we will start feeling the pinch within five years"

It is thus that the employment opportunities offered by the water project have come at the right time to replace the lost income and jobs of migrant workers.

The long-term economic benefits of the project to Lesotho will counter the detrimental effects of future large-scale lay-offs

# Aids storm: Malawi plans to sue SA

By KATHY STRACHAN

A STORM is brewing between the Malawian government and the South African Chamber of Mines over Aids allegations made by the Chamber earlier this week — and the Malawian authorities are planning to sue for defamation.

At the centre of the controversy are almost 18 000 Malawian workers, who over the last two years have not been able to continue working on South African mines.

The Chamber's health representative Dr Daniel Pollnow said a survey to establish the prevalence of HIV — the AIDS virus — in the mining industry had established that "the prominence of HIV virus was vastly higher among

Malawians than among any other group".

The mining industry then decided to test all Malawians re-entering South Africa on new contracts, in an effort to reduce the spread of HIV infection to the work force.

Pollnow said the Malawian government objected to only its citizens being screened and refused to allow the Chamber to carry out the tests in Malawi.

The Chamber did not want to bring in untested Malawian workers and stopped all recruitment from Malawi.

Malawian government representative Southwood Ng'oma denied that Malawi had refused to allow the mines to test its citizens for HIV or that they had said the practice was discriminatory. He said Malawi would sue the Chamber. "Malawi is an agricultural country and the reason why we stopped the mines from recruiting in Malawi is that we needed the men to go back and work on the land. The Malawian government decided these people should be work-

ing back home near their families and relatives.

"As far as we know they have all found employment in Malawi and we still need more labour for the land," said Ng'oma.

He added that if Malawian workers chose to go back to the mines they could arrange that on their own "it's entirely up to them," he said.

Chamber representative John Imre, however, said the workers "would have to go through immigration procedures and it would be a lot more difficult for them". He added that the wages

they would be paid on the mines would be "vastly higher" than what they were paid for agricultural work in Malawi.

National Union of Mineworkers representative Dr May Hermannus said it was unlikely that Malawian mineworkers would have chosen to give up their jobs on the mines.

"Traditionally Malawian workers, together with Mozambican workers, have occupied the most senior positions in the mines," she said.

"Malawian and Mozambican workers are the least militant groups of workers because they are the most vulnerable. They have little likelihood of finding alternative jobs," said Hermannus.



# Refugee miners without a hope

By TSHIDI THINANE

BEHIND every 600g of gold produced daily by Klein Letaba mine in Gazankulu, there is a hard-labouring Mozambican refugee, struggling to keep his family alive.

More than 80 percent of employees at Klein Letaba are refugees who have been accommodated by the Gazankulu government. There are no strict employment requirements except that a person from the age of 16 with a minimum of Sids 3 is eligible.

Workers are made to push 800 kg of ore heaped on tractors, for distances ranging from 15 m to 100 m. In spite of this, no prior medical examination is required before employment.

Unlike most mines which provide locomotives for travelling from the surface to underground, at Klein Letaba the depths are reached by a slippery and primitive staircase.

Efforts are being made to build a new rail line for locomotives. The predominant use of refugee labour, accord-



**DESPERATE CYCLE ...** A refugee camp in Gazankulu. Most have lost their worldly goods after Renamo attacks in Mozambique, and are now forced by poverty to work for appalling wages in a primitive gold mine.

ing to some "senior" employees, is due to the mine's small profit margin. Wages are therefore low and fail to attract the local Gazankulu population.

The salary varies from R100 to R220 a month, a sum too little to afford the employees a decent living.

Refugee Jeremiah Mahom earns R100 a month. The money has to be distributed among his wife and eight children for food, education and clothing.

Jeremiah left Mozambique in 1987 after losing a herd of 200 cattle as a result of Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) attacks.

"I was left with no place to stay after my property was destroyed by the rebels. I kept moving from one village to the next due to attacks."

It was after the seventh incursion that I decided to follow thousands of my people who escaped to South Africa," he said. Julius Chauke has been working at Klein Letaba since January 1990. Asked why he left Mozambique in 1985, Julius said, "I was forced to flee after witnessing the death of my younger brother and grandson when Renamo shot them. In the midst of the whole ordeal I managed to escape from the scene."

With sadness etched on his face, he tells how he went back to his home after a few days and found it desolate. "I lost 50 goats and five cows which I think were stolen by the rebels," he added. He also lost his job as a water delivery truck driver for a Mozambican municipality, where he earned 100 metcans (R2)

Miners have to pay medical fees from wages because there is no medical subsidy from the mines. Neither is there assistance from Medicines Sans Frontiers to employed refugees or those who prove to have income by any means.

Attempts to get comment from mine officials were unsuccessful.



209 ■ Pic: BLACK IMAGE SYNDICATE



## Illegal Zimbabweans sent back under new procedure

19/3/91 MICHAEL HARTNACK

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BEIT BRIDGE — More than 70 Zimbabweans, caught crossing into the Transvaal illegally in search of jobs or goods to smuggle home, have been handed back to the authorities at Beit Bridge under a new streamlined procedure agreed to by Harare and Pretoria. Zimbabwean police report 40 to 60 people a day try to cross the Limpopo to escape the drought and economic recession affecting Matabeleland. They have been encouraged by reports the SADF is not shooting to kill, due to the suspension of ANC guerrilla operations.

Previously, all "wetbacks" had to be taken to Johannesburg, identified as citizens by the Zimbabwean Trade Mission, processed through the SA courts and transported back to Beit Bridge for deportation.

Observers see this month's new arrangement, under which the Zimbabwean authorities in Beit Bridge work directly with South Africans in Messina, as a further sign of relaxed tension between the two countries.

Zimbabweans deported from SA are screened by Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) at Beit Bridge to ensure they have not been recruited as SADF spies; courts in Bulawayo have been told.

Despite Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira's strong support for continued sanctions against SA at February's commonwealth meeting in London, President Robert Mugabe's government has approved the building of a new SA trade mission in Harare's Belgravia district. The multimillion-rand complex, to be completed in August 1992, will remove queues for visas which jam the pavements outside the trade mission in central Harare.

Last year SA issued a record 237 000 visas, mostly to unemployed black Zimbabwean "shoppers" whose livelihoods depend on buying goods in Pietersburg and Johannesburg with their R540 annual holiday allowance.



# An alien in a country now called home

*The Aliens Control Act affects not only those immigrants who have flocked here recently in search of opportunity, but also those who have spent their entire adult lives contributing to South Africa's economy.*

By **ALEX DODD**

THERE are clerks at the Home Affairs offices who weren't even born when Joao Dhlovu came to South Africa to work on the mines in 1948. But they could send this "alien" back to Mozambique — a country he now considers foreign.

He's afraid to approach Home Affairs for fear of repatriation, but, worn out at 65 years old, he realises he does not have that many years of working life left and needs a pension. He is trying to obtain a South African identity document so he can claim R295 a month, triple his current monthly salary as a farm labourer. This is an almost impossible task.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) plans to lobby the African National Congress to ensure that mineworkers from the Frontline states are given ID documents.

"NUM has decided to approach the ANC to ensure that workers from neighbouring countries who have worked in South Africa for more than



**Another country . Mineworkers wait for buses back to their 'other' homes**

Photo ANNA ZIEMINSKI

five years are entitled to take up South African citizenship," reads the February report of the NUM's central committee.

This would enable them to vote in elections for an interim government. As South African citizens they would also be entitled to retirement pensions.

Since Dhlovu (not his real name) was recruited by the mine agency, Wenela, 45 years ago, he hasn't been back to Mozambique.

For his first seven years in South Africa he worked on contracts for five

different mines and was also employed by a brick-making company.

Since 1955 he has been working as a farm labourer and currently works on a farm in Eikenhof, north of Vereeniging, where he earns R100 a month plus accommodation.

He recently approached an advice office worker at the Black Sash in central Johannesburg, who is now assisting him in his quest for official recognition.

Dhlovu has to travel into Johannesburg on a regular basis to deal with the logistics of the process. The Black Sash has provided his travel fare, but he has to get permission every time he leaves the farm and stands the chance of being fired for his repeated absences.

In order to obtain a South African identity document he has to prove that he has been working in South Africa since 1963 and has no family commitments back in Mozambique.

Mining employment agency Teba is currently conducting a fingerprint search in order to verify that Dhlovu did in fact work as a miner. But the Black Sash believes it is unlikely they will be able to trace his records of employment.

Employers of illegal immigrants are generally reluctant to support them in the process of legitimising themselves, as they face the possibility of being fined R20 000 or five years' imprisonment or both for har-

bouring an illegal immigrant.

His current employer refuses to vouch for him, unless his previous employer is also prepared to verify that he worked for him. His previous employer is dead. Dhlovu managed to trace the dead man's brother who was unmoved by his pleas.

He then took into the Black Sash offices two friends who were prepared to swear that he'd been working in the country since 1962. It emerged that neither of the two men had identity documents themselves, although both claimed to be South African born and bred. Since then he has managed to get hold of two others who have provided the necessary supporting affidavits.

But still Dhlovu stands on very shaky ground. Even if he can prove that he has been working continually since 1963, he will have to admit that only seven of those 30 years of work were legal. On top of that he will have to find a way of proving that he has no connections back in Mozambique.

Having been part of South Africa's workforce for more than two-thirds of his life, the chances of Dhlovu being able to support himself through his old age are slim. He has no family support network here and has lost contact with his family in Mozambique. So at the age of 65, he finds himself as just another name on the target list of the Alien Control Unit.

## Rural labour pattern is changing, says expert

PRETORIA — The falling number of migrant labourers travelling from rural homeland communities in search of work was causing changes in local and regional economies, a conference on global change and social transformation heard this week. <sup>BIDAY</sup> 24/11/93

Rhodes University lecturer Murray Leibbrandt told the Centre for Science Development conference in Pretoria, the recent transformation of the pattern and nature of labour supply from the homelands demanded new attention from policy-planners

Although long-range migrancy was still an important source of income in areas such as Transkei and Venda, there was a growing participation in regional and local labour markets

While more than 50% of Venda's economically-active citizens had been migrant workers in 1980, 30% earned a living through migrancy in 1989. (209)

This had a significant effect on household earnings, availability of unskilled or semi-skilled labour and served as a catalyst for a widening stratification of

ADRIAN HADLAND

incomes, he said. "The regionalisation process has opened up new and better paid employment opportunities for some while taking away the employment of others altogether," he said.

Restructuring of the mining, manufacturing agricultural and administrative sectors that had occurred since the 70s had led to changes in the quantity and location of employment and in skills and other qualitative dimensions of labour demand, he said

The creation of burgeoning homeland bureaucracies and establishment of new industrial complexes as well as a number of small industrialisation points had meant alternative sources of employment were available outside traditional core areas

"This complex and changing inter-relationship between homeland communities and formal labour markets warrants consideration in debates concerning future policy towards these rural communities"



# SA 'harsh on illegals'

STAR 20/2/92  
Star Africa Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has complained to Pretoria over alleged harsh treatment accorded people who cross into South Africa illegally

The People's Voice newspaper quotes Justice Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa as saying complaints had been lodged with the SA Government over accounts by "border jumpers" that they had been held in harsh conditions for one or two months in prison before being deported back to Zimbabwe

The Minister also expressed concern at overcrowding of the prison on the Zimbabwean side at Beit Bridge where border jumpers were either fined or imprisoned for 55 days on their return from South Africa

He said drought and economic hardships had led to an increased number of Zimbabweans trying to cross into South Africa

# Illegals face raids

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Sowetan 19/5/92

**INFORMAL settlements may be in for large-scale police raids to flush out "illegal immigrants" following the formation of a task committee to deal with the influx of refugees.**

The committee, headed by deputy Justice Minister Mr Danie Schutte, was unveiled in Cape Town yesterday and will get down to business immediately, with a visit to Komatipoort and Giyani tomorrow and Thursday.

The announcement of the task committee follows a nationwide police raid "Operation Sentry", which netted more than 1 100 "illegal immigrants".

The task committee will include representa-

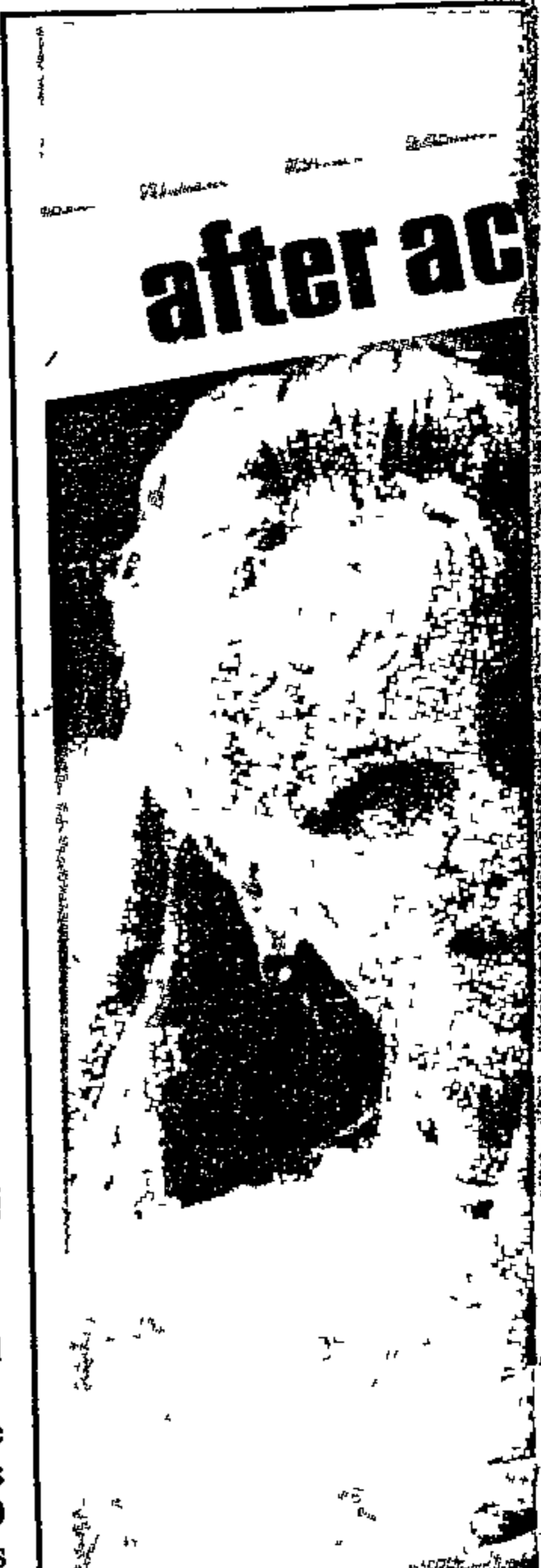
**By MATHATHA TSEDU**  
Investigations Editor

tives of various homelands which are affected by the influx of refugees, especially Mozambicans. These are Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Venda and Lebowa.

Refugees from neighbouring countries have been pouring into South Africa for years. It is estimated there are more than 250 000 Mozambicans in the country. Some are in camps while others have settled in urban areas.

Many of them are found in informal settlements such as Winterveldt outside Pretoria and other mushrooming squatter camps on the Reef. Because of the continued fighting in Mozam-

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## Plan to flush out refugees

From page 1

bique, and the persistent drought in countries such as Zimbabwe, more and more refugees are flocking to South Africa where they are herded into refugee camps or disappear into the maze of settlements which

Sowetan 19/5/92  
abound in metropolitan areas

White farmers are allegedly taking advantage of the refugees by hiring them and then calling police at the end of the month to avoid paying them their wages.

Some of the refugees,

especially women, have become "love slaves" who have been sold and kept by men who run prostitution rings.

Many of the refugees have obtained forged identity documents and are difficult to detect, while a few came through as expatri-

ates in the United Nations repatriation programme for returning South African exiles.

A spokesman for one of the homelands said yesterday he believed that areas such as Gazankulu and KaNgwane were seriously affected by the influx.

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SA must  
open its  
doors to  
'illegals'

209  
SOWETAN  
Building the Nation

RADIO METRO  
TALKBACK

ILLEGAL immigrants must be given refugee status and should not be repatriated, callers to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show said last night.

Peter Jones said the immigrants were forced by circumstances in their countries to flee to South Africa.

He also questioned the status given to European immigrants, who he said, had privileges and business opportunities.

Shabangu said African immigrants should not be repatriated. He said most had valuable skills and had been in the country for many years.

John of East London said outsiders should not be allowed to "invade the country" but should seek the help of the United Nations.

Joseph of Middelburg said black immigrants had a right to be in the country and must be allowed to contribute in the economy.

Dee of Welkom complained about unemployment and lack of housing in South Africa.

David of Johannesburg said there were no black foreigners in South Africa.

He blamed the Government for destabilising neighbouring countries, from where the bulk of the so-called aliens came.

He said they should be properly registered as refugees.

Sibusiso of Hammarsdale said African immigrants were "our brothers who took us in when when we were fleeing our country".

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

MR Jose Ribeiro Isidro is one of many Mozambicans who risked being savaged by animals and killed by Renamo dissidents while crossing into South Africa through the Kruger National Park.

He was arrested on several occasions and sent back to his Maputo home, but his wish to find employment in South Africa never stopped and he subsequently settled in Mamelodi, near Pretoria.

After eight years of struggle to get his documents "fixed" he still hasn't got proper "working papers, but he has defied all and started a successful furniture business - Antique Furniture Manufacture in Mamelodi.

He started the furniture business while a tenant in the backyard shack of a home in the township. A second shack was his home.

He paid the landlord of the matchbox house R150 a month. Together with his

# A star with gumption

*Sowetan 26/6/92*

wife, Elsie, and another man as staff, the business is becoming vibrant.

He approached the Get Ahead Foundation and received a R5 000 loan to buy wood and machinery and the orders started "pouring" in daily.

He moved in 1990 to larger premises and has six new employees in the excellent furniture business that is styled on Cape Dutch antiques.

Get Ahead sponsored him at the Matchmaker Fair and he received many big orders and in 1991 he moved again to bigger premises with 10 employees.

One order alone accounts for 200 chairs and four desks. He has just received a R2 000 loan from the foundation again, after

paying the first advance. Jose manufactures a variety of furniture, including bedroom and dining room suites, built-in wardrobes, coffee tables, TV-stands, and display cabinets, to name a few.

He was born into a destitute family and was forced to leave school at an early age as a result of the liberation struggle against colonial rule in Mozambique.

However, he managed to acquire skills in carpentry from his parents who lived like nomads because of the war in the country at the time.

"Life was difficult during that time. As the struggle raged, it was not easy to acquire the skill because we were always on the run. Money was also a scarce commodity," he told *Sowetan* Business this week.

He was fascinated by the smart clothes his cousin wore and a lot of money he displayed during his (cousin's) visit to Mozambique.

The cousin worked on the mines in South Africa. He was thrilled and was dying to look like him. He walked to South Africa through the Kruger Park. He was caught and sent back but tried again.

He illegally worked for numerous companies that sympathised with his plight, although he maintains some exploited him by paying him a pittance and sometimes he was paid nothing.

He repaired broken furniture for the companies as well as made chairs and desks for them. He was dissatisfied with the money and decided to look for greener pastures.

He could not be registered and was arrested on many occasions for being "a prohibited immigrant because he did not have proper work papers."

It was during this time that he started his small business operation in the backyard of a Mamelodi home.

But a ray of light is beginning to show at the end of the tunnel because local authorities and the Get Ahead Foundation are struggling to get him a work permit as well as citizenship.

Jose is optimistic that with the reforms taking place in South Africa he will succeed and sell his products all over the African continent.

This article qualifies Jose for the *Sowetan/Sanlam* Entrepreneur of the Month Competition. The contest is part of the newspaper's Nation Building campaign.

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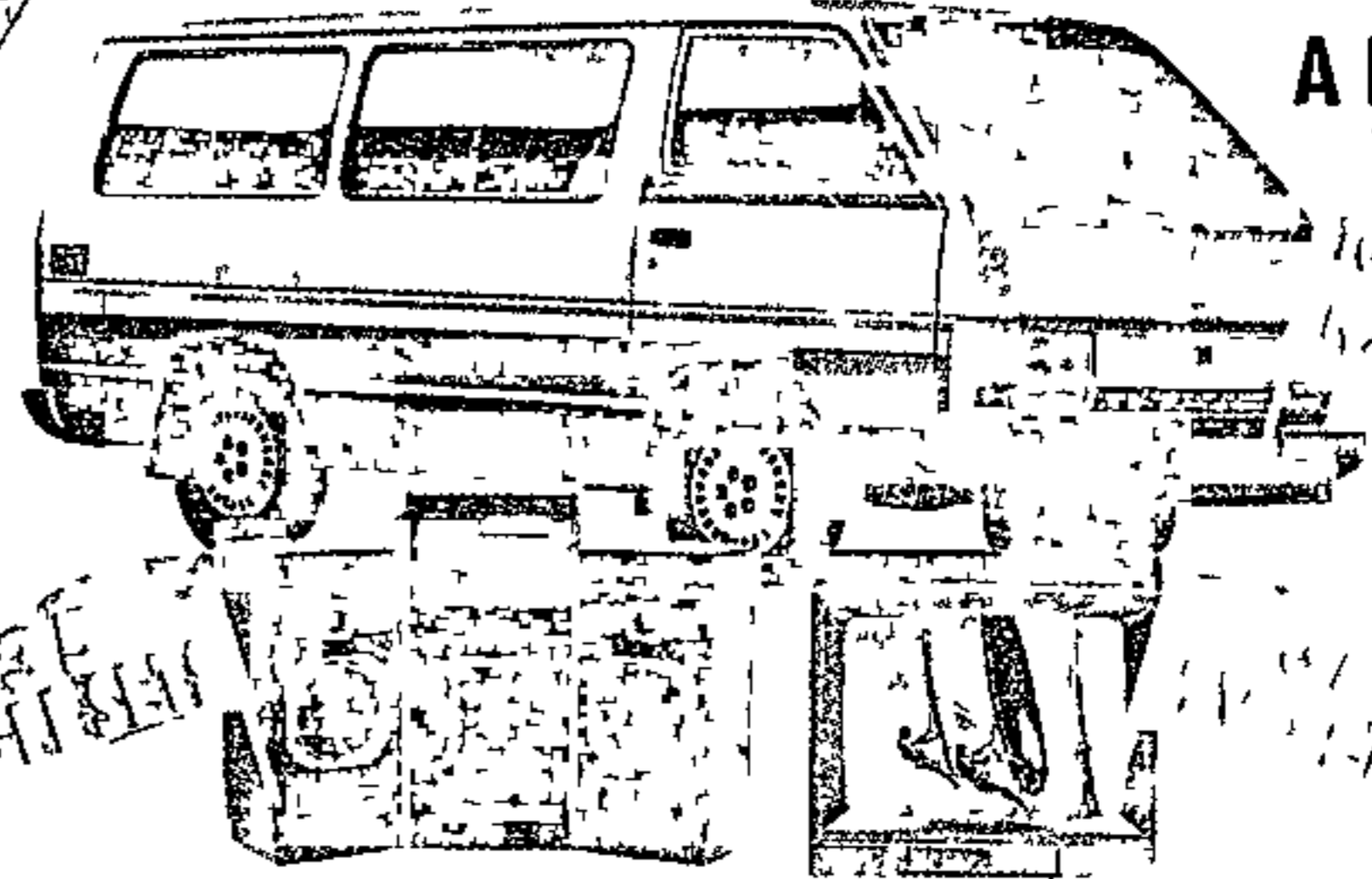
JOSE RIBEIRO ISIDRO risked his life by walking through the Kruger National Park

## SPIN TO WIN

Looking for furniture or appliances?

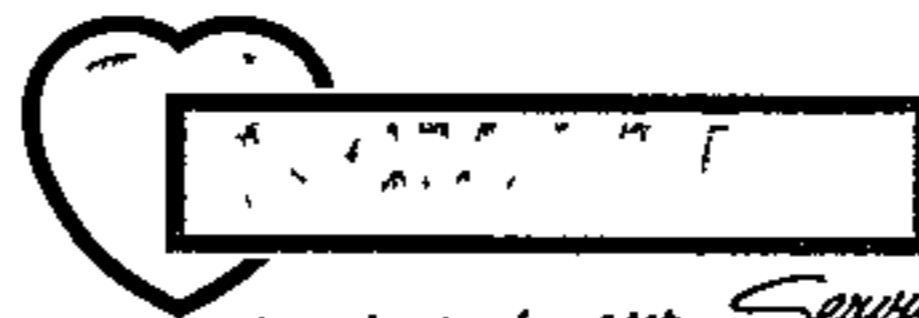
Come to Savells. We'll give you a spin on our Spin to Win wheel to find out what you've won!

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 THOHOYANDOU Shop 813 Standard Bank Centre Venda  
 TZANEEN Tzaneng Centre 74 Agalha St  
 WARMBATHS Cnr Voortrekker & Corkery Sts  
 MARBLE HALL 116 Main Rd POTGIETERSBURG 29 Potgieter St  
 GROBLERSDAL 3 Kanaal St BURGERSFORT Dirk Winterbach St  
 GIYANI Shop 7 Phase 6 Giyani Town Centre

MEDIA MASTER 259292



# TWO drivers shot dead in bus war

Five hurt as taxis step up battle to keep Golden Arrow out of black areas

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ARU 21/9/92

LINDA GALLOWAY  
Staff Reporter

TWO bus drivers were shot dead, another injured and four passengers wounded in attacks today in the continuing "war" on Golden Arrow drivers

The first driver died instantly when he was shot in the head at 6.40am at the corner of Bonga Drive and Lansdowne Road, in Nyanga. He has not yet been named.

A second driver, also unnamed, was killed at about the same time in an attack in Site C, Khayelitsha. He was shot in the chest and died later.

In a third attack, at about 6.20, driver Mr William Swane-poel, 37, of Manenberg, and four passengers were wounded in an ambush on the corner of Zwelitsha Drive and Miller Road, Nyanga.

Police said all five were shot in the legs. They were taken to hospital.

In a third attack, in Site C, Khayelitsha, at around 6.40, a driver was shot in the chest and seriously injured.

Golden Arrow drivers have been the target of increasingly frequent attacks in recent weeks.

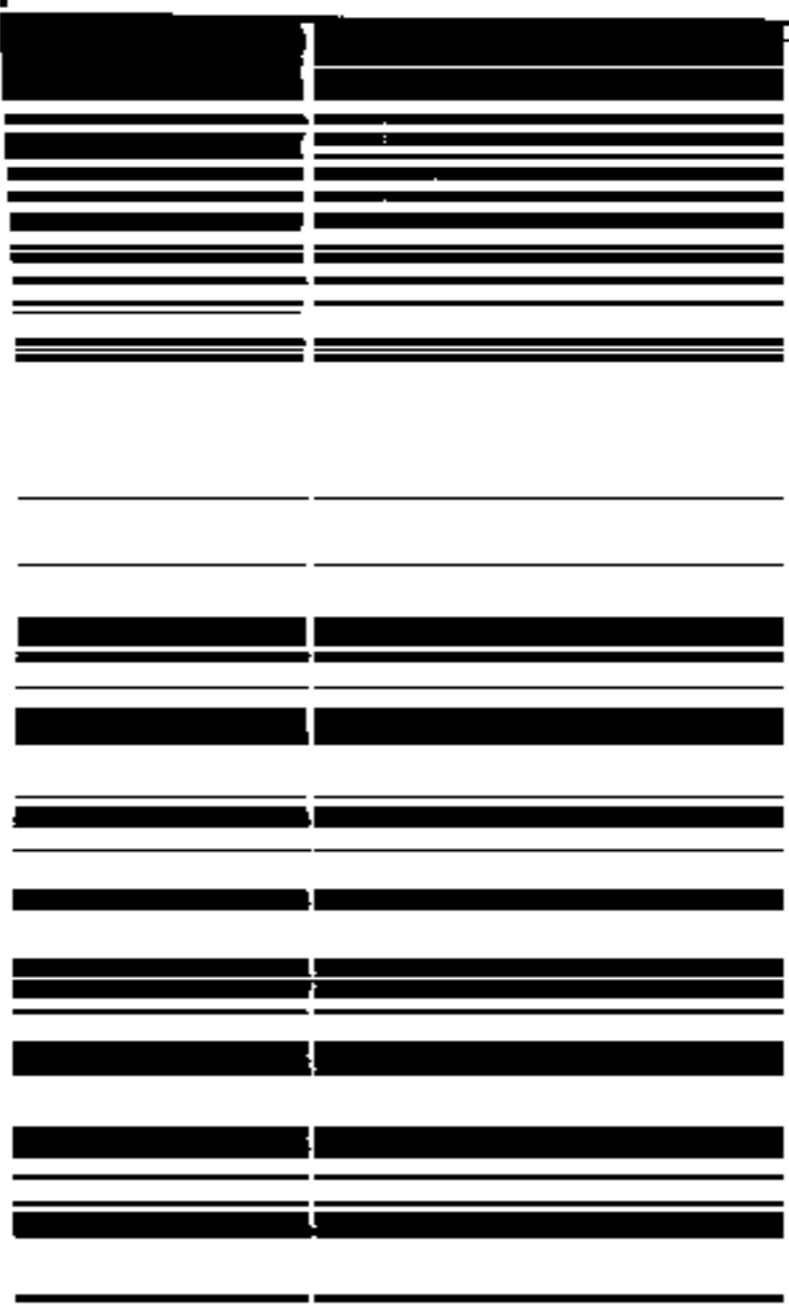
General manager Mr Frans Mayoss said they were part of a concerted attempt by sections of the minibus taxi industry to force the buses out of black areas.

Last Thursday, a driver was shot in the arm and the leg in Nyanga at about 6 am.

Passengers had also been threatened with violence if they continued using buses, Mr Mayoss said.

The war on bus drivers, which includes stonings, petrol bombs, arson attempts and death threats, has been likened to the battles between warring taxi factions.

In an interview last week, Mr Mayoss condemned the attacks and said negotiations had been held with community leaders and police.



# Hope is all that the refugees have <sup>209</sup> and the struggle goes on

*St James 27/1/92*

CARRYING one child in her arms, Rosalina Shabangu cajoled, pushed and sometimes dragged her other three youngsters to safety from Mozambique.

Their four-day journey across the Lebombo mountains was not as long as some — if it had been, some of the children might not have made it because all the dams and rivers along the route were dry.

They eventually reached a refugee camp in the north-eastern Transvaal, the first step in their search for a better life in South Africa.

Like thousands before her, 28-year-old Rosalina brought little with her besides hope — for peace, the chance to build a home, plant food and find a job.

But for those who cross the mountains into Kangwane or risk their lives traversing the Kruger National Park to get to Gazankulu, South Africa offers only a continuation of their struggle.

It is a fight against drought, homelessness and unemployment, with the added hazard of deportation.

Some find their way to Johannesburg and other major cities where, as illegal immigrants, they search for work and a place to live while trying to stay hidden from the law.

## Crazy

Rachel Nsimbini, 43, supervisor of the Mangweni transit camp in Kangwane for the past six years, has never come to terms with the desperation she encounters daily.

"About 200 refugees make their way here each day," she said.

"Operation Hunger feeds more than 28 000 people in Kangwane, and other organisations like the International Red Cross and the Catholic church provide blankets, soap and clothing.

"The South African government regards them as illegal aliens, not refugees, so if they are caught on South African soil they are arrested and sent back across the border.

"It's a crazy, mixed-up situation, and all we can do is feed them and try to keep them alive."

Among the refugees are teenagers, lured from their homes by ruthless operators who promise houses and jobs, guide them across the border and then sell them as slaves.

Martha Mabunda's parents paid a guide R100 to bring her to South Africa from Mozambique after he



**SURVIVORS ...** Rosalina Shabangu and her four young children, who fled Mozambique

## RISKING DEATH FOR A BETTER LIFE

assured them he had a job for her.

"There were 16 of us," said Martha, 20. "Eight were young women and the rest were young boys. When we crossed into Kangwane, I was sold to an old man as his wife for R400.

"When the old man tried to rape me, I managed to escape and a friend brought me to the transit camp. The others were taken away in a taxi and I was told they were sold in Johannesburg."

Other refugees are mothers, who walk for up to two weeks before arriving at the camp with not only their own children, but those of family members who have been killed by Renamo troops.

"They tell me that in their country, people are dropping dead from hunger and the decomposing bodies are lying in the bush," said Mrs Nsimbini.

One man arrived at the camp with his two wives

their 11 children and his dead sister's four-year-old son.

"Just 10 days before they started out on their journey, soldiers attacked their village in the northern part of Mozambique," said Mrs Nsimbini.

"They forced his sister to carry a bag with the last meal that the family had. She was about eight months pregnant, and as she pulled the sack on to her back, the soldiers asked her what she was hiding under her dress.

"She told them she was pregnant. Then one of them took a panga and hacked her stomach open and pulled the baby out. They threw their bodies into the bush.

## Farmer

"This man was a farmer, who owned a house with eight rooms. He left it behind. He still believes he'll have a better life here, but it won't be easy."

Last month, 322 new arrivals — 115 of them children — swelled the ranks of the refugees in the Humalani camp, about 9km from Phalaborwa, to 11 252.

Operation Hunger gives the camp about 5 000 bags of mealie meal and 60 bags of soup each month, while the SA Council of Churches gives 1 000 bags of mealie meal — but that's only one meal a day.



THE Mozambican refugees spoke in quiet tones. There was no laughter. In their eyes you could see their painful, silent expressions of hunger and fear.

It was this stark image of suffering that changed the life of British immigrant Pat McDougall. She came, she saw — and then she helped.

Now, the 50-year-old housewife is all but mother to the 11 252 unwanted people living at the Humalani refugee camp in the homeland of Gazankulu.

Pat, who has four children of her own, is the only white volunteer in the camp, and her small open bakkie is the only form of transport available to the people there.

She is the one who collects corpses from the hospital in the South African township of Namagale, a few kilometres away.

## Vicious

Her bakkie is used as a hearse and she ferries coffins into the camp so the people can bury their dead nearby.

Late at night, when she hears that refugees have been arrested on South African soil, Pat is the one who gets out of bed to visit the people being held in police cells.

The sight of them often makes her angry — she knows they will be taken to the border post at Komrattepoort, where they are dropped off in their war-torn, drought-ravaged country.

"It is all one big vicious circle," she said. "Often men and women and teenagers who are arrested never make their way back

# MOTHER OF MERCY

<sup>STimes 27 19/92</sup> I walked into the hut and saw something under pieces of

newspaper lying on the ground. I lifted the newspaper and looked straight into the staring eyes of a dead two year old

"Parents who have little children in the camp are picked up as they try to find work in the town or on the farms. When this happens, their children are orphaned, causing even more pain and suffering.

"Of all the people I have seen behind bars, there are only two I know of who have ever made it back into South Africa."

Pat is also the firebrand who takes on businessmen in nearby Phalaborwa to get their waste food and vegetables for the nutrition centre which feeds babies and children suffering from kwashiorkor and malnutrition.

She crosses two rivers each day after getting up before sunrise to collect damaged and returned bread from a bakery in the town. Previously, the food was fed to local farmers' pigs. She also gets a box of vegetables from a supermarket chain store.

"I came to Phalaborwa from Birmingham

three years ago with my husband and children. For the first eight months, I was desperately lonely and knew I had to do something with my life," she said.

"I called the local Catholic church and Father Jeremiah Daly told me about the camp. In all the time I had lived in the town, I had never heard of it."

"On January 3 1990, I went in. I was shocked by what I saw."

"When I got home that night, I battled to work through my feelings. Even though I had seen thousands of miserable people, all talking softly, I knew something was missing."

"While writing in my diary that night, I was baffled by a strange feeling that I could not place. I had been among thousands of people and all that lingered on in my head was the buzzing of their voices."

"I soon found the answer, but it made me sadder than I have ever been before. I had looked into the eyes of starving peo-

ple who had experienced cruelty and horror — and then it hit me.

"There was no laughter. Not one person had laughed while I was there. It was then that I wrote that I had to return — a decision that changed my life totally."

In her diary written after her second day at Humalani camp on January 4 1990, Pat wrote "Today I was given the test of my life."

"I have never seen a dead child or held one and I have never had the desire to be present at the birth of a baby."

"But at Humalani today, under the trees which are the only shelter for so many, I was asked if my bakkie could be used for a funeral. A child had died in the camp and the father asked me to go with him to see the body."

"Outside an incomplete mud hut, I saw women on their knees crying. I walked into the hut and saw something under pieces of newspaper lying on the ground. I

lifted the newspaper and looked straight into the staring eyes of a dead two year old.

"The father brought his best belonging, an old jacket, which he wrapped the child in. We spoke and I got into the bakkie and drove off to Phalaborwa to buy a coffin."

"When I got back, the grave had been dug and the child was buried. Before I could think straight, another man came up to me and asked if I could help him as his wife was in labour."

"He was concerned that a witchdoctor had put her behind some bushes and had left her there to give birth. Her husband picked her up and put her in the back of the bakkie."

## Scream

"In such a short while, it had been a vehicle of death — and now it was being used to help a new life come into the world. We raced off to the clinic and as we got to the entrance, the baby's small head was visible."

"When I drove back into Phalaborwa that afternoon, I looked at all the houses neatly in a row. I looked at the people walking about and I wondered why they all seemed so unaware of what was happening just down the road from them."

"I got home and, as I write in my diary, I want to scream. I want to scream at the world and I want to know why no-one cared."

Two years later, she still doesn't know why no church organisation, except the Catholic church, women's groups or welfare organisations are working among the refugees.



# Information withheld from police — Verster

FORMER CCB MD Joe Verster told then Defence Minister Magnus Malan, and an SADF internal inquiry, of claims that Ferdi Barnard had gunned down David Webster, the Webster inquest was told yesterday.

However, the SAP investigation team into the 1989 murder had not been told of these claims implicating the former CCB operative in the killing, Verster said.

A typed transcript of Verster's earlier testimony, given in camera to protect his identity, states that on a question by State advocate Jannie van Vuuren about what information was supplied to Malan on July 13 1990, Verster replied "That I think it is, that we think it is Barnard, because he said so, but it is hearsay and I have no facts to base it on."

## Suspicion

He said repeatedly during his testimony that he was "talking under correction".

He told Judge M Stegmann that after the Webster murder he had a faint suspicion that Barnard, then dismissed from the CCB, could have been involved in the killing. This suspicion was passed on to Gen Jaap Joubert of the SAP.

"Gen Joubert told me to keep in mind that Barnard was one of our own people and that Barnard was a good person. His father was in the police," Verster said.

Information of Barnard's alleged involvement that was received later — in the form of Barnard's confession to his CCB handler Lafras Luttingh and an anonymous telephone call to Verster — was not passed

STEPHANE BOTHMA

on to the police, Verster testified "I did disclose this information, in terms of the Defence Act procedures, to a (internal) board of inquiry," he said.

Verster, who personally dismissed Barnard from the CCB after a breach of security, said in spite of several pointers, he believed Barnard's alleged involvement in the Webster murder was "nonsense".

Before Verster started his testimony behind closed doors last Friday, his advocate J-J Wessels told the inquest. "It is our brief that Verster will answer all questions regarding his knowledge of the murder of Webster

"However, Verster is not prepared to answer any questions regarding the CCB, because any answer could possibly incriminate him.

"Our brief is that Verster stresses that the activities of the CCB at all times were aimed at the enemies of SA and that the activities at all times were approved by the superior hierarchy

"Because of changing politics and the continued existence of Umkonkato we Sizwe, Verster is currently in the position of not being able to rely on the support of his former superiors and has to look after his own interests and therefore cannot talk freely. Even indemnity will not guarantee his personal safety," Wessels said

The judge has been asked by representatives of the Webster Trust to consider the subpoena of Malan, now Water Affairs and Forestry Minister, to testify at the inquest

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## Farmers 'exploiting cross-border workers'

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Northern Transvaal farmers were illegally employing Zimbabwean "border jumpers" and handing them to the SA Police when they asked for wages, Harare's Daily Gazette newspaper reported yesterday

Vincent Zulu said he was recently deported from SA and knew of many others who were victimised by miserly commercial farmers

"In my case, I was working at a farm but when I demanded my salary I was handed over to police who detained me for a week while I waited for the next truck home," Zulu said in Plumtree, western Matabeleland.

An average of 50 people are deported back to Zimbabwe each week from the Transvaal, but most return immediately "because they find the prospects of securing jobs locally next to zero", said the newspaper SA and Botswana have jointly deported 3 685 people from southern Matabeleland since August, police statistics show

With Christmas only a month away, the number of Zimbabweans seeking to cross legally to SA has soared. The queue outside the SA trade mission in central Harare for visas for "shopping trips" reached record lengths yesterday, extending 400m into the street

"I cannot be expected to sit at home and wait for something to happen," said Zulu, announcing his intention to try to infiltrate back into the Transvaal via Botswana. "I need to eat, but there is no food at home. We really do not mind what we do there as long as we get something to keep us going"

The Daily Gazette yesterday quoted an official of Zimbabwe's Domestic and Allied Workers' Union, Adams Verenga, who said 90% of black Zimbabwean employers paid less than the government's R81 a month minimum wage for domestic servants



# Mozambicans moving to SA despite curbs

■ The number working on SA mines is now 50 000:

## Sowetan Africa News Service

**MAPUTO** - Despite attempts by the South African Government to curb the influx, the number of Mozambicans working on the South African mines has increased in recent years and now stands at about 50 000

The miners earn more than 10 times the minimum industrial wage in Mozambique, according to Mr Pedro Taimo, the Mozambican Labour Ministry's representative in South Africa

Taimo told the official news agency *Aim* that, in addition to the miners, his office knew of about 8 000 Mozambicans who were working illegally in South Africa, some of them as slaves on farms

The actual number of illegal workers

could be much higher, he said

Many of them had fled from the war in Mozambique and unscrupulous farmers, taking advantage of their illegal status, were paying them "laughably low wages"

The figure of 50 000 now working on the mines was far below the maximum of 118 000 when Mozambique became independent in 1975. The Pretoria government immediately imposed restrictions that led to the number dropping to 41 000 in two years

It rose again to about 55 000 in the mid-eighties until the government in 1986 threatened to expel them all at the end of their contracts.

Taimo said the wages paid to the miners were "reasonable", averaging about R700 a month

Sowetan 5/2/92

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## Zimbabwe 'border jumpers' increasing

HARARE — Up to 400 illegal Zimbabwean immigrants in SA are repatriated on some days at Beitbridge as economic hardship increases in their home country

"I see no reason to live here when there are jobs a few kilometres away," an illegal immigrant told a Harare Herald reporter yesterday after police had disclosed an average 200 "border jumpers" were being deported daily by the SAP.

Police in Beitbridge said there had been an alarming increase, and predicted the highest number of "economic refugees"

~~BY~~ MICHAEL HARTNACK

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would cross this year

The Herald blamed the exodus on the drought and President Robert Mugabe's economic structural adjustment programme, which brought inflation to more than 44% on official figures.

The Herald said secondary schools in the Beitbridge area had recorded steep falls in enrolment because most students had crossed the border to work on SA farms as general labourers

B/D/M 11/2/93

SALE OF BUSINESS



# Illegal aliens' numbers increasing rapidly

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PEOPLE are flooding into SA illegally from neighbouring countries and authorities estimate about 6 000 Mozambicans, Zimbabweans, Batswana and Swazis are being repatriated monthly

Economists speculate that more than 500 000 illegal aliens are in SA and are contributing to the very high unemployment situation

The Home Affairs Department was unable to give statistics of the number of illegal aliens sent back last year, but a spokesman said more than 60 000 were repatriated in 1991

STEPHANE BOTHMA

SAP and Home Affairs sources said the influx of aliens had increased in the past year, and estimated that about 6 000 were being arrested and sent home each month, mainly to Mozambique and Zimbabwe

An average of 200 people were being returned to Zimbabwe every day. Sometimes the figure was as high as 400 a day, police said

SAP police liaison officer W/O Andy Pieke said the main problem with illegal aliens was not their involvement in crime,

but the fact that they took work away from SA citizens

Because they were eager to find employment, the "economic refugees" were often taken advantage of by employers who paid very low wages, he said

He said they were employed mainly in the building and restaurant industries

"By employing an illegal alien, employers do not have the burden of paying unemployment benefits, medical aid and pension funds," Pieke said

He said the SAP's alien control unit,

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## Aliens

working closely with immigration officials, operated in the main on information supplied by the public in order to arrest, detain and repatriate aliens

"They are extremely easily identifiable because they speak a different language."

If police press charges, the penalties for offenders include a fine of R4 000 or 12 months imprisonment for illegal aliens and R20 000 or five years imprisonment for those aiding and abetting them.

An agreement was reached recently between SA and Zimbabwe which streamlines the return of aliens. It allows South

African authorities at Messina to hand border jumpers directly to Zimbabwean authorities at Beitbridge.

However, escorting aliens to border posts and handing them to officials does not always solve the problem

"As soon as they have been dropped off across the border in their countries, they return to SA. It is a continuing problem," the police said

Refugee camps set up on the SA side of the Mozambique border house many thousands of refugees.

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