

MIGRANT LABOUR SA

PASS LAW General

From: 14/1/79

To: 19-12-79

Why should

cry? 'DO YOU THINK THIS IS HEAVEN THAT I'M LEAVING?'

A MOST unlikely book, "Die Swerfjare van Poppie Nongena", is causing a sensation among serious-minded Afrikaners.

The book tells of a Black woman's struggle to survive with her family under apartheid.

Arguments about "structural violence" and the Afrikaner's responsibility for it, have been hurled to and fro in letters to the Press.

Top academics have become involved. Prof J J Degenaar of Stellenbosch University has commended the book to fellow Afrikaners who doubt whether our discriminatory laws are really so destructive.

Authoress Elsa Joubert says mildly she is sorry the academics have "taken the ball and run with it" and that Poppie should rather speak for herself.

And so Poppie does in the book, in her own quaint Afrikaans . . .

THIS IS the story of Poppie Nongena.

Poppie Nongena who, forced by the pass laws to leave her shanty home on the Cape Flats, tells friends at the station

"Why should I cry? Do you think this is heaven I'm leaving?"

Poppie Nongena, whose youngest brother Jakkie was taken away by the police during the 1976 unrest — "they said he was a leader . . ."

Poppie Nongena, whose simple and true lifestory as told in a book by authoress Elsa Joubert has started a furore in Afrikaans academic circles about Afrikaner responsibility for the plight of people like her

It is her story, and the story of Bonsile and Plank and Jakkie — Jungleman, J-man — and of the children who laughed at their parents hiding from the police during pass raids but who later, in the dark days of 1976, were not speaking to them anymore

I found the book hard to put down, even though I had to refer often to the family tree at the beginning and struggled to remember all the characters by their different names and nicknames — almost as many as those in a Russian novel

It is an impressive book — a cool, analytical, almost deadpan portrayal of a woman caught up in a situa-

tion she doesn't even pretend to understand

But I can accept that it is a true story, as Elsa Joubert says it is nobody could have invented Ouma Lena, rip-roaring Plank who drank and danced, Jakkie — Jungleman, J-man, who ended up shooting a policeman — and Poppie's strong son Bonsile, who fled over the border to Lesotho after the riots

And Poppie herself, calm, dignified, even when insulted by a White man — "Jy gaan Kaffirland toe en jy gaan eet mielies" — and by children

So, as Elsa Joubert suggests, let Poppie speak for herself.

"We're from Gordonia originally. My mother told us about our great-grandmother Kappie, a rich old woman who farmed goats in the hills on the other side of Carnarvon

"Ouma Henne (a great aunt) spoke Xhosa and Afrikaans, and fought with us if

we did not speak Xhosa. But we did not speak Afrikaans — even now when my brothers and I are together, we talk Afrikaans. My brothers had Xhosa names, but we did not know them then"

Poppie was brought up by

Stone developed TB and could not work. He was given a disability grant until "they found out Poppie was working and withdrew the grant"

"Poppie did not know if his being ill helped her or hindered her . . ." Soon her

BY JEAN
LE MAY



her grandmother Lena in Uppington, while her mother worked in various towns and her father as an itinerant sheepshearer. Eventually they went to Lambert's Bay, where Poppie married Stone — who came from the Ciskei

Her brothers were not happy that she married a man from "Kaffirland". "We didn't know anything about those people"

Most of the grown-ups in the family worked in a fish-canning factory or on trawlers, a close family unit of Poppie's mother and stepfather, her great-aunts, her aunts and uncles, Poppie and Stone and their three children. But soon the law caught up with them

"Then they said we could go where we liked, but we Xhosas had to leave Lambert's Bay. The men could stay, but we women who waited for part-time work in the factories must go away to where we came from or look for work somewhere else."

Poppie moved to a shanty town on the Cape Flats with the children, where "the pass business was something new to her". She found work as a char. Soon Stone joined them — and could only get work if he signed a contract.

"Poppie knew what a contract was. All Black people knew the contract was what you signed or you could not find work anywhere else, you had to if you wanted to stay in the Cape"

brothers Plank and Hoedjie joined them from Lambert's Bay, and both took to drink

Plank was constantly assaulted by skollies, lost his pass and was arrested. Poppie bailed him out again and again

Poppie watched a neighbour being killed because "he was a CID and they hated him". Plank, passless, was dragged out of the fowlrun by the police

"The children laughed to see their father and their uncles and older brothers climb under the beds and hide behind the clothes in the wardrobe.

"That was 1960 and the children were 10 years old and younger, but they remembered it was not the sort of thing for children to see, and they lost their respect."

Soon Poppie was in trouble herself with the law. The "extensions" started. In five years, the longest extension she got was three months. And throughout those years she supported Stone and the six children, insisted on their schooling and their church-going

"The church is my mainstay. As long as I stay in the church, the Lord will be with me"

Eventually, while Stone was in hospital, Poppie's extensions ran out. She was given the choice of going to Dimbaza or Mdantsane, at East London. She chose East London, because she heard there was more

Transkeians get new pass book deadline

1/2/79 (206) (403)
DD

JOHANNESBURG — More than 1,6 million Xhosa of Transkei origin have been granted an extra two years in which to replace their South African reference books with Transkei travel documents.

This decision was taken after only 57 people of Transkei origin living in South Africa applied for Transkei travel documents since independence in 1976.

Transkei and South Africa agreed that the 1,6 million Transkei Xhosa should exchange reference books for travel documents in an agreement published in the Government Gazette on October 22, 1976, four days before independence.

The new extension period was confirmed yesterday by the Assistant Commissioner for Plural Relations on the Witwatersrand, Mr C. R. Paulsen.

The extension was granted in spite of an amendment last year to the Abolition of Passes and Co-Ordination of Documents Act, which stipulated that South African reference books may only be issued to South African citizens.

In terms of the Status of Transkei Act, all blacks of Transkei origin, including

the more than 1,6 million Transkei Xhosa living in South Africa, automatically became Transkei citizens after independence.

During the two-year period of grace, only duplicate reference books will be issued to Transkei Xhosa already in possession of them, or in possession before October 26, a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations said yesterday.

Transkei Xhosa turning 16 and qualifying for them for the first time will have to take out travel documents.

Bophuthatswana citizens have until December 6 this year to exchange their South African reference books for Bophuthatswana travel documents in terms of the agreement between the two countries published on December 6, 1977.

The Chief Commissioner for Plural Relations on the Witwatersrand, Mr F. B. du Randt, assured Transkei and Bophuthatswana citizens qualifying to live in South Africa's urban areas they would not lose those rights if they took out travel documents. But they must ensure their rights are endorsed in their travel documents. — DDC

'Eglin should resign'

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government was not corrupt, nor had it ever been corrupt, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Speaking during the No Confidence debate, Mr Horwood said the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, had made scandalous statements which he could not substantiate, during his speech on Monday.

"He is the most irresponsible Leader of the Opposition this country has seen and he should resign," Mr Horwood said.

The Opposition's act in opposing an address to the State President on Monday had branded them "as utterly unpatriotic and anti-South African."

The true perspective on the Information affair was that a handful of people had gone wrong and committed what amounted to serious irregularities regarding the use of public funds.

Koorhof of promises new era for blacks

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Passes used by blacks are to be scrapped and replaced by documents similar to those used by whites.

This was announced by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, yesterday.

He told Parliament that the new political era which the white, coloured and Indians were entering also heralded a new era for blacks.

Speaking in the No Confidence debate, Dr Koorhof said it was clear that the consolidation of the homelands was one of the most important political happenings which had occurred in South Africa for a long time.

"With this the Prime Minister has opened the door to a new era in the execution of a satisfactory political dispensation for all the people of a multi-national South Africa."

Black leaders meet

SEVEN black South African homeland leaders will meet at Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg on Sunday to draw up an agenda for a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Those who are expected to attend are Chief Gatsha Buthezi of Kwazulu, Dr Cedric Phathudi of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Chief Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, Mr J Mabuya of Kangwane (Swazi), Mr J Mahlangu of Ndebele and Mr T K Mopeli of Gwa Oza.

A spokesman for the leaders said it would be a closed conference but a statement might be issued. — Sapa

With the opening of this new door, the Prime Minister had brought new hope which in time would be regarded as a turning point in the history of South Africa, he said.

It was not only a new era for blacks in the black states, but also those in the urban areas.

Concerning black labour, it was the Government's aim to simplify the identity documents for blacks and to make the documents more convenient for them.

The intention was to scrap the present pass (dompas) system as soon as possible and to replace passes with identification documents similar to those used by whites and other population groups.

He said his aim in urban black residential areas was to let blacks operate as freely as possible through

the market mechanism, in order to create economic opportunities in their own areas.

Dr Koorhof said his motto was "Let us plan with blacks and not for them."

As soon as the Cabinet Committee investigating the position of urban blacks in the constitutional set-up of South Africa had made its recommendations they would be laid before the Government.

Give us the opportunity to try to find a solution together with the leaders of the black states and the black leaders in white areas."

Dr Koorhof said his first priority in his new portfolio would be the economic development of the black states of South Africa. Both he and the Government planned to give special attention to this. — Sapa

No pass... or new freedom

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE INTENTION to replace reference books with identity documents — announced by Dr Piet Koorhof in Parliament yesterday — will not in itself free blacks from influx control.

The definition of reference book in the Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act includes any identity document issued to blacks.

Carriers of these documents are subject to the key influx control laws, including the Abolition of Passes Act and the Bantu Urban Areas Act.

The definition of reference book includes travel documents issued by Transkei and Bophuthatwana governments and those homelands who are co-operating under the agreement signed between South Africa, Bophuthatwana, Lebowa and the atTawana, Lebowa and the Ciskei in 1977.

These travel documents contain the same partic-

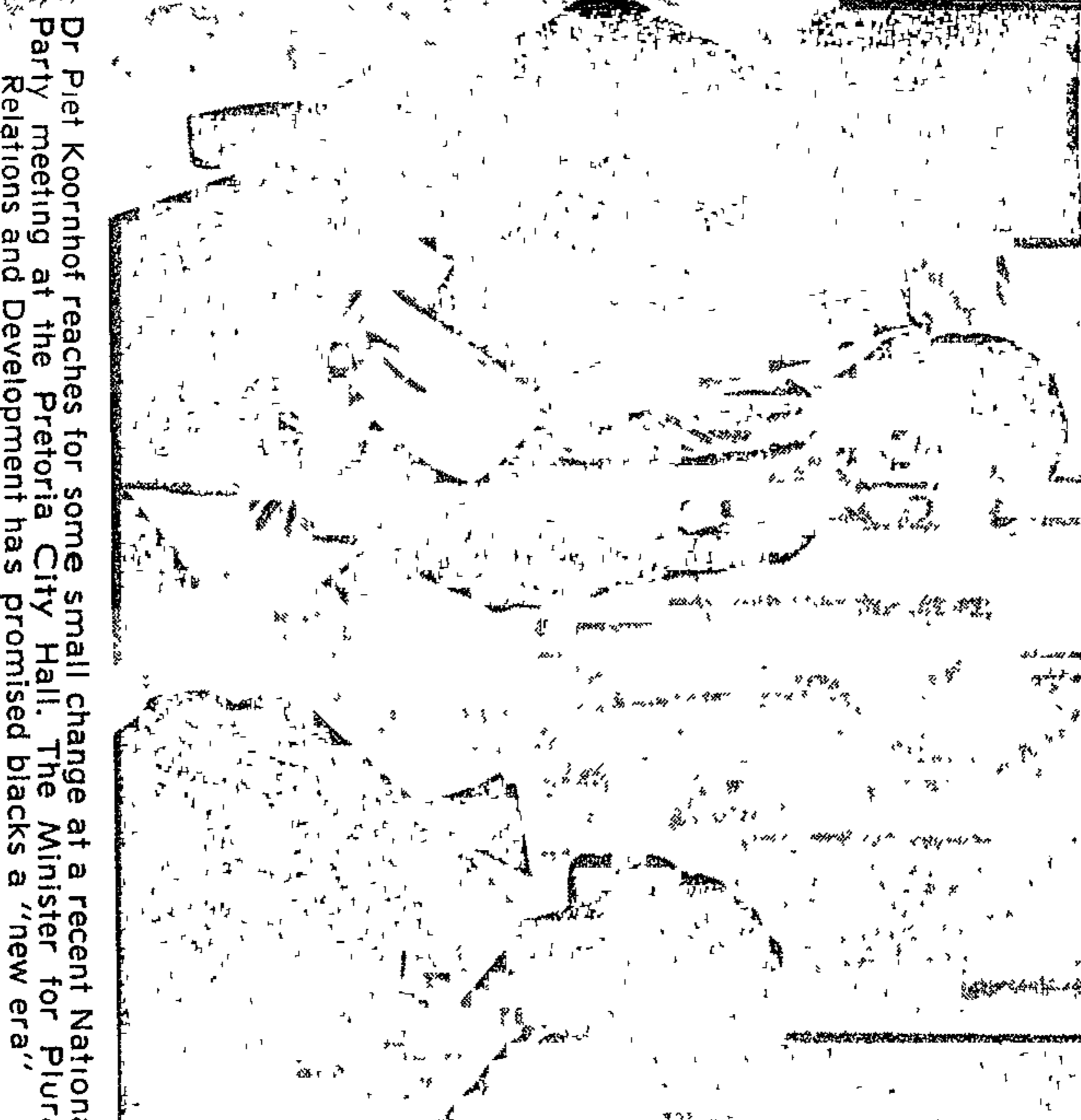
lars as reference books, including the "nationality" of the holder, his serial number and his special endorsements to be in prescribed areas.

They must be produced on demand and failure to do so can result in prosecution and punishment by way of a fine and, for "persistent offenders," imprisonment.

Dr Koorhof reportedly compared the proposed identity documents with those carried by whites in one sense at least they are not strictly comparable.

Whites identity documents are not reference books by another name, are not producible on demand and not linked to influx control laws which restrict freedom of movement.

But the reduction of the number of administration boards, which Dr Koorhof foreshadowed in the speech, will result in greater mobility for blacks by widening the areas in which they can move freely and seek work.



Dr Piet Koorhof reaches for some small change at a recent National Party meeting at the Pretoria City Hall. The Minister for Plural Relations and Development has promised blacks a "new era."

Hampstead (2) W J T
Sandton: identity documents/influx control

78 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

How many Blacks in the Sandton municipal area were charged with offences relating to identity documents and influx control regulations during 1977-'78

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

2 550.

Official visits abroad

Black persons arrested for offences in
respect of reference books/influx control
Hansard 2 col 52 14/2/79
*30 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the
Minister of Police

206

What was the daily average number of
Black persons arrested in the Cape Penin-
sula during 1978 for offences in respect of
reference books and influx control

†The MINISTER OF POLICE

Sandton: curfew regulations

Answer
on
1979
59
200

104 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

Whether any persons were prosecuted under curfew regulations in Sandton during the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978, if so, how many

The MINISTER OF POLICE

Yes, 106 persons

FRIDAY, 16 FEB 1979

Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Hansard (p. 69) Curfew regulations 206

*1 Mrs H SUZMAN Minister of Police

How many persons in public were prosecuted under curfew regulations during the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978

The MINISTER OF POLICE AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Police)

17 472 persons

Tutu Patrick Mbolombo

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT replied to Question *20, by Mr B R Bamford.

Question: *Hansard 3 (13) 21/2/79*

- 206
- (1) Whether Tutu Patrick Mbolombo was sentenced to imprisonment by the Langa Commissioner's Court in 1978, if so, (a) for what offence and (b) what was his age at the time,
 - (2) (a) what was the rank of the presiding officer of the court and (b) what were his qualifications,
 - (3) whether the presiding officer still occupies the post;
 - (4) whether steps have been taken to prevent occurrences of this nature in future, if so, what steps, if not, why not.

†Reply:

- (1) He was fined, with imprisonment as alternative
 - (a) Contravening section 10(4) read with 10(1) and 10(5) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945)
 - (b) 16 years according to his own statement during the trial
- (2) (a) An Administrative Officer appointed as acting Assistant Commissioner
 - (b) Standard X and 20 years' experience of which 4 years is in a judicial capacity
- (3) Yes
- (4) The facts submitted to the Judge of the Supreme Court differ from the facts that was before the Commissioner in that it was averred to the Judge that Tutu is 13 years old whereas, according to the record, he himself stated to the Commissioner that he is 16 years old. The trial before the Commissioner was therefore properly conducted.
In so far as it is practicable it is seen to that the work is done by experienced and suitably qualified officials

No pass so actor pays up

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Clive Scott, who played dimwitted Ted Dixon in The Villagers television series, was yesterday fined R100 by a magistrate here for employing a black maid without a pass.

The maid worked for Mr Scott for a year before she was registered, the court heard.

Speaking after the case, Mr Scott pulled a "Ted

Dixon" face and joked "I knew my maid was a terrorist the minute she attacked the joint of lamb in the kitchen."

In more serious vein he said "What is one's Christian duty in employing black people? Does one leave them unemployed because they have no pass and allow them to be tempted into crime, or does one give them a job

and risk a fine?"

Mr Scott complained that when paying a fine a person is taken to the court cell to pay it, and if he does not have enough money, he has to wait in custody until the fine is paid.

"These fines do not pay a fraction of the cost of the apartheid policy," he said — SAPA

CLIVE SCOTT

Interviewman handles the three precious minerals

the others. His output projections are based on industry information and confidential reports: in the case of gold, on a 1972 Chamber of Mines study; in the case of platinum (about which information is in general scarce) he makes the assumption that output will grow on average at 5 per cent per annum over the 30-year period from 1970 - 2000; and in the case of diamonds a 45 per cent increase in output for the 1970-80 decade is followed by a plateau - with 2000 at much the same production level as 1980. (We do not know the source of these diamond projections, nor of the projected platinum growth rate of output.)

2.1.3 For the 6 base-metals and base-non-metals that he distinguishes Plewman disaggregates the projections into exports and domestic requirements. For all six he derives export figures from the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Export Trade of the RSA (Reynders Commission) tabled in 1972.³² Export figures were given in the report which Plewman interprets as export targets ("the Commissioners have included an estimate in money terms of the future rate of exports of minerals that is required if the Republic is to reach its targets for foreign exchange earnings"). These targets are taken as projections and "converted ... to physical units at 1970 prices".³³ To these export figures are added estimates of domestic requirements. In the case of coal two projections are made: the first assumes the domestic demand for coal will grow at 5 per cent per annum, the second at 8 per cent. In the cases of the other five minerals, the two alternative projections of the growth of domestic demand are based on 3 per cent per annum and 5 per cent.

2.1.4 In 1970, 85 per cent of total employment in base-minerals was covered by the listed six minerals. For the remaining minerals (tin, salt and quarrying in the main), Plewman assumes that output will grow at the same rate as the average rate for all minerals including gold, platinum, and diamonds.



How a computer "reads" fingerprints. The South African Government has a centralised record of the prints of 15 million black people.

Only if they're black

DA 1379/206

The South African Government now has a centralised record of almost 15 million fingerprints of black people.

This unprecedented record, which is kept for identification purposes and to prevent the "infiltration" of blacks from other parts of Africa, is kept at the Department of Plural Relations, "Reference Bureau".

The Bureau has a register with personal details of all black people over the age of 16 who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa. The register also contains passport particulars of black workers from neighbouring black States who have been recruited for contract work.

But it is only black people whose fingerprints are kept on record in this manner.

For whites, Coloureds and Indians, there are defined circumstances — in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act — in which fingerprints may be taken. And if a suspect is found not guilty or an appeal is upheld, the fingerprints "shall" be destroyed.

Details of the extent of the government's fingerprint record for

black people have been disclosed in the annual report of the Department of Plural Relations and Development for the year from April 1977 to March 1978, which has just been tabled in parliament.

The report says that "a complete set of fingerprints in respect of each person whose name appears in the register is kept separately."

"The fingerprint record is absolutely essential, because it guarantees positive identification and precludes the possibility of foreign blacks infiltrating into the Republic from other parts of Africa on the pretext of being legal residents."

"Only those who are citizens of the Republic and whose particulars are contained in the population register qualify for reference books."

It then gives details of the fingerprint record as "an indication of the work done" during the year under review.

At March 31 last year, there were 14 878 848 sets of fingerprints on record at the Reference Bureau.

During the year, a further 352 141 sets were added to the register. This figure included new

• "Evidence regarding fingerprints given in court cases — 49"

The Reference Bureau has a substantial administrative task each year in keeping its records up to date and issuing new documents. During the year under review, for example, it had to issue 872 650 "reference books", which is the official term for the controversial document known as the "pass book" or "dompas".

This included 625 088 duplicate reference books, 212 565 new reference books, 24 616 temporary identity certificates for prisoners and 381 "identity documents".

In addition, 107 215 drivers' licences and 553 fire-arm licences were entered into reference books. Reference Bureau officials also gave evidence in 714 court cases concerning forged driver's licences where blacks were involved.

All aspects of border control were taken over by the Reference Bureau at the beginning of October 1977 — relating to black people — and it dealt with 63 106 cases during the year.

By March 31, 1978, there were 13 287 574 South

African black people on the Population Register. The Bureau also processed fingerprints from 525 909 foreign black people. They included:

43 936 from Botswana, 248 909 from Transkei, 139 712 from Lesotho, 14 790 from Swaziland, 14 346 from Rhodesia, 53 from Zambia, 21 798 from Malawi, 40 428 from Mozambique, 481 from Angola, 1 455 from Bophuthatswana (for a period of three months only) and one from Tanzania.

At June 30, 1977, 3 270 986 South African black people were registered as employed and further 876 600 foreign blacks were registered.

The foreign blacks were employed in the following categories: agriculture (94 214), mining and quarrying (452 664), manufacturing (86 247), construction (56 964), wholesale and retail trade (33 167), government services (69 831), domestic services (56 931) and other (26 582).

What the report outlines is a separate registration for black people only, with fingerprint records, and separate border control for black foreigners.

For whites, Coloureds and Indians, fingerprints may only be taken under restricted circumstances.

In terms of section 37, sub-section 1, of the Criminal Procedure Act,

the police may take fingerprints of people arrested for a crime, or people reasonably believed to have contravened a condition in a postponed or suspended sentence, or people it is reasonably believed have failed to pay a fine, or people who fail to submit themselves for periodic imprisonment, or any person summoned to appear under schedule 1 (for serious offences such as treason), for offences relating to the suspension, cancellation or endorsement of licences or permits, where admission of guilt has been paid and the minister has ruled that it is an offence under the section, and a court may order it both before proceedings or after conviction if a police officer is not empowered to do so.

The Criminal Procedure Act also lays down that fingerprints "shall" be destroyed if the person concerned has been found guilty, or if a conviction was set aside by a higher court, or if no court proceedings took place under the original charge.

Clearly, for whites, Coloureds and Indians the taking of fingerprints, as defined by law, is something associated with crime, or, at the very least, suspected crime.

For black people, however, whether South African citizens or not, fingerprinting is part of daily life which, by racial definition, they have to live with.

CHAPTER 15

ALICK'S LAST TREK WITH THE GREYS - STANDERTON
TO BETHAL (NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1901)

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Reference books/influx control
Benson's Col 283
294 Ms H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police 2/3/79

(1) How many Black (a) males and (b)
females were arrested for offences
relating to reference books and influx
control in each of the main urban
areas of the Republic in 1978,

(2) what was the total number of such
arrests in the Republic in that year

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	(a)	(b)
(1) Pretoria	43 291	3 005
Johannesburg	49 273	5 851
Soweto	679	78
East Rand	20 500	5 865
West Rand	14 261	4 535
Durban	2 297	674
Pietermaritzburg	47	2
East London	1 680	639
Port Elizabeth	913	181
Bloemfontein	2 019	668
Cape Peninsula	11 823	4 525
	224 910	47 977

(2)

This last trek, s
from Standerton, was
full of incident, as Louis Botha had slipped
back into the Transvaal when the British sent
so many forces after him in Natal, and was
operating in the area between Standerton and
Middelburg. The Boer forces defeated Benson's
column, inflicting many casualties, including
Colonel Benson himself.

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Pass offenders in anti-crime net?

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Tom Duff, Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Massive police anti-crime raids appear to have been a major reason for a sharp rise in the number of black people arrested for offences related to reference books and influx control last year

A reported 272 887

blacks were arrested for influx offences in the main urban areas last year compared to 173 571 in 1977.

More than twice as many women were arrested this year than last 47 977.

Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today she believed the extremely sharp increase in the number of people arrested last year was mainly due to police "anti-crime" raids

About 90 percent of the people caught in these raids were arrested for offences related to influx control, she said

She had no doubt an instruction that police should give a person a chance to produce his or her reference book was ignored

An indication of this was that many people who were arrested were later released at aid centres

making or, simply the application of economics to political science. "Grueller
We are beasts of burden and like the
strengthen to act: Now we do
of the gangster you spread will
We are beasts of burden and like the
strengthen to act: Now we do
of the gangster you spread will

1 437 blacks regain SA citizenship

6/13/74
200

THE ASSEMBLY — A law opposed by the Progressive Federal Party last year has resulted in 1 437 black people regaining their South African citizenship

the position of quite a large number of black people" — PC.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday they had regained their South African citizenship in terms of the Black States Citizenship Amendment Act

Asked how many applications were pending, Dr Koornhof replied "It is not possible to state a number, but several hundred applications are still receiving attention"

No applications had been rejected

Dr Koornhof was replying to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North)

Afterwards Mr Malcomess said he was delighted that as many as 1 437 people had regained their South African citizenship by this law

They had therefore regained certain rights not available to blacks of other countries

"Had the PFP had their way during the debate on this matter last year, this would not have happened, and I am delighted the Act has materially improved

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Rid this land of hated dompas' call by SACC

JOHANNESBURG — The executive of the South African Council of Churches yesterday expressed grave concern that 272 877 people were arrested last year for so-called pass offences an increase of 100 000 over the previous year.

"The influx control regulations are among the most humiliating of the many dehumanising laws and regulations applied to Blacks in this country — laws and regulations which affect almost every sphere of life for Blacks to an ex-

tent unimaginable to most Whites," the council said.

"In the prevailing economic climate, it is inevitable that many Blacks will come to urban areas seeking work, and in their desperation to support their families they knowingly risk prosecution under these draconian regulations.

Women

"The fact that the number of women arrested under these regulations has more than doubled, ac-

ording to figures released in Parliament, indicates these laws are being applied with greater stringency to women."

Hollow

An employee of the council was recently arrested during her lunchhour break for not having her reference book with her although she was employed.

The SACC said this demonstrates the kind of treatment to which victims of these laws are sub-

jected

"Earlier assurances from the Government that these laws would not be enforced with undue harshness seem hollow in the face of the figures for 1978, and we would hope that the promise made by the new Minister for Purat Relations, Dr P Koomhof that reference books would soon be replaced with travel documents will not mean that the laws will be ever more strictly applied.

"These laws and regulations have the effect of

keeping Black unemployment and Black poverty out of sight and therefore out of mind to many Whites, but the suffering and humiliation are daily reality for Blacks.

"There can be no peace in this country and no future for our children as long as these oppressive laws remain on the statute books. We call on all persons and organisations of goodwill to do all in their power to rid this land of the hated dompas — (Sapa)

Curfew
law
inquiry

3179
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EAST LONDON —
Municipal officials here
are to investigate the pre-
sent curfew regulations to
establish whether they
are a municipal
regulation, a provincial
regulation or a Govern-
ment Act.

This follows an applica-
tion by the Coloured
Management Committee
to the city council for the
abolition of the curfew in
East London.

The matter was raised
at the most recent
meeting of the council's
action committee and will
be discussed again when a
report on the regulations
has been prepared.

DDR.

206
1978
20

Books of Life cost R1,4m

THE ASSEMBLY — Up to December 31 last year, 1 840 706 identity documents, known as the Book of Life, had been issued at an estimated cost of R1 460 039, the Minister of the Interior and of Immigration, Mr Alwyn Schiebusch, said yesterday.

Replying to a question Mr Schiebusch said 200 000 applications were still waiting to be finalised.

About 2 287 912 documents remained to be issued for which applications had not yet been received — SAPA.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Violations of freedom

A shocking indictment of South African society is the revelation in Parliament by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, that last year 272 887 black people were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the main urban areas of the country

To this must be added a total of 17 472 people who were prosecuted under the curfew regulations, a "white-by-night" law which operates in nine cities and 337 towns and villages where blacks have to be off the streets by a stipulated time unless they have a permit

Pass laws and influx control are a gross violation of the freedom of South Africa's black people. Not only are the laws deeply resented, but they inflict deep social and economic damage on those people affected and on the country itself

A recent study by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand reveals another destructive feature of the system, "the incompatibility of the procedures employed in the courts dealing with these cases and the general standards of criminal justice"

The report highlights the near total-absence of legal representation for pass offenders and points to the fact that legal representation is essen-

tial to the proper administration of justice, particularly where the accused is uneducated

In Britain and the United States no person may be imprisoned unless he has been given the opportunity to be defended by a lawyer, even where he is unable to afford a lawyer himself

Yet in South Africa hundreds of blacks — with no legal representation — are sent to jail or remanded in custody every day for "offences under the pass laws".

The report refers to such procedure as "a cancer in our administration of justice which must be eradicated".

But getting rid of the cancer requires more than just a revision of court procedures. It requires a revision of the laws themselves associated with reference books and influx control

Mrs Helen Suzman has called influx control laws "medieval". Just how medieval they are is shown by the fact that, in response to a call by the East London Coloured Management Committee to abolish them, municipal officials are having to conduct an investigation to discover if they are municipal regulations, provincial regulations, or a Government Act

Mrs Suzman is right. These laws have no place in modern society. They should be abolished

Hansard 6 Quest

4643

14/3/79

206

Langa. influx control/identity document.

433 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(364) (200)
(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents in the Langa Commissioner's Court in 1978, 14/3/79 4643

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court in that year

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 12 590

(b) 8 770

(2) 50

4 000 held in pass clampdown

Pass arrests in Johannesburg leapt above the 4 000 mark in January, this year, almost doubling the December total of 2 382.

The figure of 4 084 arrests — for the second half of January alone — was given today by Mrs Ruth Imrie in a paper on police behaviour delivered at the Black Sash national conference in Cape Town.

She said the role of the police should be reassessed urgently, but this could be done only by reassessing the laws of South Africa.

SWOOPS

"Crime swoops" appeared to be pass raids by another name, she said. Of the 3 000 people arrested during "crime prevention" exercises in Hillbrow and on the Reef in May last year, more than 2 000 were held for pass offences.

In June last year more than 5 000 people were arrested throughout the country. Of these, more than 4 000 were arrested for pass offences.

R2 300 BED

The cost of housing migrants could be as much as R3 000-million, Mrs Harris said in her presidential address to the conference.

The cost of a hostel bed in Alexandra had been put recently at R2 300.

Pass laws 'more rigorous' in 1978

BY BOB MOLLOY

A MORE rigid application of the pass laws, increased rules by the bureaucrats and deportation of the unemployed to the bantustans as a pretence that unemployment is under control, marked the latter end of 1978, according to a report to the conference by the Johannesburg Advice Office.

"Far from relaxing the pass laws and moving away from discrimination, the authorities are enforcing the restrictions on freedom of movement for black people more rigorously than before," the report said.

In 1978, 272 887 people were arrested for offences relating to influx control, compared to 173 571 the previous year. These occurred in spite of the fact that South Africa's population decreased by 4½ m through the independence of Bophuthatswana and Transkei.

"The figures speak for themselves and refute absolutely the claim of the National Party government that the policy of creating independent bantustans will eventually lead to the elimination of discriminations."

Last year was noted for complaints from the public about the extreme arrogance, obstructiveness, rudeness and authoritarianism displayed by officials of the West Rand Administration Board and the Department of Plural Relations.

"It seems that the concept of the civil servant no longer exists. Positive attitudes and promises of improvement from the minister cannot undo the damage done by the daily experience of black people at the local level which is fuelling burning anger and bitter resentment," the report said.

The government solution to the unemployment crisis was to deport the unemployed to the bantustans and then to pretend that unemployment was under control — as if those people living in rural areas were no longer the responsibility of the State.

Laxity and red tape in the payment of pensions was also causing great distress. Arbitrary decisions were often made at clerical level and clerks often took it upon themselves to refuse even an application for a pension.

The maximum pension was now R23,50 paid out as a sum of R47 every two months. If the wife of a retired man earned from R23 a month he was refused a pension.

"Complaints about arrogance, rudeness and carelessness of officials are frequent. One gets the impression that the aim of the department is to pay out as few pensions as possible rather than to enable the old and the disabled to survive," said the report.

Hansard 6 QuesA Col. 458

206

16/3/79

Influx control, identity documents

Q45 16/3/79

*5 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(20) (339) (20)

What amount was derived by the Cape Peninsula Administration Board during 1978 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

R397 914 which includes fines paid by employers as separate details are not available

New deals for old

206

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16/3/79

"New deal for urban blacks" Hardly a day now goes past without some minister or other promising one or some new paper or other headlining one.

Connie Mulder was a great one for new deals when he ruled at Plural Relations, what with his five year plans and all. The plans, like Mulder, are evidently now in retirement.

Piet Koornhof is also into new deals in a big way, except that he calls them "eras". An "exciting new era of reform" is what he promised in Diepkloof/Midland in December. What was more, if the Urban Areas Act needed to be changed, he would change it.

All of which must seem to the people in the townships like a re-run of the old movie from the days when Koornhof was a minister at BARD under M.C. Botha and earned himself the handle "Piet Promises".

"Live and let live" may in Koornhof's view be Koornhof's philosophy. But the government of which he is a senior member is not familiar with it. There was no trace of shame in Marais Steyn's voice when he told Parliament this week that 555 000 people had so far been

moved in terms of the Group Areas Act, with 132 000 still to go. Steyn — whose department goes by the odd name of Community Development — has boasted that he is going to enforce the Act strictly.

In this mission he will no doubt be aided and abetted by Jack Noble and his phalanx of snoopers in the National Front, who are partly to blame for the recent campaign of official harassment of coloured and Indian families in flats in Hillbrow and elsewhere.

Extreme severity

At a tree planting ceremony in Soweto last December Koornhof told residents "I am aware that you want security, ownership, and a sense of belonging." *The Citizen*, which is presumably in a position to know these things, reported that he was addressing his remarks to youth in particular. But the Black Sash — whose knowledge of the effects of influx control is second to none — reports this week that "young people are the particular targets for extreme severity and bureaucratic obstructiveness" in a campaign to enforce the pass laws "more

rigorously"

For example, reports the Sash one young girl was "refused the necessary form for a reference book because her father was unemployed and in arrears with his rent. This effectively prevented her from obtaining gainful employment in order to help him in his difficulties."

Two years ago, when penalties for pass offenders were tightened up, the *FM* asked whether the government's "answer" to rising black unemployment was "simply to export the unemployed to some or other bantustan" (*FM* March 18 1977).

The director of the Sash's Johannesburg advice office, Sheena Duncan, reported to the organisation's national conference in Cape Town this week that this was indeed the government's "solution to the unemployment crisis." The government, she said, then pretended "that unemployment is under control as if these people living in rural areas are no longer the responsibility of the State."

Figures given recently in Parliament point to a stepped-up pass enforcement campaign: 272 887 arrests in the main urban areas last year, against 173 571 in

Financial Times March 16 1979

1977.

Duncan says that the number of black workers in "white" areas is being reduced, with a clampdown not only on unregistered workers but also on employers of "illegal" labour, who are being taken to court and fined R70 for even a first offence. Says the Sash: "We have seen many people, among them women — widows, divorcees, or unmarried — with children to support, who have been discharged from their jobs because they cannot be registered. Even people who five years ago would have been registered with no difficulty are now being refused."

Duncan also reports that labour recruiting in the bantustans has been "severely curtailed, so there are many areas where no recruiting is presently allowed."

Yet another step being taken in this campaign to "whiten" the "white" areas is to "get rid of as many foreign workers as possible." One Rhodesian who had

Koornhof
see how
black
deal
for
New deal for
urban Blacks?
Blacks to get
new identity
deal - Koornhof
Promise of
a new deal
deal for
city blacks

New deals for blacks . . . but an old promise

been lawfully living and working in Johannesburg since 1934 has thus now been told he is a prohibited immigrant and ordered to present himself at the commissioner's office "ready packed up to return to Rhodesia."

Apartheid from the top may look like a system of "live and let live." From underneath it looks different. Sash president Joyce Harris told the Cape Town meeting: "Our regular advice office reports present an endlessly repeating kaleidoscope of broken families, of husbands begging for the comforting presence of their wives and children; of endorsements out of urban areas to homelands which are often totally unfamiliar to those being sent there, of evictions from houses; of often fruitless endeavours to obtain permits — work permits, housing permits, living permits; of desperate struggles to acquire the basic rights of family life and the freedom to seek and accept employment."

So much for the "new deals."

R1,5-m goods left unprotected after pass arrests — claim

21/3/79

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Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—A Germiston business man, Mr Piet Holtzhausen has laid a formal complaint with the Commissioner of Police after two guards of his security firm were arrested at the weekend for pass offences and then taken away leaving 'more than R1,5-million worth of goods unprotected'

Mr Holtzhausen is managing director of an East Rand security firm and he said that at 8.30 pm on Friday he received a short radio message from one of his guards

'The message just said that they were being arrested I went to the Germiston police station where it was denied that they had my guards

LOCKED UP

'Meanwhile the warehouse they had been guarding was left unprotected. On the premises there

was about R500 000 worth of fresh meat, R100 000 worth of hides and skins and more than R1 million worth of heavy vehicles,' Mr Holtzhausen said

Soon after arriving at the police station Mr Holtzhausen was also arrested. The charge was disturbing the peace

He was locked up 'for about an hour' and was then released after his brother had come to pay a R10 admission of guilt fine

Only at 11.30 pm, after we had searched everywhere, did the police tell us that they had the guards,' Mr Holtzhausen said

FORMAL COMPLAINT

Mr Holtzhausen has now written to the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, making a formal complaint against the arrests and the treatment he allegedly received from the police

Five senior East Rand policemen contacted were unable to comment on the case

Brigadier Pieterse, head of the uniformed police branch on the East Rand said he would investigate the case and comment later

More pass law offenders appear in court — survey

RDM 22/3/79 ① 206 ② ~~207~~

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE NUMBER of blacks saved from prosecution for pass law offences by aid centres is on the decrease, according to figures published in the latest Survey of Race Relations.

The aid centres were originally established to assist technical offenders under the pass laws and in particular to help them stay out of court and prison. Aid centres function in all the main cities and towns.

Published by the Institute of Race Relations, the 1978 Survey shows that for the year ending March 1978,

167 380 blacks were referred to aid centres, a decrease of 21 228 on the figures for the previous statistical year.

Associated with the decrease in the number of blacks referred to aid centres was a drop in the number who were not prosecuted — down by 3 403 from 91 631 in the statistical year ending March 1977 to 88 228.

These figures support the view of Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, that the pass laws are being applied more rigorously. Pass law arrests in the main urban areas in 1978 rose sharply compared to 1977 — 272 887 against 173 571.

But the trend at the Jo-

hannesburg aid centre points to an increase in both the number of blacks referred to aid centres and the number saved from prosecution.

● The 1978 Survey underlines the heavy reliance of administration boards on income from liquor sales. Of the nine boards cited, income from liquor ranges from a "low" 40% to a "high" 66% of their revenue.

The sale of liquor (including beer) was the single biggest source of income to the West Rand Administration Board, accounting for R33 100 of the estimated budget of R75 200 000 for 1978-79.

Arms 22/3/79

Illegally in Peninsula: 6 women fined

SIX Transkei women, five with their babies on their backs or on their arms, appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court, for the second time in six days on pass offences.

They each paid a fine of R50 for being in the Peninsula illegally.

The women spent at least one night locked in the cells with their children awaiting their court appearances, according to their legal representative.

They first appeared with 13 other women last Thursday, charged with being in the Peninsula illegally. They were fined R50 or 50 days, suspended until Sunday when they were expected to be out of the area.

RE-ARRESTED

On Monday they were re-arrested at the Langa Zones. They appeared in court again on Tuesday, and were remanded.

Yesterday they were cautioned and discharged on the second offence but the first suspended sentence was brought into effect.

The women told the court they could not return to Butterworth, Transkei, before the end of the month because their husbands, all contract workers in the Peninsula, were paid only then.

The Athlone Advice Office's organiser, Mrs Sue Philcox, said the baby of one woman, Mrs Mable Qoqa, was receiving medical treatment in the Red Cross Hospital for epilepsy.

The other women are Mrs Nomwakazi Nkomo, Mrs Triphina Bonga, Mrs Edith Xaso, Mrs Cynthia Pezisa and Mrs Ntambani Qoqa.

Violence could erupt, says Tutu

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, today warned that intensified pass raids could trigger off another wave of violence.

In a statement, Bishop Tutu said pass raids were highly provocative in an already tense situation caused by high black unemployment

time to produce their passes

He said the passes, more than anything else demonstrated that black people were second class citizens

'I don't want to be proved right again, because in 1976 we told them that the situation was very tense and they ignored us,' the bishop said

'In the name of God and of Christian charity, let us beware that we are not deliberately living up to another disastrous confrontation between the black community and the police with consequent bloodshed, loss of life and property and violence,' he said

DISTRESSED

He said he was distressed at the apparent silence from white South Africans.

He said they should not believe they were 'impotent'.

'You can do something if you are opposed to what is happening'

He said it might appear that pass laws were being administered with decreasing harshness since pass raids were not carried out as conspicuously as before. However, the statistics for 1978 showed an increase of 100 000 in pass arrests

A FEATURE

He said pass raids were again a feature of the South African scene, and could be an attempt by the authorities to remove unemployed blacks from the urban areas to the homelands. 'But this cannot be the whole story because arrests are being made among people who are obviously working or are students. Most of them are not given enough time to fetch their dompas'

He said this was contrary to a Supreme Court finding in which it was stated that people should be given a reasonable

Cape Times 27/2/79 (206)

Political Staff

THE South African Government now has a centralized record of almost 15 million fingerprints of black people

This record, which is kept for identification purposes and to prevent the "infiltration" of black people from other parts of Africa, is kept at the Department of Plural Relations' "reference bureau"

The bureau has a register with personal details of all black people over the age of 16 who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa. The register also contains passport particulars of black workers from neighbouring black states who have been recruited for contract work

Only black

But it is only black people whose fingerprints are kept on record in this manner

For white, coloured and Indian people there are defined circumstances — in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act — in which fingerprints may be taken. And if a suspect is found not guilty or an appeal is upheld, the fingerprints "shall" be destroyed

Details of the extent of the government's fingerprint record for black people have been disclosed in the annual report of the Department of Plural Relations and Development for the

year from 1 April 1977 to 31 March 1978, which has just been tabled in Parliament

The report says that "a complete set of fingerprints in respect of each person whose name appears in the register is kept separately

"The fingerprint record is absolutely essential, because it guarantees positive identification and precludes the possibility of foreign blacks infiltrating into the Republic from other parts of Africa on the pretext of being legal residents

"Only those who are citizens of the Republic and whose particulars are contained in the population register, qualify for reference books"

It then gives details of the fingerprint record as "an indication of the work done" during the year under review

At 31 March last year, there were 14 878 848 sets of fingerprints on record at the reference bureau

During the year, a further 352 141 sets were added to the register. This figure included

new applications for reference books, passports as well as repatriations

The reference bureau has a substantial administrative task each year in keeping its records up to date and issuing new documents. During the year under review, for example, it had to issue 872 650 "reference books",

officials also gave evidence in 714 court cases concerning forged driver's licences where black people were involved

All aspects of border control were taken over by the reference bureau at the beginning of October 1977 — relating to black people — and it dealt with



63 106 cases during the year by 31 March 1978. There were 13 287 574 South African black people on the population register

The bureau also processed fingerprints from 525 909 foreign black people. They included 43 936 from Botswana, 248 909 from Transkei, 139 712 from Lesotho, 14 790 from Swaziland, 14 346 from Rhodesia, 53 from Zambia, 21 798 from Malawi, 40 428 from

reference books. Reference bureau

Govt has fingerprints of 15 m blacks on file

for a crime of people reasonably believed to have contravened a condition in a postponed or suspended sentence of people it is reasonably believed have failed to pay a fine of people who fail to submit themselves for periodic imprisonment of any person summoned to appear under Schedule 1 (for serious offences such as treason) for offences relating to the suspension, cancellation or endorsement of licences or permits, where admission of guilt has been paid and the minister has ruled that it is an offence under the Section and a court may order it both before proceedings, or after conviction, if a police officer is not empowered to do so

Destroyed

The Criminal Procedure Act also lays down that fingerprints "shall" be destroyed if the person concerned has been found not guilty, or if a conviction was set aside by a higher court or if no court proceedings took place under the original charge

Clearly, for white, coloured and Indian people, the taking of fingerprints, as defined by law, is something associated with crime, or, at the very least, suspected crime

For black people, however, whether South African citizens or not, fingerprinting is part of daily life which, by racial definition, they have to live with

Mozambique 481 from Angola 1 455 from Bophuthatswana (for a period of three months only), and one from Tanzania

At 30 June 1977, 3 270 986 South African black people were registered as employed and a further 876 600 foreign blacks were registered

The foreign blacks were employed in the following categories: agriculture (94 214), mining and quarrying (452 664), manufacturing (86 247), construction (56 964), wholesale and retail trade (33 167), government services (69 831), domestic services (56 931) and other (26 582)

What the report underlines is a separate registration for black people only, with fingerprint records, and separate border control for black foreigners

For white, coloured and Indian people, fingerprints may only be taken under restricted circumstances

In terms of Section 37, Sub-section 1, of the Criminal Procedure Act, the police may take fingerprints of people arrested

JOHANNESBURG — The general - secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, sent a message to Prime Minister P. W. Botha yesterday appealing to him to halt "intensified pass raids" in black townships

Identical messages were sent to the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof and the Commissioner of Police, General Geldenhuys

The message appealed as a matter of "critical urgency" for the authorities to stop intensified pass raids by the police and officials of the Department of Plural Relations

Written in telegraph style, the message said of the raids "Their action very provocative in explosive situation of black unemployment. Appeal to you to heed that such action might lead to confrontation with consequent bloodshed"

According to the annual report of the SACC released here yesterday, 272 887 people were arrested in 1978 for offences relating

Tutu (206) appeal on pass raids

to influx control and reference books in the main urban areas, compared to 173 571 people the previous year.

Bishop Tutu said two factors were compounding tensions caused by unemployment and pass raids in Soweto, difficulties faced by parents trying to place their children in schools and raids against illegal street vendors.

Of the action against vendors, Bishop Tutu said "To hound people who are trying to make a living in the informal sector at the time of high unemployment is very dangerous"

Soweto's police chief, Brigadier J. Hamman, declined to comment on the message — DDC-SAPA

'Pass raids could bring bloodshed'

RAM. 27/3/79.
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By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE GENERAL Secretary of the Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday sent a message to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, appealing to him to halt "intensified pass raids" in black townships

Identical messages were sent to the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys

It was a matter of "critical urgency" for the authorities to stop intensified pass raids by the police and officials of the Department of Plural Relations, the message said

Written in telegraph-style, the message said of the raids "Their action very provocative in explosive situation of black unemployment. Appeal to you to heed that such action might lead to confrontation with consequent bloodshed"

Contacted for comment, Brigadier J Hamman, the Soweto Police chief, asked for the message to be read at dictation speed and then said "I have no comment to make"

At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Bishop Tutu said he did not want his warning on pass raids to the authorities to be proved right. The last time he warned them was before the June 16, 1976 riots, writes CAMUEL DI-KOTLA

The pass, more than anything else in South Africa, showed that the black man was a second class citizen in the land of his birth



Bishop Desmond Tutu... has warned authorities on the effects of pass raids

Picture WILLIE NKOSI

ond class citizen in the land of his birth

"In the name of God and of Christian charity let us beware that we are not deliberately leading up to another disastrous confrontation between the black community and the police with consequent bloodshed, loss of life and property"

The bishop expressed distress at "the apparent silence of our white fellow South Africans at this latest development."

can at this latest development."

"You can send a telegram to the Minister of Police, to the Minister of Plural Relations and Development and to your Member of Parliament, protesting against the intensified pass raids," he said

"Beware of the legacy of hatred and bitterness that the police action is building up amongst blacks Act for the

sake of God, for the sake of your children and for the sake of South Africa"

The soft-spoken bishop said 19 years ago blacks had protested peacefully for the abolition of the pass laws which were the most resented feature of apartheid

"For a while it seemed that these pass laws were administered with decreasing harshness, since pass raids were not apparently being carried out as conspicuously as formerly

"But the statistics for 1978, which show an increase of 100 000 in those arrested for pass offences, indicated an intensification in their application. Pass raids are becoming once again a feature of the South African scene"

Bishop Tutu said pass raids were an attempt by authorities to remove unemployed blacks from the urban areas to dump them in the homelands so that "it will be a case of out of sight, out of mind"

But this could not be the whole story because arrests were being made among people who were obviously working or were students

"It appears from this that there is a deliberate stepping up in the harassment of blacks. Otherwise why carry out raids even amongst people returning from work, as happened last Friday?"

● Figures given in Parliament recently by Mr Kruger on pass law arrests showed that they rose sharply last year, increasing by nearly 100 000 or 57% on the 1977 figure of 173 571

minimum wage increases, from 50 cents to 60 cents per shift
the Chamber of Mines fact sheet regarding...
Whist

(11)

Labour Amendment Act (1976), or the changing of the form of the Act to include women under its terms of reference. It is also possible if Malawi allowed

(60)

OF MINES LABOUR SUPPLY STRATEGY

whether a maximum off-take 'fits' the Chamber of Mines'...
If 'normalised' political-economic inter-state re-...
ed in the sub-continent, then supplier-states might be forced...
he basis of costs of reproduction of labour-supplies 90/
conditions of both uncertainty and changing socio-political...
re is a strong possibility that Wemela's strategy would...
of maximising the number of supplier states and distributing...
the Chamber of Mines' demand for foreign labour across them...
cance, demand constraints could become operative. The...
a quota on Rhodesia, for April and May 1976, is positive...
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the demand for foreign labour in toto on South African gold...
ed to grow? This would be both contingent on overall...
r demand and the South African/foreign worker ratio obtained...
rising at present. Offsetting a continuation of the latter...
possibility that higher 'wage-competitiveness' in urban-...
th Africa will tend to raise wages and working costs. There...
powerful set of economic pressures operating in South Africa...
owners to want to retain a substantial foreign dependence...
less than before. The growth and management of unemployment

STAR 29/3/77
Action on
(206)
pass raids

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Koornhof, is to approach the police and the West Rand Administration Board about the high number of pass raids carried out in Johannesburg recently, according to Mrs Helen Suzman, MP.

Mrs Suzman said today that after she heard about large-scale pass raids on Friday she had tried to see Dr Koornhof about them but had been unable to do so immediately through no fault of Dr Koornhof's.

"I saw the Minister yesterday and asked him to do something to stop the accelerated raids in Johannesburg. Dr Koornhof said he intended to do something about it."

A cry from the heart

ROM. 29/3/77

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THERE is good reason for Bishop Desmond Tutu to speak so passionately about the pass laws, as he did on Monday in sending a message to the Prime Minister appealing for a halt to "intensified pass raids" in black townships.

For the point cannot be made too often or too strongly the pass laws are hated by blacks. It is the living, intolerable badge of their servitude; it is the means of enforcing control over their lives from birth to death, fixing where they can live, where they can work and even what work they can do

The devastating effects of implementing the pass laws, on individuals and their families, have been amply catalogued. No one can pretend ignorance

Yet despite all this, there is

plentiful evidence that pass raids and arrests, after showing a welcome, gradual decrease, have been stepped up. Statistics recently given to Parliament revealed a 57% rise in arrests — another 100 000 people — last year. And there are now reports all the time of pass raids in black townships — seemingly in response to high unemployment among blacks, and with the aim of removing people from sight and dumping them in the "homelands".

No wonder that Bishop Tutu expresses his distress at "the apparent silence" of white South Africans. And that he goes on to warn: "Beware of the legacy of hatred and bitterness that the police action is building up amongst blacks."

That is a cry from the heart. Dare it be ignored?

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... could cause another disastrous confrontation between the black community and the police"

On instructions from the Department of Plural Relations, admissions of guilt are no longer acceptable from employers caught with unregistered workers on their payrolls, a West Rand Board spokesman tells the *FM*. The Johannesburg magistrate's courts are thus hearing 80 to 90 prosecutions of this sort each week, a court official tells the *FM*. Fines in Johannesburg now average R75

Earlier this month, a magistrate warned that moves were afoot to stiffen penalties. Frans Du Randt, chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand, tells

And, indeed, evidence of tougher pass enforcement in Soweto mounts daily. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, described an incident last Friday, when people were stopped on the way home to Soweto from work — with a *kwela-kwela* (black-mania) standing by

"This seems to be the best kind of recipe for annoying people, at the end of a week of hard work when they have their pay-packets in their pockets and are worried about getting home safely," Tutu tells the *FM*

So disturbed has Tutu become that he fired off telegrams to P W Botha, Piet Koornhof, James Kruger, and the Commissioner of Police at the beginning of the week, urging them "as a matter of critical urgency to halt police and Bantu Administration intensified pass raids."

A number of women tell the *FM* they have been victims of pass raids while shopping in Johannesburg's CBD and Hillbrow, Rosebank and Braamfontein are also singled out as "no man's land" because of raids. One graduate doing a secretarial job says she was apprehended last week while browsing in a Braamfontein shop, having left her *dompas* at the office

Roadblocks and weapons

Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, tells the *FM* he has seen people hauled out of cars for questioning by men in camouflage outfits flaunting weapons. Motlana also says that roadblocks have been erected inside Soweto for the first time instead of at the entrances as in the past

Why the tougher pass enforcement? Motlana and Tutu both point out that the victims include people who are "obviously working," and that a decision by the authorities to remove the unemployed from the urban areas cannot therefore be the whole story.

Nor does Motlana believe the aim is mainly to apprehend guerrilla infiltrators. He points out that there was a warning notice about last Sunday's roadblock 10 yards ahead and that anyone wanting to avoid it could have done so easily

Says Motlana, "I am convinced the purpose of all this is to humiliate, intimidate, and find a job for the police. Humiliation is part of the intimidation process. The police are convinced they have now managed to quieten down the spirit of revolt — and they are determined to keep it that way"

Soweto's divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier Hamman, denies that the police are looking specifically for pass offenders. He tells the *FM* they are taking "extra measures to combat crime," and that they have been successful in this.

At the same time, he says, many offenders could be arrested in the course



Tutu . . . what will they do to us next?

the *FM* that he would welcome this. "We must prevent employers from encouraging people to come to town illegally to seek work."

But one employer who was convicted recently for taking on 26 unregistered workers maintains he was forced to do so because he could find no registered people with the necessary skills. Even when he put his case to the administration board in his area, he was refused permission. This has been one factor in his decision to decentralise — no doubt one of the objects of the government's exercise

The real victims of the pass laws are not white employers, however, but black people. Last year there were 55 030 pass arrests in Johannesburg alone, against 46 030 in 1977. This year, the West Rand Board has already sent 1 252 blacks out of its area for not having the necessary qualifications

of crime prevention actions "For example, we have found people illegally living in a hostel"

Hamman adds that the roadblock was designed to stop "terrorists and dagga" from coming in. He says that the question of police wearing camouflage outfits is being taken up with police headquarters

● White SA's "apparent silence" on the pass raids does not escape Tutu's criticism. "All this is being done in your name," he charges. "Do you acquiesce in something that has such potentially disastrous consequences? Don't say you are impotent. You can send a telegram to the Minister of Police, to the Minister of Plural Relations, and your MP protesting. You can write to the newspapers. Act for South Africa's sake"

PASS RAIDS Tension mounts

Employers are now joining the ranks of the thousands of people prosecuted under the influx control laws each year. At the same time, a black leader has warned

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SUN EXPRESS 1/4/79 ① 206
② 243

Needless nights in cells for thousands



● Bishop Tutu
stop the raids

PASS

LAW

HORROR

BLACKS arrested in intensified pass swoops are being processed, conveyer-belt style, through the Johannesburg Bantu Commissioners' Courts at the rate of one every two minutes.

On Friday 162 people were tried on pass offences, making a total of 2 660 for March. This is the figure for central Johannesburg only, where more than 7 200 pass cases have been handled so far this year — an increase of 2 000 over the same period last year.

Considered in the light of figures given in Parliament recently showing that pass law arrests increased in 1978 by 100 000 over 1977, the latest figures indicate that arrests this year will soar even higher.

The General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, this week sent telegrams to the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Justice and Plural Relations, as well as the Commissioner of Police, appealing to them "for the sake of God" and as a matter of "critical urgency" to halt intensified pass raids.

The Sunday Express spent an eye-opening morning on Friday at Court C on the third floor of the Bantu Commissioners' Building in Market Street. We discovered that, contrary to repeated assurances given at ministerial level, Blacks arrested in pass raids are NOT being given the opportunity to fetch their documents.

Nor is the Aid Bureau achieving what it

By **JENNIFER HYMAN**
and **CHARLES MOGALE**

was established to do — preventing technical offenders from spending harrowing nights in cells and humiliating court appearances.

Of the 162 people who appeared in court on Friday, most, if not all, had spent at least one night in the cells. They had all been interviewed at the Aid Bureau, including the many whose documents were found by the bureau to be in order and who were subsequently discharged by the court.

The following aspects of pass court procedures were observed:

- In one hour the court heard 30 cases, 10 of which involved men against whom charges were withdrawn because their documents were in order.
- The prosecutor, Mr Roddy Farnanda, "doubled up" as interpreter, a procedure he told us was "usual" and which other observers who made a recent survey confirmed. This has been strongly criticised by legal authorities as irregular.
- In many instances, the interpreter did not fully convey explanations offered by the accused to the magistrate, who made remarks to some accused such as "Are

To Page 7



P.T.O

Arrested people aren't able to fetch documents

you so stupid" and "Is there something wrong with your brain?"

● In not a single case was an accused asked whether he wished to testify under oath, call witnesses in his defence, or whether he had a legal representative he wished to be present. Nor were the accused asked if they understood the charges against them.

● In some cases the accused seemed bewildered throughout the proceedings.

● Apart from a brief announcement by the prosecutor to relatives and friends who crammed the gallery before proceedings to the effect that bail would not be allowed for accused who were not South African-born, no accused was informed that he could apply for bail.

● The two White spectators, a Sunday Express woman reporter and a man whose employees had been arrested, were informed that they would normally be asked to leave, but that the court would "compromise" in this instance.

The reason given by the prosecutor was that the woman reporter did not have her head covered and the employer was wearing a safari suit, not a jacket. (The practice of requiring headdress for women fell away many years ago, even in Supreme Courts.)

Of the 30 cases heard between 11 am and noon, nearly all the accused, who were men, were fined with the alternative of imprisonment. The fines ranged from R15 (or 30 days) to R30 (or 60 days).

A particularly extraordinary aspect of the morning's proceedings involved three men, employees of the Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket in Norwood, who had been arrested the previous night.

One, Mr Sam Makwa, appeared in court for exactly



Mr Kruger allows more time

45 seconds and was remanded in custody for a week — despite being registered and qualified to work in Johannesburg.

He was recalled half an hour later when his employer arrived with proof of his registration and reference book number, a factor which also led to the charges against the other two Hypermarket employees being dropped.

The Hypermarket's warehouse manager, Mr P Uys, told the Sunday Express

that the three men and two women employees had been arrested as they left work on Thursday night because they did not have their reference books on them.

Mr Uys was telephoned by the Norwood police on Friday morning and rushed to the pass court. He had with him his employees' "F" forms — proof of registration — as well as R120 in cash in case he had to pay admission of guilt fines.

"This happens to us all the time," he said.

He found out later on Friday that the two women arrested had been released at 2 am when their husbands paid R10 admission of guilt fines for them.

"The only crime these women committed was not having their reference books on them when they left work on Thursday," said Mr Uys.

The fact that police are not giving people the opportunity to fetch their passes before arresting them was highlighted this week by Bishop Tutu, who described how one of the church's

woman employees, arrested in a daylight raid in Braamfontein, was not allowed to fetch her reference book which was at the council's offices in Diakonia House.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said her organisation's office was being inundated with queries from employers whose workers had been arrested and jailed pending court appearances — despite having valid documents.

"It is quite clear that the police are taking no notice of the Minister's instruction that people arrested should be given a reasonable time to fetch their passes," she said.

Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand Law School said a recent survey of pass courts conducted by the university's Centre for Applied Legal Studies showed the "conveyer-belt justice" employed in the Commissioner's Courts was "contrary to many basic principles of procedural justice employed in ordinary magistrates' courts."

the chiefs and the Association:

... it was an organization for chiefs, ... it was in our district, and the ... of the people to the Govern- ... in the ... and in addition to ... of tax-defaulters' homes and ... for the restoration of ... old, powerful Nguni system of chieftain- ... President of the Association was In 1930 a ... the reasons behind the alliance between

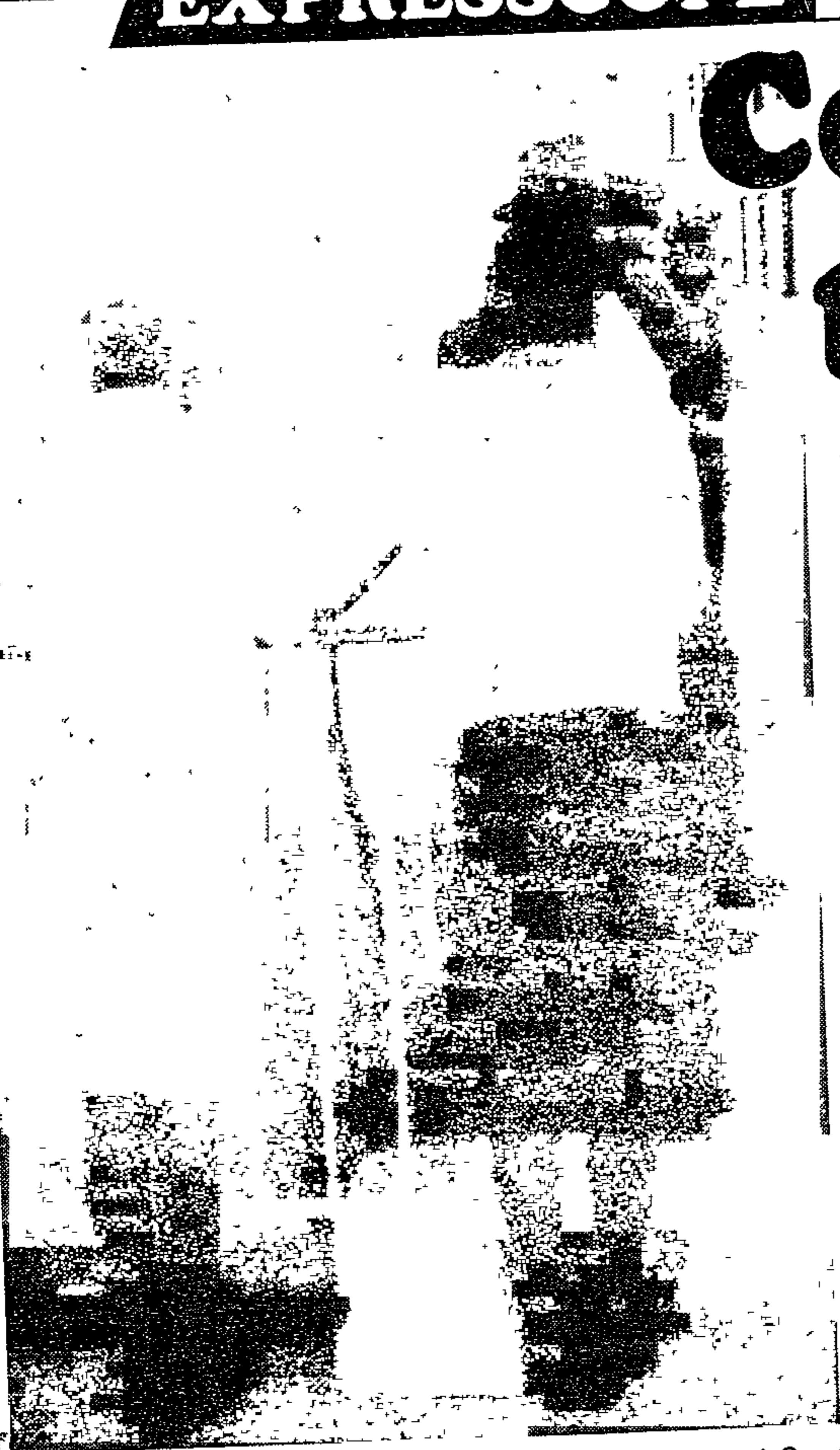
... if elitist in makeup and fashionably progressive in attitude, the ... of the traditional customs ... was not heedless of the common man or of the traditional ...

... The country is now in a new era with a new life, new ... through education: it would be foolish and ridiculous if people ... greatly from the present life, and it would be wise for the ... leads to civilization. 94

... In 1919 a group of Livingstonia-educated clerks, clergy and teachers ... established the Nombora Native Association, modelled on the North Nyanza ... which had been established in 1912. This association was ... over the years by the Ngoni analogue of Edward ... the Livingstonia-educated Reverend Charles Chinliff, a leading exponent ... of the Nyanza Language, in spite of being associated with the Ngoni elite. 93 ... with the North Nyanza Association, the Nombora Association is forward- ... and progressive. As the Reverend Yesaya Chibambo, a leading figure ... the Ngoni elite said in 1920:

... 91 and a startling feature in 1924, with which the colonial reg- ... ed to deal effectively. 92 Colonialism coincided with — and indeed ... — a general decline in the living standards of the Ngoni and their ... subject peoples, and it is by no means surprising that the Livingstonia- ... educated people of the area began to protest against the realities of ... colonial rule.

Conveyor belt take minutes



● ● Relatives and friends wait outside the Commissioners' Court in Market Street. Some said they had brought money to pay fines

A MORNING spent at the Johannesburg pass courts could prove a shocking eye-opener for a White visitor. Here are some of the cases witnessed by the Sunday Express at the Johannesburg Pass Court on Friday.

● A man announced by his case number and "ex Rustenburg" was asked if he was arrested in Johannesburg without his identity documents.

When he attempted to qualify his answer, the question was repeated and he answered "Yes". A guilty plea was entered and the man was asked why he was in Johannesburg.

"I was on my way to my aunt's place in Soweto to tell her her twins had died in Rustenburg."

Magistrate (through the prosecutor/interpreter): "Why didn't you write or send a telegram? I suppose there is no post office in Rustenburg?"

Mr X: It is because my mother, who is old and who has been taking care of the twins, thought it was better for me to tell my aunt personally and go back to Rustenburg with her.

Mr X added, mumbling, that he could not write.

Asked to plead in mitigation, he said "Please phone my aunt."

Prosecutor: "There is no phone here. This is a court."

Magistrate: "I find no mitigating circumstances. R24 or 48 days."

This hearing took two minutes and 20 seconds.

● Mr James Ramashala, announced by the prosecutor by his case number, was asked whether it was true that he was arrested in Johannesburg without the necessary documents.

He said he was and a plea of guilty was entered.

He was asked, through the prosecutor/interpreter, the reason for his presence in Johannesburg.

By JENNIFER HYMAN and CHARLIE MOGALE

Mr Ramashala: "I came to look for work."

He was found guilty and asked whether he had anything to say in mitigation.

Mr Ramashala, whose lips were swollen, said "I would like to be given a chance to have a tooth extracted."

Prosecutor: "What is wrong with your tooth?"

Mr Ramashala: "A policeman beat me up." Magistrate: "R15 or 30 days."

The case was over in under two minutes.

● Mr Frans Kwakwa told the court "My pass is lost."

He was remanded in custody until April 6 for "investigation."

The hearing lasted 90 seconds.

● Mr Cyril Maubane appeared for 50 seconds and had the case against him withdrawn. No reasons were given, other than that his documents were in order.

● Mr Jan Villier had the case against him withdrawn in 1 minute 20 seconds because he was Coloured.

● Mr Moses Radebe said he

worked at City Deep but had lost his reference book. He was remanded for a week for "clarification" (presumably by the Aid Bureau, which had already interviewed him).

● Mr Solomon Chibudi said he was born in Johannesburg and worked legally there. His documents in order and the case against him withdrawn. He had already been interviewed by the Aid Bureau.

● Mr Willie Mazibuko, "ex Estcourt", said he had come to Johannesburg to collect his father's belongings in Alexandra.

Magistrate: "So what were you doing in Highlands North?"

Prosecutor (after interpreting): "He says he was taking a walk."

Mr Mazibuko gave an address in Alexandra where, he said, the court would find his return ticket to Estcourt if someone was sent there.

Prosecutor: "Oh yeah, we can send someone."

Mr Mazibuko was fined R24 (or 48 days) suspended for three years.

● Mr David Mbele, "ex Vaal Triangle", was charged with being in Johannesburg without a permit. He said he had come for his sister's belongings.

The magistrate found him guilty and Mr Mbele was cautioned and discharged because he had come in "from just across the street."

Another accused, a gar-

① 206 ② 303

WHO NEED PASSES TO KEEP THEIR FREEDOM AND

cases to hear



● Police go into action, — a pass raid at Johannesburg Station in 1974

dener, was told by the magistrate that it was easy for gardeners to get registered "but you are too stupid to do it".

These cases were only some of 162 heard on Friday. They took from 40 seconds to three minutes each to be heard.

The prosecutor, Mr Roddy Famanda, explained to the Sunday Express that some days he managed to get through only 90 cases in three hours while on others he dealt with up to 120 — 40 an hour or one every 90 seconds

It all depended on the magistrate, he explained, adding that "some take longer than others".

The magistrate on Friday, Mr H Wendelborn, made a point in most cases of asking for mitigating circumstances.

According to the Centre For Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, which observed the pass court procedure for three months from December last year until the end of February, this is a detail other magistrates often omit.

SUNDAY EXPRESS April 1, 1979

THEIR MONEY

The first fifteen years of British rule were difficult years for the... Even after moving out of their exhausted homeland, they did not... their rain-shed; area there was always a threat... ly resented the annual hut tax, yet they could... had labour migration increased as it saved the... tax obligation. 85 In turn, this put a strain... numerous cases of litigation over adultery,... child custody. 86 The tensions within Nyoni... face in July of 1914, when, at a meeting with the... mutual remuneration filled the air. It had been... chiefs were encouraging their people to evade... d the Resident when he applied to them for informa-... a little to deserve their subsidies. On their... strated over the lack of markets in the district... ces in a poverty-stricken area. 87

of World War I. Paramount... supported by the other... District Officer in Namibia attempted to raise non... decided carrier corps (Tema-terra) for service in the East African

Nyasaland, 91 and a startling feature in 1924, with which the coloni... failed to deal effectively. 92 Colonialism coincided with — and... caused — a general decline in the living standards of the Nyoni... subject peoples, and it is by no means surprising that the living... educated people of the area began to protest against the realitie... colonial rule.

In 1919 a group of Livingstonia-educated clerks, clergy and... established the Nembere Native Association, modelled on the North... Association which had been established in 1912. This association... destined to be dominated over the years by the Nyoni analogue of... Nanda, the Livingstonia-educated Reverend Charles Chindile, a leader... of the Numbuka League, in spite of being associated with the N... ls with the North Nyoni Association, the Nembere Association with... looking and progressive. As the Reverend Yessya Chabambo, a le... among the Nyoni elite said in 1920:

The country as now is a new life with a new life, new... new resolutions, new laws, new customs which can be... through education: it would be foolish and ridiculous... of this country unlike the civilization. The old li... greatly from the present life, and it would be wise... people of this country to aspire to have education,

Vote to scrap pass laws

2/4/79

DD

①206

~~235~~

JOHANNESBURG — The Soweto Committee of 10 unanimously resolved yesterday not to start a dialogue with the South African Government until the pass laws and the community councils were scrapped.

The call was made at the committee's first public meeting since its inception in June 1977. The meeting was attended by about 2 000 people.

In his opening remarks, committee chairman Nthato Motlana said the committee wanted to know from the people of Soweto whether they should continue as a body and whether they should open dialogue with the government on the needs of the people.

The committee was overwhelmingly urged to continue "articulating the aspirations" of the people of Soweto but not to open dialogue with the government.

"If we speak to the government, it must be on our own terms," Dr Motlana said.

A spokesman for the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, Father Lebamang Sebidi, said it was futile to talk to people who would only "give you a hearing but do nothing about what you want them to do for you".

He said for over 300 years blacks had been talking to whites but nothing fruitful had come out of the talks.

The secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the system was "immoral" and was bound to fail —
SAPA

R659 903 taken
in pass fines

RDM 6/4/79

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2343

By HELEN ZILLE
Political correspondent

THE West Rand Administration Board collected R659 903 in fines for pass offences during 1978/9

This was revealed in Parliament by Dr Willie Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs.

Mrs Suzman had asked what amount had been derived by WRAB from fines paid for offences relating to influx control and identity documents

Dr Vosloo said that for the year 1978/9 up to January 31, 1979, an amount of R659 903 had been collected

Commenting on the matter, Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) called on the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, to intervene "to stop the persecution of people who want nothing more than to be allowed to work to support their families"

Speaking during the debate in the Assembly, Mrs Suzman said that while the white Parliament argued about the Information scandal, black South Africa "looks on bemused — amused perhaps — at the

antics of their masters
"Black South Africa shrugs its shoulders and says 'none of this really matters to us'

"No doubt, among the more sophisticated black circles, there is a cynical enjoyment at the thought that the former Minister of Plural Relations, who promised that ultimately there would not be one black South African citizen, is now in disgrace," she said

While white South Africans were mainly concerned with the rising cost of living, blacks were constantly aware of a far wider range of problems, such as the fear of unemployment, the housing shortage and the "ever constant anxiety of falling foul of officialdom, especially the police."

Mrs Suzman called on the Government to halt all "provocative actions such as group areas evictions, mass removal of blacks and pass raids"

Unless such actions were stopped, South Africa would be threatened by potential unrest, she warned

Nothing could convince foreign investors to have confidence in South Africa as long as an explosive situation existed, Mrs Suzman said.

The girl who never was . . .

UNTIL a few days ago 22-year-old Jogebertha Thabatha did not officially exist. To change that and get herself a job and a place to stay the shy, uneducated Jogebertha went through a frightening and bewildering experience this week.

This is her story

Jogebertha was offered her first job — for people who lived in the house next door to where her cousin worked — and a room on condition that she had a reference book and was registered as a domestic servant in Roodepoort.

So this week she made the first steps, with the help of her would-be employer, to become a legally documented resident and worker in the municipality she was born in.

She applied for a reference book and the right to work in Roodepoort, the area in which she was born, but discovered she was considered a Transkeian.

"If you are Xhosa you must be from the Transkei," the commissioner at the Bantu Affairs Department in Roodepoort told her after she had made the round of clerks and officials at both the West Rand Administration Board offices and the Bantu Affairs Department.

The Sunday Express accompanied Jogebertha when she made her first sortie into the world of red tape and officialdom — and found what a frightening experience it is for a country girl to become a registered, legal domestic worker and the tenant of a tiny room.

It was all very confusing for Jogebertha — but probably much easier and smoother than for many others in her position — because she was with her White employer.

Had she not been, she would have returned home after a fruitless morning spent waiting in corridors and being questioned by officials.

All her documents, birth certificate and her parents'

IT'S A WORLD OF RED TAPE — AND FEAR

By PADDI CLAY

place of birth and the names of her parents.

With her employer to give her moral support — and a lift to the Wrab-



offices 10 km away — she set off.

Being with her future employer meant she could use the White entrance and be attended to immediately. If she had gone to the Black entrance she would have had to wait in a queue of about 20 people.

A White official took the letter and her sister's book and she was sent to a Black official who asked for her particulars. A white form was handed to her and she was told to go to the commissioner for it to be stamped.

When it had been stamped, the official said, she could come back and get a permit.

At the Commissioner's office, some distance away in Government Street, Roodepoort, Jogebertha handed her form to a Black clerk. She was nervous and told us she was "scared of the officials".

The Black clerk looked briefly at her form then told her she would have to bring her sister to the office. Jogebertha's face fell.

Her sister works in Muldersdrif and Jogebertha had already spent more than

she could afford travelling there to fetch the book.

Her White employer, however, went to the commissioner himself and explained the problem while Jogebertha stood by, nervous and tongue-tied. He was the first official to mention that Jogebertha belonged to the Transkei.

If she was Xhosa she must go to Thembisa and get Transkeian travel documents before she could be registered and employable, he said.

And those documents could take two months to be issued.

"Then, depending on her qualifications for being in that area, she will be given a permit to work in Roodepoort," the commissioner said.

He asked Jogebertha where her parents had come from, but she did not know anything about them. The commissioner agreed to issue a temporary permit allowing her to stay in Roodepoort — provided she was employed.

Back she went to the Black clerk who, under the commissioner's orders, issued the form. It cost 50c.



"There should be no problems about her being allowed to work in Roodepoort," the clerk said.

"After she has her Transkeian travel documents she can come back here and be registered permanently with her employer."

Now Jogebertha, who has little experience beyond the farm area where she has lived all her life, has to make plans to get to Thembisa and then back to the Roodepoort offices.

Then she will be a Transkeian who, hopefully, is allowed to work and live in her birthplace.

If unsophisticated Jogebertha had not had somebody to help her and advise her she would probably have continued to live illegally on a farm with her relatives — until the Bantu Affairs inspectors came round and she was arrested.

Jogebertha Thabatha — she battled through a day of bewildering bureaucracy

Passes: 'Warn before arrest'

Sun. Exp 15/4/79

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By DEREK TAYLOR

Mr Kruger, in a written reply to questions on the status of the policy, said that it was incorrect to talk of "intensified pass law arrests" because this gave an untrue impression that the police were concentrating on pass book offences.

"The factual position is that, owing to the increase in serious crime, the police have been instructed to step up their activities in combating crime generally and to concentrate in particular on vagrant elements," he said.

"In the latest instructions, issued on March 30, it was emphasised that the police should act with circumspection where reference book offenders were concerned and that they should rather concentrate on the vagrant element and potential criminals.

"Persons in employment should not be arrested but should be warned," he said.

Confirming the policy, Dr Koornhof added "I would do whatever I can to avert any situation becoming provocative and explosive."

Pass law arrests increased in 1978 by about 140 000 over the total for 1977 — and current figures indicate that the 1979 total will be even higher.

Commenting on Mr Kruger's response, Mrs Duncan said:

"Crime prevention is always the official excuse to the police every black is a potential criminal and their way of checking is to detain those found without passes and hold them until their status is proved."

"The police raid on Cross Roads were made in the name of crime prevention and we have since learned the real basis for that excuse," she said.

In Parliament, Mr Kruger answered questions on the September, 1978, Cross Roads raid to Mrs Helen Suzman.

Out of 300 people arrested, 231 were charged with pass law offence — and 98 were acquitted. Another 69 were charged with "other offences." Of these, charges against 67 were withdrawn after detention.



papers had been burnt in a fire many years ago, she told the Sunday Express, and she did not have a single paper proving or registering her existence.

When an official of Wrab was told this on the telephone he suggested that Jogebertha get a letter from the people on whose farm she was born, a letter from her school, and one of her parents' reference books.

But the people who originally occupied the farm had moved, Jogebertha had never attended a school, and she is an orphan. It was decided a close relative's reference book would have to do.

So Jogebertha's sister Gladys lent her reference book and Ivy, her cousin-guardian, supplied her with a letter stating her date and

BLACKS with jobs who are caught without reference books by the police should be warned and not arrested, Mr J T Kruger, Minister of Police and Justice told the Sunday Express this week.

And the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, has also reaffirmed a policy laid down last year that Blacks caught without identification documents should be given "adequate opportunity and time" to produce them.

But Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, yesterday confirmed Sunday Express disclosures that intensified police pass swoops are continuing to ignore the policy laid down by the two ministers.

"There is no doubt that Blacks in employment are still being arrested and detained for not having their reference books on them — and they are still not being given a chance to get their documents before being locked up or charged," said Mrs Duncan.

QUESTION 1 - SUGGESTED SOLUTION

1. a) The ABC method of inventory control analyses stocks into several different categories.

b) Each category is determined according to its total annual consumption costs.

c) Some categories will make up a large percentage of the annual consumption cost and a low percentage of the total number of items used. Other categories will make up a small percentage of consumption cost and a large percentage of total item usage.

d) Rigorous control will be executed over items having high consumption costs - frequent ordering, low safety stocks, etc.

e) Items having low consumption costs will not be so rigorously controlled - less frequent ordering, high, higher safety stocks, etc.

2. a) An indirect cost is a cost which cannot be attributed to a particular cost centre.

b) A cost centre is a location, person or item where costs are collected.

c) A fixed cost is not vary over a

d) Primarily direct material plus direct production expenses.

e) A result taken into account change as a result taken into account

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(2) how many of these persons in each category were (a) adult and (b) juvenile males and females, respectively.

(1) How many persons in Soweto were (a) arrested on and (b) convicted of charges relating to influx control and identity documents during each of the first three months of 1979.

599 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

Soweto: influx control/identity documents

only commenced in the middle of 1978.

Hanswold (670) 18/4/79

product is allocated in the same proportion as the main products

method - a product is taken into account

it foregone in favour

Bid to replace pass books rejected again

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, has sent copies of a proposed amendment to abolish reference books and replace them with travel documents to homeland governments for comment, Dr David Lukhele, of Kangwane, disclosed yesterday.

Mr Lukhele, Kangwane councillor for community affairs, said. "We rejected it. We are not interested in replacing the reference book with a travel document. We want the whole pass law system abolished."

The legal definition of a reference book includes any identity document issued to blacks, whatever its title.

Kangwane's decision to reject the proposed amendment means three black governments — KwaZulu, QwaQwa and Kangwane — have declared their opposition to the proposed "modernisation" of the pass laws.

The envisaged revision of the pass laws follows an agreement reached between three black leaders, Chief Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, Dr Cedric Phatudi, of Lebowa, and Chief Lennox Sebe, of

Ciskei, and Dr Koornhof's predecessor, Mr M. C. Botha.

Sealed in November 1977, the agreement foresaw amendments to South African laws and legislation by black governments to bring the changes into operation.

Dr Koornhof foreshadowed introduction of the necessary legal changes when he spoke of the intention to abolish reference books in a policy speech in Parliament in February.

But his plan of action is likely to be delayed or even blocked by the declared opposition of KwaZulu, QwaQwa and Kangwane, all members of the Black Alliance, and the voicing of second thoughts about the agreement by one of the original signatories, Dr Phatudi.

Transkei has shown opposition by its virtual refusal to persuade its citizens to replace South African reference books with Transkei travel documents.

Of the 1,6 million statutory Transkeian citizens living in South Africa, only 57 had taken out travel documents at the end of the two-year period — DDC.

Mystery surrounds names of pass-court officials

Sun. Exp. 22/4/79

206

By DEREK TAYLOR

A MYSTERY surrounds the identity of the magistrate and other court officials handling pass-law offenders in Johannesburg.

There has been an apparent slowing-down of the legal machinery in the Plural Relations Administration courts, which process thousands of pass-law cases.

This week, the Sunday Express attended the administration's C Court in its Market Street headquarters. It was found that the rate of the hearings — previously as quick

as 90 seconds for a case — had slowed considerably compared with the 163 trials observed in one day, three weeks ago.

"It is better," agreed a number of relatives as they waited to pay fines.

While the pace was still brisk, some cases were taking up to 10 minutes.

And the prosecutor was no longer doubling as interpreter for the accused.

But when the Sunday Express asked for the name of the presiding magistrate — a normal requirement of court reporting — court officials refused to give it.

"He is a new one, we don't know his name," claimed one of the policemen working in the court.

"We are not allowed to give the name," said the court's prosecutor.

And the prosecutor added that he was not allowed to give his own name.

When the Sunday Express applied to the clerk of the court for the magistrate's name he said he was forbidden to give it.

"I cannot give you my name either," he said.

Asked who had instructed that court officials should not be named, the clerk of the court said he was not allowed to say.

The Sunday Express then approached the Plural Relations Affairs Administration Commissioner, Mr. B. J. C. Steyn, and asked him for the magistrate's name.

"Why do you want to name him?" asked Mr Steyn. "If you have anything against him, why not just refer to him as the presiding officer?"

Mr Steyn was told that the name of the magistrate was normally included in court reporting. He was asked why he assumed the report had something against the magistrate.

"But the general public don't know the man's name and if you have something against him then it is against the department," said Mr Steyn.

Mr Steyn was asked if he was refusing to disclose the magistrate's name and was again assured that it was a normal requirement of court reporting.

"Not always," he said. "Anyway, I don't mind," he said. "The C court magistrate is Mr H L G K Wendelborn."

But Mr Wendelborn was the magistrate presiding when the Sunday Express last reported C Court.

And the court's officials still refuse to say whether the new magistrate is Mr Wendelborn or another.

The mystery, for the moment, remains.

An eminent legal authority told the Sunday Express that, in 30 years of practice, he had never known the name of a magistrate or judge to be withheld in any court — district, regional, up to the Appellate division.

THE TRADESMEN'S ENTRANCE

pm 27/4/79 (206)

White immigrants are at a premium in SA these days. The contrast between the reception they get on being naturalised and the treatment of Africans who have been stripped of their citizenship could not be more stark. It was drawn at a Black Sash conference in Cape Town recently.

● Extract from the booklet issued to white immigrants who become naturalized South African citizens "with the compliments of the Department of the Interior on the occasion of your acquisition of SA citizenship.

"You have this day received a precious gift from SA — her citizenship. On behalf of the government and people of SA I welcome you as a member of the SA community . . .

"It is my sincere wish that you will avail yourself wisely of the privilege of SA citizenship and that it will bring you and your descendants peace, happiness and prosperity" (message from the State President).

● Extract from the temporary permit

issued to black South Africans who were born in SA but who have now ceased (on the independence of their putative homeland) to be South Africans

"This permit is granted to the abovementioned holder . . . to enter and reside in the district or districts described, in the province mentioned, for the purpose of undertaking unskilled or domestic labour, and is issued subject to the following conditions . . .

"(1) That the holder enter into a contract of service with the undermentioned employer . . .

"(2) That the permit is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue and the holder shall leave the province without expense to the government on or before . . .

"(3) In the event of the holder not leaving the province on or before the date specified herein, the deposit will be forfeitable and the holder will render himself liable . . ."

$$y = 37,5 + 0,64x$$

The relationship is expressed by the formula

The fixed cost is R37,50 per week
The variable cost is R0,64 per direct labour hour

x	y	xy	x ²
60	75	4500	3600
70	84	5880	4900
80	88	7040	6400
90	95	8550	8100
300	342	25970	23000
(1) x 75 = 25 650	= 300a + 22 500b	(3)	(3)
(2) - (3)	= 320	=	500b (4)
(4) $\frac{1}{2}$ 500	b = 0,64		
Subst. in (1) 342 = 4a + 192	a = 37,5		
The fixed cost is R37,50 per week			
The variable cost is R0,64 per direct labour hour			

INFLUX CONTROL

Koornhof's promise

Prad Minister Piet Koornhof has promised to do whatever he can to prevent any situation becoming explosive as a result of pass raids on blacks in the country's major urban areas

This was his response to Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, who protested to the Prime Minister, the

400

Commissioner of Police, and Koornhof, when pass enforcement mounted drastically two months ago (*Labour and politics* March 30)

Koornhof's commitment is welcome But what is the township situation now?

The police say crime prevention units have been active in certain areas, and a number of people have been arrested for a variety of crimes Both the Minister and Commissioner "are not aware of any 'pass' raids

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan points out that arrests of black men had increased from 150 616 in 1977 to 224 910 in 1978 Those on black women jumped to 47 977 from 22 955 in 1977

15

5

No, the company should not consider trading as the contribution is negative. Any decision depends on whether there is a positive contribution to corporate fixed costs and profit, i.e. can departmental fixed costs be saved by closing the department? If the material variances (particularly the price variance) are avoidable the contribution will be positive and therefore trading must continue. If the costs are not avoidable and if fixed costs fall away, on the closing down of the department, trading should be discontinued. If the volume can be increased to at least 915 units at standard cost to cover the increased overhead, trading should continue. Sales Price Increase. 1 1/2

	Material A (R3)		Material B (R2)		Material C (R1)		Total (R9)	
	R	Kg	R	Kg	R	Kg	R	Kg
Actual Cost	1 900	5 890	900	1 620	5 040	4 480	11 990	
Ac. Mix at Std. Cost	1 900	5 700	900	1 800	5 040	2 240	9 740	
Price Variance	3	190(V)		180		(2 240)	(2 250)	
Std. Mix at Std. Cost	1 680	5 040	840	1 680	5 040	2 520	9 240	
Mix Variance	2	(660)		(120)		280	(500)	
Act. Output at Std.	1 700	5 100	850	1 700	5 100	2 550	9 350	
Yield Variance	2	60		20		50	110	
Total Material Variance		(790)		80		(1 930)	(2 340)	
Usage	(600)		(100)		310 (F)		390(V)	
	Budgeted	Actual						
Sales	20 250	19 125						
Variable Costs	17 100	19 730						
Contribution	3 150	(605)						
Fixed Overhead	2 700	3 200						
Net Profit	450	(3 805)						

3

SMY 4

Leonard Spack, "The Treatment of Goodwill in the Corporate Balance Sheet", *Journal of Accountancy* (February 1961), pp. 35-40. (George R. Catlett & Norman O. Olson, Accounting Research Study No. 10, "Accounting for Goodwill", American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

generated goodwill of the acquiring company may far exceed the purchased goodwill arising from the current acquisition. If the retained earnings of the

not capitalizing internally generated goodwill earlier of capitalizing purchased goodwill. Such inconsistency in mea-

generated goodwill and not amortized that it would be inconsistent to attempt to hide this fact. The However, non-amortization of followed, entering a new line of

line of business may have been profitable even though the cost of purchase of an established bus-

or else written off directly to retained income statement, but either If this purchased goodwill is not

developed. The other course is to stand in the income statement while for advertising, promotion, and

ss "from scratch" with the result- c courses it may follow. One is to ishes to enter a certain line of income statement at some time.

it practice of flowing all goodwill and then amortize it. This would accepted practice, and to capitalize current operating expenses as the

could be to report self-developed No 10 and concluded that goodwill amortized

recommendations of Accounting Re- ing Principles Board of the AICPA quent August, 1970 Opinion No. 17 of 1983. However

same arguments as Spack's partners in Arthur Andersen & Co) advance essentially the 10 by Catlett and Olson (two of Spack's partners Leonard Spack's Accounting Research Study No

against retained earnings when it is purchased is strongest advocates of charging the cost of goodwill Possibly the best known and certainly one of the gain revenues net income for each period that the assets help to then depreciated or amortized in the calculation of assumption that these are assets to be capitalized and goodwill) are completely inconsistent with the

Reference books/influx control

617 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(1) How many Black (a) males and females in the Republic were prosecuted for and (ii) convicted offences relating to reference books and influx control in 1977 and 1978 respectively.

(2) whether any of the (a) males and females arrested for such offences each of these years were referred to aid centres (i) before prosecution (ii) after conviction if so, how many

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) and (b) The information requested is not readily available and can only be obtained at unwarranted expense

(2) Yes

1977	(a)	(i)	148 495
		(ii)	33 241

1978	(a)	(i)	28 487
		(ii)	3 466

693

will be too difficult to value objectively (and this is then go on to suggest that internally generated good-

Those who find inconsistency intolerable would company with greater than normal earnings.

is used to develop this goodwill as is used to buy a which result in goodwill? The same kind of money capitalize advertising and public relations costs principle, that of "consistency". Why should we not

are flowing one of our more meaningful accounting but when developed internally also. Otherwise we connected with the purchase of a

statements at all, will be shown expect that goodwill, if it is to be shared. The readers of financial statements goodwill is equal to its cost at the d

length transaction, it is assumed th a purchase. Having arisen as the res acquired in a business combination Accounting recognizes goodwill o

earnings goes as follows: the immediate write-off of goodwill One of the arguments used by those

of goodwill in financial statements confused that they come to mistrust ar will as an unamortized asset. Thus, goodwill in many companies which still

goodwill by accountants and the obve because of the lack of consistency in stand it. However, they may not un

that they write it off is because they do practices on what analysts do. Perhaps professional accountants should not

the financial statements as they see fi Financial analysts are certainly at libe cause "that is what the security an

off of goodwill to retained earnings is The argument is often used that a d amortized No 10 and concluded that goodwill

recommendations of Accounting Re- ing Principles Board of the AICPA quent August, 1970 Opinion No. 17 of 1983. However

same arguments as Spack's partners in Arthur Andersen & Co) advance essentially the 10 by Catlett and Olson (two of Spack's partners Leonard Spack's Accounting Research Study No

I must add that Feilden was ordered to take his horses up the hill with him. The orders astounded everyone. To take Cavalry up a steep hill 800 feet high, broken with rocks and trees and moreover to drag horses after them thus preventing the men taking advantage of cover, was amazing. To make matters worse, we extended on the Cavalry. This odd arrangement, to be hand-to-hand with no bayonets to use well and opened the hill and all.

After a bit they went to go up the hill. I was with the Cavalry and had a good view of everything. Suddenly in a minute or so a roar of musketry set in, apparently from a place two-thirds of the way up the hill. However the first shot, one of the few Boer mistakes, gave Feilden warning, and he had his men actually moving to a covering ridge which he had noted, when the volley came. Not a man or horse was touched. The guns poured in a hail of shell on the place where the rifle reports seemed to come from, and the Boers very soon ceased firing.

...antry lying
...f a mile behind,
...ht it was a very
... If there was
... Cavalry would have
... The guns did very
... le face and top of
... made no sign.
... ron began slowly to
... ent of all onlookers.
... y and got a good
... ot rang out and then

Foreign Blacks illegally in Republic
(Gnsord 3) 800 8/5/79
666. Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Plural Relations and Development

(1) How many foreign Blacks were convicted in the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, during 1978 of being in the Republic illegally,

(2) how many of them were (i) cautioned and discharged, (ii) fined, (iii) imprisoned because they were unable to pay fines and (iv) deported,

(3) what was the amount paid in fines

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) 1 785

(2) (i) 85

(ii) 1 700

(iii) 541

(iv) 1 727

(3) R2 316

206

Hansaw 13(805) 8/5/79 (206)

Influx control/identity documents

Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Rural Relations and Development

How many persons were (a) tried and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp Johannesburg, during 1978

what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that year

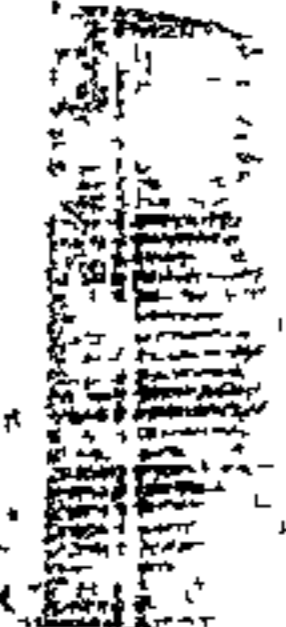
Feilden could not
he reported that
wild. He was
rejoin the Brig

to at Rustenburg and
side was hilly and
his Squadron and

It was dark when
lot of angry talk
Greys was so anno

MINISTER OF RURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 26 830.
- (b) 26 132
- (2) 107



there was a
ley of the
being ordered

up the hill, that he had asked permission to lead it himself but the Brigadier would not allow him. It was a plucky offer. I suppose he meant to shame the Brigadier by showing that he considered the order a most unusual and improper one.

Had Feilden lost many men, the Brigadier would have put all the blame on him and now the Brigadier plumes himself on taking the Nek without any losses. I cannot imagine a more stupidly arranged show, but the men of the Greys deserve every credit, as everyone supposed, including themselves, that they were going into a death trap.

The explanation of all this muddle was that the Brigadier supposed that the attack had been given up when the Boers had fired on the Squadron and they had taken their horses under cover. As Feilden says, how could he give up the attempt when neither man nor horse had been hit, and when he

we made up our minds that we were lost. The padre wanted to continue to the west, but I determined to go back to Vlakfontein if we could, and then go six miles further west along the main road where I remembered we had passed a Jew's store some days before, where we would be able to get food and shelter and send a native runner to Naaupoort.

The padre said he would go west for a couple of hours and if he did and meet me at the store. plain without wood or water together a very miserab up. I explained matters ards the north-east.

Reference book/influx control 206
Hansard (3/807) 8/5/79.
684 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development
(1) How many Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) prosecuted for and

The padre and I then separat I looked for the tonga, to my horror I dark. I could have almost cried wi on so well up to now and here I had 1. I was somewhat to blame as I had and still while I spoke to Greenfield. n, the tonga carried all our food. p after the tonga but warned him not to go far. he returned without seeing it. We shouted and whistled at intervals, but we never traced the tonga.

(u) convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control at the Randburg magistrate's court in 1977 and 1978, respectively;
(2) whether any of the (a) males and (b) females arrested for such offences in each of these areas were referred to aid centres (i) before prosecution or (ii) after conviction, if so, how many
The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT
(1)(a) and (b) Nil for both years.
(2)(a) and (b) Fall away

We plodded along in the dark guiding our way by the stars. I

Answers 8/5/79

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PASS SYSTEM NEEDS CHANGING—KOORNHOF

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday slammed the Government's pass system for blacks and gave the Assembly the assurance that his department was working hard to make material changes to it.

'I dislike the dompas system intensely and if I could change that thing, I would do it immediately,' Dr Koornhof said.

Speaking in committee during the budget debate on his vote, the Minister said that his department was also working to materially change the whole system of influx control in South Africa so as to make it easier for the people concerned.

ALCOHOL

Dr Koornhof said that violence in South Africa could be averted by realising the future expectations and aspirations of all its peoples.

'But then we must not be nervous of taking the correct decisions,' Dr Koornhof said.

The Minister also expressed his dissatisfaction with the system of financing community councils and administration boards with the proceeds of alcohol.

'I don't like the booze economy and I don't like the image it creates,' Dr Koornhof said. 'To have an economy based on booze, goes against the grain.'

LEASEHOLD

He also hinted of a possible relaxation of the Government's refusal to extend the 99-year leasehold system for blacks to the Western Cape when he said his department was considering recommendations on the matter.

Dr Koornhof warned, however, that if any decision was made on the matter it would have to be made by the congress of the Cape National Party.

The Minister also said that planning for the proposed new township to replace Crossroads had reached an advanced stage and that good progress had been made with the planning of the new township.

Illegal workers: fine up?

CAPE TOWN — The government has threatened to raise the fine for illegal employment of blacks to R500.

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday "I am considering raising the fine employers must pay if they employ illegal labourers to R500"

Dr Koornhof made this announcement during the committee stage debate on his vote during which he said influx-control measures would not be relaxed in the Western Cape as this had been the

cause of the circumstances at the Crossroads squatter camp

Asked by the New Republic Party's Mr Bill Sutton (Mooi River) whether the possible increase would apply only in the Western Cape, the Minister replied: "No, that is for the whole country"

In terms of the 1945 Urban Areas Consolidation Act, employers can be fined up to R100 or jailed for up to three months for a first offence. For a second offence, the penalty is a minimum fine of R100 or a minimum jail term of

three months, or both

Dr Koornhof gave no indication of when the new fines might be introduced, but he gave the impression that the fines would be increased in the near future.

The Minister also said employers should provide housing for anyone to whom they gave work

Crossroads had developed because of "the illegal influx of a large number of people who offered their manpower cheaply."

To help prevent this reoccurring, he would raise the consolidated contributions employers paid for the workers by about 40 per cent, except in the agricultural sector where the rise would be about 20 per cent

He was not planning to reduce the control measures.

Dr Koornhof said he was concerned about the black housing situation in South Africa, but he was convinced that if everyone had work and housing, a stable society would result. — PC.

206 DD 9/5/79

CAPE TOWN — Drastic revision of South Africa's controversial pass laws, including the scrapping of curfews and the 72-hour limit on black visitors in so-called white areas, have been proposed by the Riekert Commission

The commission has recommended also that employers should be subject to more severe penalties for illegally giving work to black people and that control regulations should be exercised only when there is no work or no housing

The report emphasised that control over the migration of people to the urban areas was "essential to obviate social problems"

In principle, however, the commission says movement control should apply to all population groups

"The commission is also satisfied that movement control that applies to all population groups and which is linked to employment and housing affords a far more acceptable and justifiable basis than the present set-up, and that it will in no way yield poorer results, but rather far better results, since control will be concentrated on a far smaller number of strategic points, i.e. on employers and owners of premises"

Among the moves proposed by the commission, which will alter present regulations radically, are

Black people with Section 10 rights to be in the white part of South Africa "should be transferable from one urban area to another subject to the approval of the labour bureau concerned and provided that approval may not be withheld if approved housing and work are available"

Black people with Section 10 (1) (A) and (B) qualifications under the Blacks Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 who marry or are married "should be allowed to have their families join them, provided approved housing is available, irrespective of the area of origin of their families"

No distinction should be made between Section 10 (1) (A) and (B) people in the allocation of housing "on the ground of the area of origin of their lawful wives and legitimate

Commission urges Govt to revise pass laws

From BARRY STREEK

dependants"

Employers should be held liable for the costs of repatriating black workers who are in their employ unlawfully "Penalty provisions aimed at black workers on the grounds of their being unlawfully in employment in a particular prescribed area should be abolished"

Employers should not be able to pay admissions of guilt for employing illegal black workers and fines should be in proportion to the length of time an unlawful worker has been employed.

The commission hoped these measures would reduce the paperwork control measures and the need to demand pass books

"The commission is satisfied that strict action against employers, unlawful occupiers and the persons who accommodate them, as set out above, will render completely unnecessary purely paper control comprising the arbitrary and general demand for the production of reference books or travel documents outside the employment and occupation situation, i.e. on the street, and it will be possible to repeal the statutory provisions declaring refusal or failure to produce a reference book or travel

document to be an offence"

It said the application of these provisions created numerous problems and "aggravates the friction arising from the general demand for the production of reference books or travel documents, in that large numbers of citizens of independent or self-governing black states daily stream into the urban areas of, for example, Durban, East London and Pretoria for a variety of reasons, only to leave these areas at the end of the day

"In the case of these persons, the application of movement control purely by means of a general demand for the production of reference books or travel documents is in any case senseless," the report said.

It described the general prohibition on black people remaining in a prescribed area longer than 72 hours as an example of discrimination.

"The removal of the 72-hour prohibition will not only eliminate a great source of irritation and frustration to blacks, but will, it is expected, lead to a drastic decline in the large number of arrests for control-measure offences"

The removal of this specifically

criminatory measure which applied only to blacks and "which is hard to defend" would do much to improve relations between population groups

The commission said the general curfew applying to blacks was another example of a discriminatory measure. It described this measure as "a discriminatory, archaic and highly irritating measure which inconveniences black persons in their work and social intercourse and elicits complaints from employers"

The commission also proposed that the night-permit provision of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act be abolished

It said that without exception witnesses were of the opinion that black people attached great importance to Section 10 rights, but because it was a goal in itself it was "exploited by agitators for political and other purposes and consequently had a negative effect on the development and retention of ties with black states

"At the same time these privileges gave rise to great antagonism among blacks who did not have such qualifications and who regarded the measure concerned as discriminatory," the commission said.

Opposition: A NEW ERA

9/15/74
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CAPE TOWN — Opposition spokesmen have hailed the recommendations of the Riebert Commission as another step toward dismantling apartheid and described it as putting the country on the threshold of a new era in race relations.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said the report appeared to be moving in the same direction as the Wehahn report in the easing of discriminatory measures, "but only up to a point."

Dr Zac de Beer, PFP member for Parktown said the recommendations were moving in a progressive direction, but were too conservative and cautious.

Mr Ron Miller, NRP, said the recommendations could mark a return to the free enterprise system

He said it was a definite conversion from sterile, expensive and wasteful control-orientated legislation to rational, effective and growth-orientated legislation.

Mrs Suzman said the report made a number of recommendations on influx control which would ease the lot of blacks living in urban areas under Section 10 (1), with specific recommendations on their mobility within urban areas and their rights to have dependants join them, provided housing was available.

Referring to pass laws, Mrs Suzman said: "The recommendations call for the removal of offensive, medieval laws like the curfew, which last year ac-

counted for the prosecution of thousands of Africans.

The report also recommended the removal of the section which gave officials powers to remove undesirable blacks, a right which could be widely interpreted.

Mrs Suzman said the report recommended the repeal of the 72-hour irritation for blacks remaining in urban areas unless they had Section 10 (1) rights and quite correctly says this will reduce arrests under the pass laws.

"However, the commission does not recommend the removal of influx control per se. On the contrary, it removes the onus

of responsibility from the workseeker to the employer," Mrs Suzman said.

"I am not sure how it envisages the implementation of influx control but anything that prevents the persecution of over a half-million Africans is to be welcomed."

She voiced concern, however, over the distinction drawn between blacks already in urban areas under Section 10 (1) and "those unlucky ones who did not qualify under the section."

"For those unlucky ones the only way legitimately to stay in urban areas and so improve their lot is to have a firm offer of employment and the availability of approved housing or if they are contract workers from outside who are not in competition with local workseekers."

Mr Miller said the reports of both the Wehahn and Riebert Commissions, by recognizing the absolute interdependence of not only all South Africa's people but also those of its neighbouring states, would have far-reaching implications for the Government's present political direction and philosophy which was based on the separation of people.

The recommendations could help South Africa harness its human resources more effectively, the president of Chambers of Commerce said.

The president of Asocom, Mr R J Wood, said Asocom welcomes the main thrust of the report, which emphasises the need to remove racial discrimination based on colour from labour legislation in South Africa.

This is in line with the view of both the Government and the private sector that South Africa must move away from racial discrimination especially in the labour field.

The report was undoubtedly one of the most comprehensive reports on the utilisation of labour that had ever seen the light, Prof N Olivier, former Professor of Bantu Law and Administration at the University of Stellenbosch and present research officer of the PFP, said — PS SAPA

CT 9/5/79 (205)

Report suggests influx link

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Influx control is essential to obviate social problems but should be linked only with the availability of work and approved housing

This is one of the findings of the Riekert Commission of Inquiry into legislation affecting the utilization of manpower

The commission's report was tabled in the Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

The report says effective control over employment and housing should be the only criteria for regulating the migration of workers and their families and for the promotion of orderly community development in urban and rural areas

The provision in the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act that no black person, except

those with Section 10 rights, may remain for longer than 72 hours in a prescribed area is discriminatory, since there is no such restriction in respect of white people, coloured people or Asian people, and it should, therefore, be excluded from future legislation, says the report

Another recommendation of the commission is that the whole act be superseded by another, the Black Community Development Act

Such an act, says the commission, should include provision for bona fide visitors of people lawfully staying in black residential areas, for guests in an hotel, clients in restaurants, eating houses or other business places, spectators at cinemas, public places of entertainment or sports gatherings and patients in hospitals or nursing homes — Sapa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Riekert Commission of inquiry into legislation affecting utilization of manpower has recommended that penalties applicable to employers of illegal labour should be strictly applied and made more effective.

In its report tabled in Parliament yesterday, the commission says the employment of labour must take place within the statutory framework and the necessary machinery must be used to ensure that the supply of and the demand for black labour are brought into equilibrium.

"This is one of the key-stones on which the commission's report is founded and if the unlawful employment of workers is permitted to continue at the present rate, it will not be possible to implement a great many of the recommendations of the report that are designed to eliminate inconsistencies and to liberalize the use and the

residence of black labour."

Some of the evidence before the commission shows that at present the extent of the unlawful employment of black workers assumes very large proportions.

The commission says the penalties applicable to employers for offences of this nature should be made more effective in the following ways

- Provision should be made for considerably higher fines in the case of first offences (without, however, stipulating a prescribed minimum fine) and, in the case of second or subsequent offences, for considerably higher fines linked to a prescribed minimum

- Terms of imprisonment that may be imposed as an

alternative or otherwise should be in proportion to the proposed increases in the fines

- Fines should also, if necessary on a daily basis, be in proportion to the period during which the worker was unlawfully in employment.

- Employers should not, as a general practice, be given the opportunity to pay admission of guilt fines for the offence in question

- Provision should also be made for the forfeiting of benefits accruing to the employer as a result of the unlawful employment

- Employers should also be held liable for the costs of repatriating black workers who were unlawfully in their employ, in cases where the repatriation of the worker en-

CF. 9/5/79 (200)

Heavier fines recommended

sues

The commission further recommends that penalty provisions aimed at black workers on the ground of their being unlawfully in employment in a particular prescribed area should be abolished, since this will become outdated in light of other recommendations

"Controlled employment and controlled accommodation are the two pillars on which the ordering of the urbanization process and sound and orderly community development ought to rest," the commission says

"Unlawful employment can undermine the whole system and doom it to failure. For this reason it is absolutely essential that, as in numerous other countries of the world, strict action should be taken deliberately against employers who are guilty of this practice."

This, the commission says, is the only way to bring unlawful employment to an end — Sapa

Staggering cost of apartheid

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Staggering figures on the cost of apartheid to South Africa, have been given by Mrs. Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash

Delivering her presidential address at the Black Sash's national conference in the Claremont Civic Centre last night, Mrs Harris said apartheid had already cost South Africa dearly to the point of social disaster, economic distress and moral bankruptcy.

"Apartheid must go or it will cost South Africa its future," she said.

INFO DEBACLE

The Information debacle was itself one of the results of the apartheid policy. Attempts by the department to influence public opinion here and abroad would not have been necessary had it not been for policy which required justification.

Referring to pass laws and influx control, Mrs Harris said nearly 10-million Africans carried reference books, each of which cost about R10 to produce, giving a total of R100-million.

To this could be added R4-million a year for new books, and a further R20-million for keeping the documents up to date.

Quoting figures from a sociologist's report, Mrs Harris said pass laws resulted in nearly 6-million prosecutions in a decade, more than half a million in a year at an estimated cost of R1.5-million.

Imprisonment costs were estimated at R18.7-million: prosecutions R1.7-million and patrolling and policing R11.5-million.

The time lost by people arrested amounted to 12.3-million productive man-hours, the equivalent of losing R7.7-million.

About R35-million a year was spent on contract labour, documents and another R12-million on the operation of labour bureaus which helped administer the pass laws and migrant labour system.

DOUBLE GNP

The sociologist's survey, Mrs Harris said, estimated that South Africa spent about R112-million a year simply operating pass laws.

South Africa's gross national product would be about 50 percent higher without the apartheid bleed-off.

The survey quoted the direct cost of apartheid at about R13 000-million a year.

In February this year it was estimated at R18,795-million.

These staggering figures, she said, were used in a book launched by France's anti-apartheid movement to mobilise public opinion against French loans to South Africa.

The migrant labour policy was also expensive to implement, Mrs Harris said.

"At its most basic level the provision of accommodation under two separate roofs for members of the same family must be uneconomic."

Africans to higher levels of influence in the system of industrial relations constitutes a form of progress. The tacit admission of collective bargaining rights on an industrial basis, albeit circumscribed, likewise, shows a modest advance. However, the changes mooted for 1976 reaffirm the restrictions on freedom of association which have for so long been a prominent feature of labour policy in the Republic. It is true that in Europe systems of workers have been devised and are being implemented. The situation has adopted certain features of these context and real content. In other words, the society are capable of dist conducting their business a unsatisfactory. European participation by democratic and misunderstandings aimed in African effort is aimed in The dilemma confronting the instability in southern Africa proposed changes not except ultimately for its effectiveness workers upon whom it is imposed spread throughout thousands successful technique for re

MOTLANA, one of the foremost black leaders, has slammed major parts of the Riekert Commission report, calling its stated move away from discrimination "dishonest" and warning that its suggested new influx control system will be "more oppressive" than the present one.

While conceding that some of the recommendations — if correctly interpreted and accepted — might improve the life of the black man Dr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, strongly attacked the essence of the report — that the onus of guilt in the pass laws should be transferred from the worker to his employer who should only employ suitably-housed blacks

"This is much more oppressive," Dr Motlana said.

"At least in the present system you can get a job even if you have nowhere to stay

Scared

"Hundreds of thousands of unregistered blacks are working here and there is no way of registering them because they have no documents, no way of proving their place of abode, no birth certificates, no passes and employers haven't got time to go to the pass offices

"But now they are going to hit them hard. They are going to make sure the employer does go to the pass office, therefore the casual worker, the man from outside Johannesburg who now can get some form of employment, will not be able to

"It's going to be much more efficient because I can tell you, white employers are bloody dead scared of this Government. They don't want to fall foul of the Government."

He said "We don't mind going to jail, it's part of our way of life

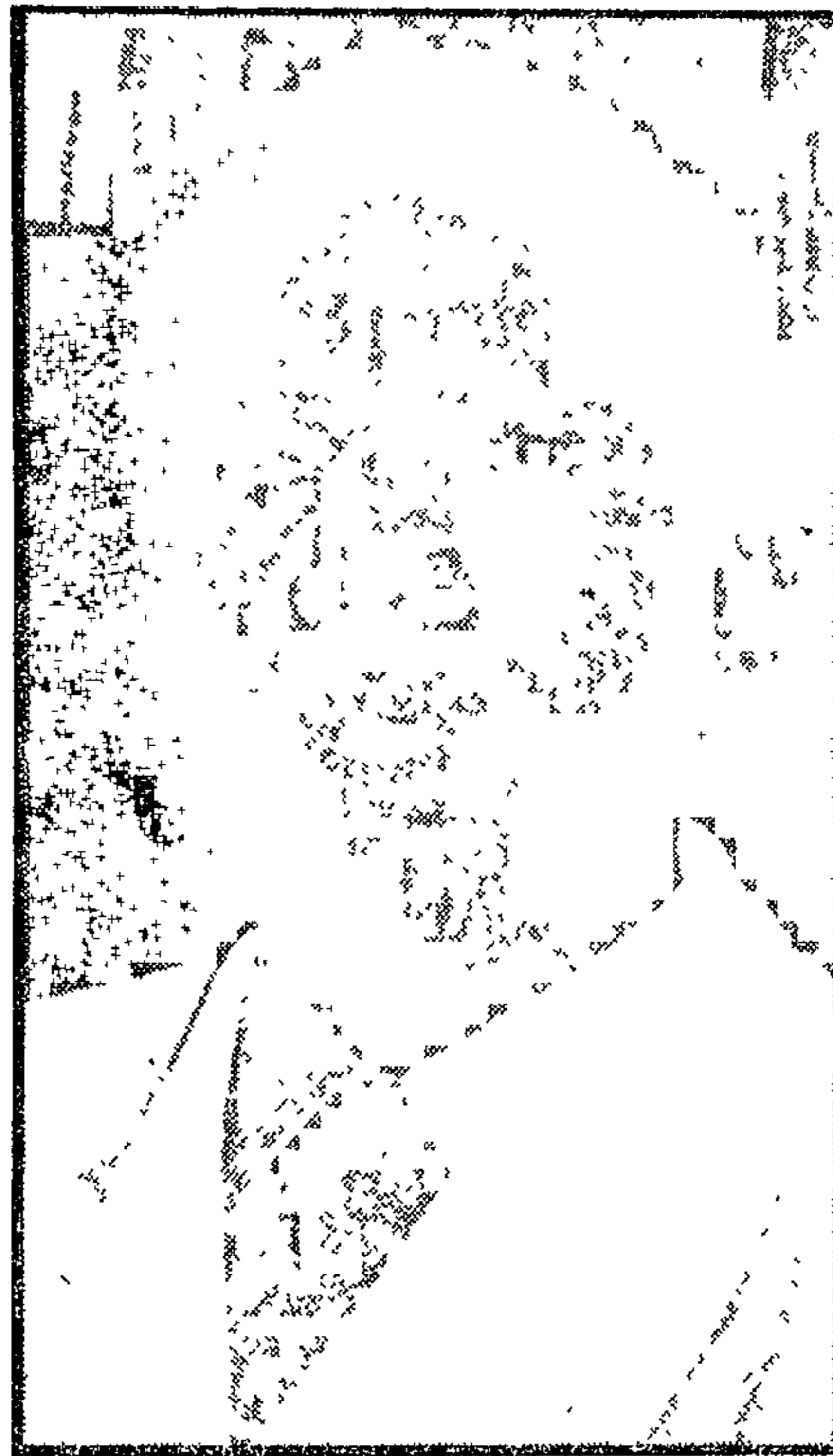
"We go to jail every second day so it doesn't matter, but no rich boy from Lower Houghton who lives in a mansion is going to spend a day in jail or part with R500 every time he employs a black casual gardener in his home

"They won't do it. So they are now trying to frighten the whites out of employing blacks. It's going to be much worse. What are they going to

by Dr Nthato Motlana, leading black leader who is chairman of the Committee of Ten

'New deal' is more oppressive than the old one

Sun. Tribune 13/5/77



do with the hundreds of workers who can't obtain documents because the bureaucratic machinery is set to keep them out?

"Now we are going to have millions of blacks milling around urban townships unemployed, the crime rate will soar like I said the Government has yet to

address itself directly to the question of influx control"

"And they have not done it here. They are still looking for subterfuges, dodges, ways around the problem. They are not solving the problem

"Going for the employer is no solution

Dr Motlana said the report was "not honest" when it criticised the 72-hour limit on black visits to white areas as "discriminatory"

"It's unbelievable. The whole thing is not honest, it's not an honest report. What they appear to give you with one hand they take away with the other"

Homelands

"I listened to Current Affairs the other night and they said it was now easy and acceptable for the white community to talk in terms of relaxing all these things because we now have, they say, acquired community protection

"The white community is now protected by the fact that in their own area white South Africans are in complete control. There is no danger that the black man may acquire power

"The black man has now had a dispensation accorded him, namely separate development. He's safely ensconced in his homeland and he is absolutely no danger to the white man in his area

"This is absolute... if I may use that word. We reject that kind of thinking totally

"The suggestion that South Africa liberalise its policies to allow mixed trade unions and blacks to build homes and take their wives into urban areas, is because — and this is the big thing — they don't really belong there

Foreigners

"They are foreigners who can be deported at a moment's notice

If this is the value of the damage called 'shake up' it's meaningless

"The whole exercise is fraudulent. It appears to people who although they are there, are said not to be there"

But Dr Motlana conceded that as an interim measure on the road to a complete scrapping of the pass laws, some of the report's recommendations would lead to "something" if the Government accepted them

Abolishing currency regulations, the right of a policeman to demand an identification document from a black at any time of the day and night would be a fundamental change

"This is the greatest evil of the pass laws. If they would have done this country a world of good

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NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	2114	2148	2309	1921

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

Court is told of permit bribes

By MIKE LOUW

BETHAL — Blacks who did not qualify to live at Mzinoni township in Bethal, Eastern Transvaal, were allowed to stay in the area after giving cash and cattle to a Government official, a magistrate was told yesterday.

Appearing before Mr J S P Kuehn in the Bethal Regional Court were three former employees of the Southern Transvaal Administration Board, now known as the Highveld Administration Board.

They are Mr Richard H Lubbe, 23, former assistant manager at Mzinoni township, Mr Jeremiah Phadima, 40, former cashier, and Mr James Dlamini, 31, a former clerk.

They were charged with 30 counts of corruption involving R6 640 and theft.

The state alleged they issued permits to blacks who did not qualify to stay at Mzinoni township after they were paid various amounts of money.

According to the charge sheet, families paid between R500 and R80, including one head of cattle, for permits. The offences were alleged to have been committed between June and August last year.

A separation of trials was ordered after Mr Lubbe and Mr Dlamini had pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The hearing will continue on September 24. Mr Lubbe had his R100 bail extended and Mr Dlamini was remanded in custody.

Mr Phadima pleaded guilty to four charges. His plea was accepted and he was fined R100 or 200 days on each of the four counts. He was allowed to pay R250 yesterday and told he should pay the balance on or before September 4. He was also sentenced to nine months' jail, suspended for three years.

Mr Phadima said he was approached by a Mr Molefe who told him he was living on a farm and wished to stay at Mzinoni township. Mr Phadima said Mr Molefe was given a residential permit to live at Mzinoni township after he had paid R160 to Mr Lubbe.

He said he had collected the money from Mr Molefe on behalf of Mr Lubbe.

He said he had also collected money from three other families in a similar manner. He said he had used part of the money paid by one of the three families for his own purposes.

Before passing sentence, the magistrate said Mr Phadima had committed a serious offence, even if he claimed he was acting on behalf of somebody else when collecting the money.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

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Eighty arrests in city swoop

Aug 19/5/79
(206)
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MILNERTON police, backed by Administration Board officials, reservists and dog handlers, arrested at least 80 people in a swoop on the area today.

The raid, which started before dawn, continued until late this afternoon as the combined force of lawmen combed the municipal area of Milnerton in what was described as 'a regular crime prevention operation'.

A police spokesman said the operation had not been aimed at the squatter settlements in the area and, in fact, people of all races had been arrested.

LOITERING

Most were detained because of drunkenness or loitering. They will spend the weekend in the Milnerton police cells and are expected to appear before a magistrate on Monday.

A police spokesman was unable to say why the raid, which he described as 'nothing big' had taken place in daylight.

A number of pass arrests were also made.

TAILED OFF

The 15 law enforcers who took part in the raid tailed off their efforts after having prowled the streets in vans and on foot for at least eight hours.

Police were unwilling to say what had prompted the raid, but confirmed that no major criminal activities had been uncovered.

They said no weapons had been found nor had any stolen cars been recovered.

Curfew appeal may be repeated

MM
Mercury Bureau 204 P15

PIETERMARITZBURG —
The City Council is likely to consider resubmitting an application to have the curfew here lifted in three months' time.

The Council's Finance, Policy and General Purposes Committee considered the matter yesterday, and recommended that in view of the reports of the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions, tabled in Parliament recently, the Council repeat its application in three months time.

An average of 747 black people were arrested every day in South Africa's main urban areas last year for offences relating to reference books and influx control.

Figures released in Parliament during the past two months vividly reveal the far-reaching steps the authorities have to take to enforce influx control, which is a cornerstone of the policy of separate development.

Last year a total of 272 887 blacks were arrested in South Africa's main urban areas for reference books and influx control offences — an average of 747 a day.

The total for last year is considerably higher than that for 1977, when 173 571 people were arrested.

In addition, 17 472 people were prosecuted under curfew regulations during the year ending June 30 last year. White-by-night curfew laws operate in nine cities and 377 towns throughout South Africa.

Johannesburg had the highest number of reference books and influx control arrests last year — 49 273 men and 5 851 women.

Inevitable

By the end of January this year, the West Rand Administration Board had obtained R659 903 from fines paid for influx control offences during its 1978/79 financial year.

Few issues cause as much anger among black people as the policy of influx control, which directly curbs their freedom of movement and their freedom to

choose in which marketplace they will sell their labour. Demands for its abolition have been made repeatedly by prominent black leaders and large numbers of blacks burnt their passes during the defiance campaign of the 1950s and early 1960s.

It should be pointed out that South Africa faces a problem which has troubled most developing nations. It is almost inevitable that people in rural areas should be attracted to the jobs, higher pay and bright lights of the cities.

The urban areas in their thousands — often to find that there are not enough jobs nor enough housing available. Huge slums inhabited by thousands of workless people can result. Crime and other serious social problems follow.

Brutal are some of the methods used in some South African countries to tear down squatter camps bordering large cities. In Tanzania, troops have reportedly been used to enforce a policy which amounts to influx control.

Beginnings

It is one of the sad ironies of this country's history that there was once an orchestrated strategy to increase the flow of blacks to urban areas. A poll tax was found to be a convenient method. Blacks on whom a poll tax was imposed found they had to find work in order to pay it.

This system had its beginnings with such a tax which was imposed to encourage blacks to work on the Kimberley diamond diggings. Between 1893 and 1903 this campaign was stepped up, primarily to get blacks to work on

Witwatersrand gold mines. By the time the National Party came to power in 1948 there were already efforts to repatriate unemployed blacks from urban areas, but under a Nationalist Government influx control assumed a more synchromised form.

Critics of the NP say that influx control is a misnomer for what is actually being practised in this country. They say the present policy amounts to nothing more than a system of maximum control over black people. The policy is not there simply to ensure that there is not an overflow of blacks from rural areas to the cities, but to actually reverse that flow.

Complained

The costs of this policy are enormous. Leaving aside the breaking up of families and the resentment caused by arrests, the costs of enforcing the influx control system must be vast. Consider the man-hours spent in arresting last year's 272 887 offenders, the cost of court hearings and the cost of keeping the convicted in jail.

Government critics have frequently complained that influx control offenders have swollen this country's prison population to alarming proportions. (According to figures released in Parliament this year, the average daily number of black prisoners in South African jails in the year ending June 30 1978 was 73 185.)

Supporters of the influx control policy paint an alarming picture of burgeoning slums, of uncontrolled mass migration to the cities should the policy be scrapped. It is far better, they say, to

keep blacks in the homelands where even though they might be living in less than desirable conditions, they can practise subsistence farming. Critics say this too easily leads to a situation where these unemployed people are out of sight out of mind. Let them come to the cities, they say, for it is only then, when they and their problems are visible that the Government will be forced to spend money on them.

Promise

What this implies is not yet clear. Many observers are finding it hard to believe that there will be a major relaxation of influx control because they believe the Government has to apply such a system if it wants apartheid to work.

Certainly a reduction in the number of arrests seems possible. Last year's vast number of influx control arrests seems to have been largely a result of police "anti-crime" raids in which the vast majority of people who were arrested were actually pass offenders.

Promise

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, has already raised this matter with Dr Koornhof and he has promised to look into it.

Mrs Suzman also believes that the institution that the police should give a person a reasonable chance to produce his or her reference book is being ignored. An indication of this, she says, is that many of the people who were arrested were later released at aid centres.

Promise

There is also rising concern among Afrikaners speaking people about influx control. Professor Marinus Wiechers, head of the Department of Constitutional Law at Unisa, and Professor Henrie Coetzee, editor of Wood in Daad, have

warned that blacks are losing respect for the law because of unnecessary arrests for pass offences. It is unfortunate say some observers, that South Africa is so closed off from dialogue with Third World countries, which are also experiencing influx problems. It is said that some of these nations are tackling the problem with imagination and ingenuity — and humbly. South Africa might have something to learn from them.

As every hour ticks by another 30 men in our cities are turned into potential 'criminals'

Few issues cause so much anger among South Africa's black people as the policy of influx control. On average, an adult is arrested for a pass laws offence every two minutes, day and night, week in week out, throughout the year. More than a quarter of a million blacks were arrested in South Africa's main cities last year. The Star's political reporter, TOM DUFF, examines the problem.



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By-law on Sea Point will be put to Council

By JANE ARBOUS

THE City Council would be asked to consider for adoption a draft by-law to control the influx of servants and their visitors in the Sea Point/Green Point area, the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn, said last night.

The finalization of the draft by-law to counter the unchecked influx and unlawful occupation of servants' quarters in the area is one of five steps taken by the standing committee appointed by Mr Steyn to further the implementation of the Fouche Commission's recommendations on undesirable conditions in the area.

Reacting to Mr Steyn's statement last night, the Leader of the Opposition and MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglu, said it reflected a welcome move away from the original line adopted by the Fouche Commission to a more pragmatic and realistic approach to South Africa's problems.

Announcing the action taken by the committee, Mr Steyn said the committee had made "considerable progress". The application of the steps which he outlined, would result in "a vast improvement" in the conditions in the area.

Mr Steyn said the National Liquor Board was asked to investigate "as a matter of high priority" the question of the supply of liquor to undesirable elements in the area.

The provision of non-white beach facilities was "progressing favourably" under a committee appointed by the Administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik. The province had involved a firm of consulting engineers in the planning and the City Council and the Department of Community Development were assisting the committee, Mr Steyn said.

Substantial development of facilities, especially on the False Bay coastline, was envisaged before the start of the 1979/1980 holiday season, he said.

Nama Relations, and Indian Affairs, to prepare legislation "as soon as possible" for a quicker procedure for the removal of vagrants from the streets.

The departments concerned had also been requested to take "all possible steps" to act against vagrancy in terms of existing legislation, and to concentrate on Sea Point.

Mr Steyn said this might lead to vagrants, against whom action may be taken in terms of existing legislation, finding themselves committed to rehabilitation centres.

Judging by representations made to the standing committee and its own observations, night shelters for vagrants such as the one in Green Point, were bound to attract more vagrants from other areas "and the undesirable conditions in the area are being compounded thereby", he said. According to press reports, 500 vagrants were accommodated over a period of nine months in the Green Point night shelter.

"The committee will in due course pay attention to this matter and if necessary approach the bodies concerned," Mr Steyn added.

Undertaking

The undertaking by the South African Police to step up its anti-crime campaign in the area was already under way, with an evident improvement in conditions, he said. Police action would be much more purposeful and successful once the police were armed with the envisaged new by-law and the possible committing of vagrants to rehabilitation centres, he added.

Cont.

The Cape Times, Wednesday May 23, 1979

Legislation was also being considered for the compulsory committal of vagrants to rehabilitation centres. As a result of the standing committee's activities, a request had been directed to the Departments of Social Welfare and Pensions, Plural Relations and Development, Coloured Rehabilitation and

Mr Steyn said if the City Council wished to make further recommendations acceptable to the standing committee, they would be welcomed. The council was also welcome to nominate members to the standing committee.

Mr Eglin said he was pleased to note that some of the steps were what he had asked for, when he presented his nine-point plan for Sea Point, to Parliament in February.

"Mr Steyn's invitation to the City Council to make further constructive recommendations is a sensible one. I hope that concerned citizens of Sea Point will make use of the special investigating committee which has been set up by the City Council to report on the matter," he said.

Mr Eglin said he and Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, had written to more than 40 organizations and community leaders, drawing their attention to the fact that representations they wished to make to the committee should be made by May 25.

The lone protesters

They stand for a cause

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25/7/79
NIM

TWO classic businessmen — grey suits, striped ties — glance up then quickly away without missing a stride or word.

A large African woman stops, interest

permission for one person, armed with one poster, to stand in protest at a time, but Pat has already done her half-hour and she's just waiting with Su so she can give her a lift home when she's done hers

The policeman is polite

anything against the law We'd just lay ourselves open to losing our existing rights, and our whole aim is to keep active reminding people of the situation around them

Su, keeping her lonely and apparently un-

rewarding vigil on the corner, echoes this

"It's important that we're seen to stand, and just an occasional glance is all we need. In fact in my six Sash years I have had some really positive responses — for example, I've had a crowd of Black youths come up to me and say 'Good' and that sort of experience makes it all worthwhile. It shows they know some of us are still with them, and after all they're the future."

Neither Su nor Pat (also a member for some six years) has ever experienced openly hostile reaction from the public though they know other members who have — in the early days they'd quite often have pamphlets scrunched up and stuffed down their necks.

And perhaps because of this, neither has ever had opposition from her family.

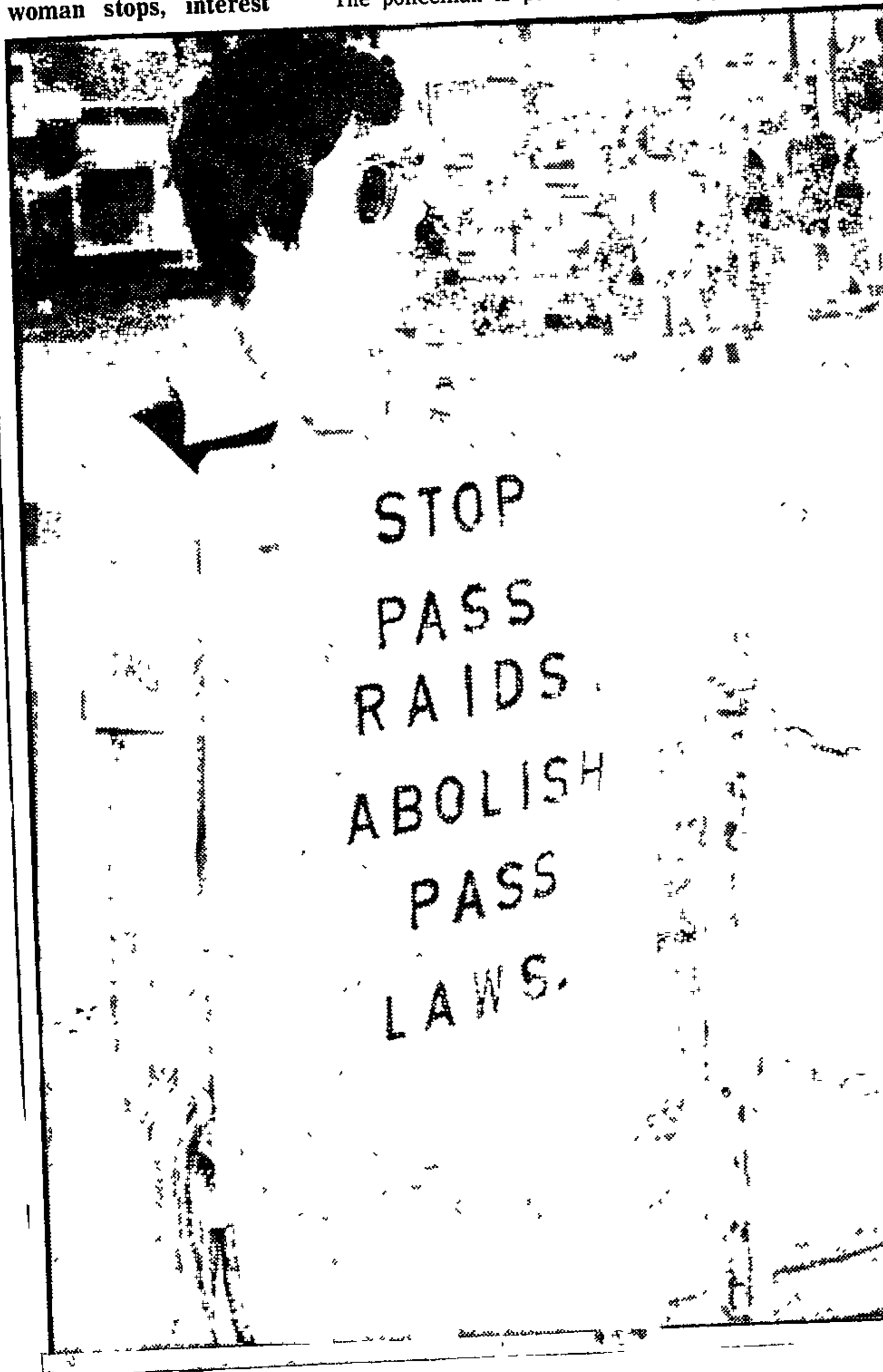
'My husband has always been behind me all the way,' reports Su. 'Though I must say the first time I stood he wanted to wait nearby in case I needed him.'

Finally they admit they actually dislike standing — 'it is rather negative and it's not the most pleasant way to spend your lunch-hour.'

But they're adamant they'll continue. 'It is our democratic right to protest against injustices, and there are a lot of them.'

● The Sash will stand between 1 and 2 p.m. on the corner of West and Field Streets every Tuesday and Friday for the next three

ENT



N.M

25/5/79

and perplexity written over her face but walks on again almost immediately, the interest apparently gone but perplexity lingering on.

A balding gent in a safari suit throws past, muttering something inaudible but obviously uncomplimentary.

A youngster in jeans gives a grin.

The rest of West Street streams straight by, unseeing.

Patty Geerds and Su Trathen look positively heartened when at last a gent in a checked shirt comes up to them and announces that he's from the city police and they're in trouble.

At least someone's paying them mind. Someone's registering a positive (even if it's negative) reaction to their bowed heads, black sashes and posters of protest. Stop pass raids. Abolish pass laws. And put people under roots not under arrest.

Yes, they tell the policeman they are aware the Black Sash only have

but persistent. Pat's poster, which she's resting on the railings behind her, is still visible to passing motorists. TWO posters are being shown, and the ladies are breaking the law.

The ladies look mildly contrite — it was just a technicality, officer, and besides, whose is that NDC car parked in the loading zone over the road?

He returns their grin and the matter is amiably settled. Pat waits for Su a few shops down, poster clutched print-to-tum, and the officer makes for his car.

It's our first Sash protest for about three years, since Mr Kruger decided all meetings of two or more people could constitute an illegal gathering, says Pat.

It's so sad that people can still walk about as though they couldn't be bothered about the state of affairs in this country.

They're particularly wary of open protest like this because they have a suspicion it's illegal. It's not, of course — as you've just seen we never do

Star 206
26/5/79

711 arrests in Sandton

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — A total of 711 black people were arrested by West Rand Administration Board officials during "routine inspections" in Benmore, Benmore Gardens, Sandhurst Extension and Parkmore between January 1 and May 22 last year.

This emerges from replies given by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr W J Vosloo, to questions tabled in Parliament by Mr David Dalling, PFP MP for Sandton.

Mr Dalling has raised strenuous objections in recent weeks to the arrest of blacks near St John's Church, Sandton, where domestic workers are taught a variety of skills on weekdays.

Big rise in curfew and drink cases

Political Reporter

THE ASSEMBLY — The number of blacks arrested under the curfew laws in Sandton and Randburg increased from 14 in 1977 to 79 last year

Thirteen people were arrested in Sandton last year — compared with six in 1977. A total of 66 people were arrested in Randburg last year — compared with eight in 1977.

The number of cases of drunken driving and drug abuse dealt with by Randburg police last year was more than double that of the previous year.

This emerged from statistics released in Parliament yesterday in response to questions tabled by Mr Horace van Rensburg, Progressive Federal Party MP for Bryanston.

During 1978 Randburg police investigated 92 cases of drunken driving — 27 of these in December. In the previous year they dealt with 40 such cases.

SUICIDES

Last year they investigated 54 cases of drug abuse — compared with 28 in 1977.

The number of suicides in the town increased from 17 in 1977 to 24 in 1978.

Details of other cases investigated by the Randburg police (with the 1977 figures in brackets) are Murder 41 (40), rape and attempted rape 62 (71), armed robbery 27 (16), assault 228 (304), drug peddling 8 (7), burglary 1220 (1254) and shoplifting 114 (136).

Influx control cases: drastic drop in 3 years

Star 31/5/79

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More than 26 000 blacks were convicted last year in the Commissioner's Court, Ferreirastown, on offences relating to influx control and identity documents, according to reports in Parliament.

Hansard reported that 26 830 people were tried and 26 132 convicted

A total of 1 785 "foreign blacks" were convicted in the court, on charges of being in South Africa illegally.

According to the annual report of the Commissioner of Police 441 900 influx control related cases were reported in 1977/78.

The cases included con-

traventions of curfew regulations, "foreign blacks" in urban areas, registration and passbook offences. Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

cases, unlawful trespass and taxation infringements

Comparative figures for 1975/1976 were 565 379, or 41 percent of all reported

petty offence cases. In 1976/77 the figure was 460 777, or 42 percent of reported infringements

An authority on crime in South Africa said the daily average of prisoners in the Republic was about 100 000

An estimated 88 000 of those were serving sentences of longer than six months

In 1977/1978 the total number of people admitted to prison was 258 957. Of those, 206 551 were serving sentences of less than six months imprisonment and 35 percent were serving sentences of less than one month

HIGH-SPEED JUSTICE ROLLS ON IN THE

35 cases heard in 33 minutes

3/6/79 Sunday Express
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JUSTICE is still being dispensed with lightning speed in the Johannesburg Pass Courts — more than 100 cases were heard in an couple of hours last week.

After an apparent slowing of the legal machinery last month — after a Sunday Express report — the tempo has increased again.

The rate at which Blacks who had fallen foul of the pass laws were being prosecuted last Friday in three courts averaged one case every two minutes — but in Court C Magistrate Mr H Wendelborn heard 33 cases in a breathtaking 35 minutes.

Magistrates Mr G Van Eyssen and Mrs A Chietini took slightly longer over each case

Two significant changes were noted since reporters visited the courts two months ago.

By JENNIFER HYMAN and CHARLIE MOGALE

● Interpreters have been provided so that the prosecutors no longer "double up".

● Officials have become remarkably sensitive about reporters.

Our latest visit to the pass courts at the Bantu Commissioner's Building in Market Street revealed little had changed in the meting out of justice

● In 35 minutes in Court C Magistrate Mr H Wendelborn convicted 14 men and remanded 19 others for a week "for investigation"

● The accused in all three courts visited who were remanded in custody were not asked whether they wished to apply for bail. In Court C, cases that were remanded all took less than 60 seconds.

Reasons were not explained to the accused.

● Two men who appeared in Court C were convicted without being asked about mitigating circumstances.

● "Mitigation" was not properly explained to the offenders, most of whom shook their heads or said "No" when asked if they had anything to say.

● Pass law offenders are not always asked whether they wish to testify under oath, call witnesses, or have a legal representative.

However, most of the accused are now being asked to plead. On our first visit, when prosecutors were doubling up as interpreters, the accused were merely asked to confirm that they had been arrested without their documents.

When they answered "yes" (sometimes reluctantly) and after attempting to qualify or explain something) a guilty plea was re-

corded

One of the disturbing aspects of the proceedings is the way accused are sent back to the cells for up to a week so that their cases could be "investigated" — despite the fact that the Aid Bureau is supposed to investigate all cases before they come to court.

The Aid Bureau, established to prevent minor offenders from the indignities of jail and court appearances, admitted to the Sunday Express two months ago that everyone arrested in pass raids went to court — even if only to have their case postponed or withdrawn.

Several people who appeared claimed their documents were in order, but were charged with not being able to produce their reference books on demand — contrasting with Cabinet level assurances that police should allow people to fetch their documents.

Serious statements by the accused, such as an allegation by one man that his reference book had been "thrown away" by police during a pass raid, seemed at times to be ignored

A strange incident occurred in Court C at the Johannesburg Bantu Commissioner's Court when a White Sunday Express woman reporter sat down in the court.

Mr G van Eyssen, a magistrate to whom the reporter had been speaking during a recess from another court, came to the door and gesticulated until he caught the attention of presiding magistrate Mr H Wendelborn

Then he pointed to the reporter, gestured warningly, and left

Mr Van Eyssen, asked for an explanation, said "You are riding on your imagination"

JOBURG PASS COURTS



PASS LAW

HORROR

Bishop Tutu stop the raids

206
3/6/79

● How the Sunday Express first told the story of the production-line justice in the pass courts

Sund Express

Your worship, this is a Ten-One

PASS-law offenders were sentenced to fines ranging from R12 to R60 and jail for up to three months when they appeared — in some cases for less than 60 seconds — in the Johannesburg Pass Courts last Friday

In one of the shortest trials in C Court (54 seconds), Mr A was charged, found guilty and sentenced, without being asked whether he had anything to say in mitigation

Sunday Express Reporters

The trial proceeded as follows

Prosecutor "Charged under Ten One, your worship (contravening section 10 (1) of the Group Areas Act) Ex-Kranskop"

The interpreter explained the charge to Mr A, and a plea of guilty was entered

Magistrate "What are you doing here?"

Mr A "I came to see my father"

Magistrate "Did you see him?"

Mr A "No"

Magistrate "I find you guilty"

A short pause

Magistrate "R20 or 40 days"

● Mr Julius Maime appeared in the dock for 13 seconds before the prosecutor said "I withdraw the case against the accused, your worship"

Nothing more was said to Mr Maime and he left the dock.

● Mr Michael Montshiwa, charged with contravening the Group Areas Act, was

Mr Ramokgotso: "I had to tell him my mother is, not well"

Magistrate "Why didn't you write a letter?"

Mr Ramokgotso "I was in a hurry"

Magistrate "I find you guilty"

Prosecutor "Do you acknowledge the previous convictions against you?"

Mr Ramokgotso "Yes"

Prosecutor "Your Worship, the accused acknowledges previous convictions"

Mr Ramokgotso was not asked to plead in mitigation, and the magistrate sentenced him to R60 or 90 days

● A man on crutches was cautioned and discharged in D Court by Mrs Chietini after he said he suffered from epilepsy, and the case against a 17-year-old was withdrawn. (Blacks aged 17 and up are obliged by law to obtain reference books)

In A Court (Women), Magistrate Mr Van Eyssen

Cont

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remanded in custody 35 seconds after he had pleaded not guilty.

According to the prosecutor, the case was remanded for a week "for evidence, your worship."

● Mr. Daniel Magadima, ex-Groblersdal, appeared for 49 seconds before being remanded in custody. The prosecutor introduced the case by saying: "Ten One, your worship."

Mr Magadima pleaded guilty after the prosecutor had explained "Ten One."

Prosecutor, paging through Mr Magadima's pass. "Who wrote here?"

Mr Magadima "I don't know"

Prosecutor: "Case referred to L-Court on Monday"

Mr Magadima went back down to the cells.

● Mr Abram Ramokgotso was "ex-Rietergat"

His case, one of the most time-consuming heard in C Court, took one minute 58 seconds.

Magistrate "What are you doing here?"

Mr Ramokgotso: "I came to see my father."

Magistrate. "What did you want from him?"

repeatedly glanced at Sunday Express reporters while he questioned the accused.

● He asked accused Mrs R. "From where are you?"

Mrs R said she came from the Northern Transvaal and that she was ill and sought medical attention

Magistrate. "You look to this court in flying colours — as fit as a fiddle"

Mrs R was cautioned and discharged

● Ms P was asked why she did not have a return tram ticket on her.

Magistrate. "What is the price between a single and double ticket?"

When Ms P explained that it was R5 to where she lived, she was cautioned and discharged

● Ms K said she had come to Johannesburg to collect money from her husband.

Magistrate. "Are you legally married?"

When Ms K replied that she was not, the magistrate said:

"How come you say your husband; You mean your boyfriend."

Ms K was cautioned and discharged.

Heavy fines in new Bill

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Massive increases in fines on employers who give work to illegal Black people in South Africa have been proposed in a new Bill.

The measure will raise the maximum fine for first offenders from R100 to R500 while the minimum fine for second offenders will also be increased from R100 to R500.

It follows a recommendation by the Riekert Commission that "very strict" action be taken against people who give jobs to illegal Black workers.

During the debate on his vote in Parliament earlier this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, also said he was considering increasing the fines on employers to R500.

Dr Koornhof said then it was "a disservice for employers to take a Black man into service without making certain that the Black man has a house or accommodation".

The minister made his

comments in relation to the housing situation in the Western Cape, but in response to a question he said the new fines, if adopted, would be enforced throughout the country.

The new fines have been proposed in the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Bill which was released in Parliament yesterday.

In an interview the PFP's Mrs. Helen Suzman said that employment problems could not be handled in this way "by pushing people back to the homelands where there are no jobs. Punitive action will do nothing to solve the problem".

New taxation proposals for Blacks is another provision in the Bill.

The explanatory memorandum said that "in the process of the removal of disparity between the taxes payable by the various sections of the population, a scale which more or less corresponds with the scale applicable to a White married person with three children is introduced".

Another provision in the Bill will formally change the title of the Department of Plural Relations and Development to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(Report by Barry Streek, House of Assembly, Cape Town)

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Bill increases fines for illegal black workers

Political Staff

BIG increases in fines on employers who give work to illegal black people in South Africa have been proposed in a new bill

The measure will raise the maximum fine for first offenders from R100 to R500, while the minimum fine for second offenders will also be increased from R100 to R500

It follows a recommendation by the Riekert Commission that 'very strict' action be taken against people who give jobs to illegal black workers

During the debate on his vote in Parliament earlier this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, also said he was considering an increase in the fines on employers to R500

Dr Koornhof said then that it was "a disservice for employers to take a black man into service without making certain that that black man has a house or accommodation"

The minister made his comments in relation to the housing situation in the Western Cape, but in reply to a question said the new fines, would be enforced throughout the country

The fines are proposed in the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Bill, released in Parliament yesterday

In an interview, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said employment problems could not be

handled in this way, "by pushing people back to the homelands where there are no jobs

If accepted by Parliament, Section 10 (bis) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will be amended to make an employer of illegal black people liable to a fine not exceeding R500 or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding three months

If an employer is found guilty of a second offence he will be liable to a minimum fine of R500 or imprisonment of not less than three months

In an explanatory memorandum issued yesterday, the Department of Co-operation and Development said the existing penalties had been found to be "inadequate to serve as a deterrent"

However, the emphasis in the Riekert report and in Dr Koornhof's speech was to shift the onus on to employers and make them liable for giving work to illegal blacks rather than punishing the workers

The report and the minister also said that employers should be liable for providing housing for their employees. This it is felt, will reduce the growth of squatter camps in the urban areas

The bill also proposes that Commissioner's Courts be given the power to find any person guilty of contempt

New taxation proposals for blacks is another provision in the bill. The explanatory memorandum said that "in the process of the removal of disparity between the taxes payable by the various sections of the population a scale which more or less corresponds with the scale applicable to a white married person with three children is introduced"

Another provision in the bill will formally change the title of the department from Plural Relations and Development to Co-operation and Development. The Plural Relations Commission will now be called the Commission for Co-operation and Development

Parliament

Black labour - row over R500 fine

Parliamentary Staff
 THE Government's policy of influx control came under heavy fire in the Assembly last night as Opposition speakers launched an all-out attack on the increase of the fine on employers of 'unqualified' black labour from R100 to R500.

At one stage the Opposition's chief whip, Mr Brian Bamford, withdrew from the Assembly when the deputy speaker, Dr C. V van der Merwe, refused to reconsider a ruling that a Government allegation

that Mr Rupert Lorimer (FFP Orange Grove) was a 'bitterbek' was unparliamentary.

Mr Lorimer caused an uproar in the House when he told the Government that their influx control policy was 'totally immoral and un-Christian.'

The clashes came during the second reading debate on the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Bill.

Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton) said that the Progressive Federal

Party would oppose the Bill because two of its clauses perpetuated and exacerbated the system of influx control and the system whereby blacks and whites were taxed on a differential scale.

Mrs Suzman called for a moratorium on the contentious Clause 5 of the Bill, which provides for an increase in the penalty on employers for employing blacks not qualified to be in urban areas from R100 to R500.

She said unqualified blacks who were already in employment in the Ur-

ban areas should be allowed to remain in employment.

While the New Republic Party supported the Bill Mr Bill Suttton (NRP Mooi River) indicated that his party would support Mrs Suzman's call for Clause 5 to be scrapped.

Government speakers said the clause was aimed at those employers who persisted in defying the authority of the State by employing unqualified black labour.

Mr C Uys (NP Barber-ton) said employers had

been repeatedly warned about the situation and the Government could no longer tolerate defiance of its influx control regulations.

Mr Alf Widnam (FFP Hillbrow) said the increased fine would lead to the dismissal of unqualified blacks in permanent employment and would therefore aggravate the unemployment problem.

He predicted that thousands of employers would fall foul of the regulations and the increased fine would 'frighten the devil out of people.'

Replying to the debate, the Deputy Minister of seeking to overthrow the entire system of influx Co-operation and Development, Dr W L Vosloo, said the measure was aimed at people who did not want to take the trouble to have their black employees registered.

He accused the Progressive Federal Party of control and of trying to bring about the Government's downfall through unrest, anarchy and unemployment.

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Unlawful workers 'accepted'

PRETORIA — The Department of Co-operation and Development had decided to accommodate Black employees and their employers who had had them illegally in their employment for a year or longer, the secretary of the department, Mr. R. J. Raath, announced here yesterday.

This arrangement, however, would only be valid until October 31 and would not apply to the Western Province, Mr Raath said.

He called on all employers who had Black employees in illegal employment to legalise the position without delay.

A statement announcing the concessions said that in the White Paper on the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, the Government declared that inter alia, that after it fully identified itself with the conclusion that serious social problems would arise in urban areas affecting both the established urban population and the new entrants, if there was a large, uncontrolled influx of Black workers.

The Government had introduced an increased fine for unlawful employment.

"On the other hand my department is aware that

many workers were compelled to seek work in the White areas in order to make a living. For this reason it has been decided to accommodate these Black employees and their employers.

"Administratively it is being arranged to register Black employees who, on July 31, 1979, had been in the illegal employment of a particular employer for a year or longer and a Black worker who at that date had been illegally employed in a particular prescribed area for three years or longer.

"This arrangement will only be valid until October 31, 1979, and will not apply in the Western Cape," said the statement.

The concession was only applicable to South African citizens and former South African citizens who were now citizens of a State, which formerly formed part of the Republic of South Africa — (Sapa)

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximation of the reduction of mortality and the

Other employer organisations are concerned at the fact that only one leg of Riekert's recommendation on illegal labour is being implemented. Although he recommended that only employers be prosecuted (and illegal workers be no longer prosecuted but simply repatriated) the new bill does not ease penalties against workers.

If the whole Riekert package were implemented, we would have nothing against increased penalties for employ-

INFLUX CONTROL

It's fine for bosses

Stiffer penalties are in the pipeline for employers of illegal blacks, when the new bill proposing that maximum fines be increased from R100 to R500 becomes law (FM last week). Reactions from employer organisations are mixed although few disagree with the principle, embodied in the Riekert Report, of shifting the penalties for influx control contraventions from workers to employers.

The Transvaal Chamber of Industries has no quarrel with the new bill. Says president Jack Holloway: "We are in favour of influx control because it protects the entire society. So we cannot object to high fines for people who contravene influx control laws."

What about the need to protect rural blacks from unemployment and starvation? Says Holloway: "We can't comment on rural blacks because we only serve the metropolitan areas."

Roland Freales, executive director of the Natal Chamber of Industries, picks up on Riekert's point that illegal blacks can be badly exploited by employers. "If the penalties are too low, employers will risk taking on illegal labour. Because they can pay them less they have a competitive advantage over those who abide by the law," he argues.

Other employer organisations are concerned at the fact that only one leg of Riekert's recommendation on illegal labour is being implemented. Although he recommended that only employers be prosecuted (and illegal workers be no longer prosecuted but simply repatriated) the new bill does not ease penalties against workers.

If the whole Riekert package were implemented, we would have nothing against increased penalties for employ-

Life

ers," says senior Assocom man Vincent Brett. Riekert allows less opportunity for infringements by employers but it is not fair to implement only one aspect.

The Midland Chamber of Industries has fundamental objections to the new measures. "We stand for a free labour market in which employers can choose the most suitable workers for the job," director Brian Matthew tells the FM. "Anyone wanting to find work should have the right to look for it." Matthew believes that shifting the blame on to employers solves nothing.

But even he could stomach this step if it were in the context of the Riekert Report as a whole. "We would accept stiffer penalties because we feel they are offset by the positive aspects of the Riekert Report," he argues.

One industry which will feel a particularly tight pinch is building. Explains Urban Bezuidenhout, general secretary of the Building Industries Federation of SA: "The nature of building work makes it difficult to find urban Africans willing to do the job, so employers, particularly in boom times, are sometimes forced to employ illegal workers. Although we support influx control, we think it must be practical."

* * * * *

Suzman warns of big crime rise

15/6/79
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20/6

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The proposed increase in fines — from R100 to R500 — for employing “unqualified” black people in urban areas would result in mass unemployment and a sharp increase in crime the Assembly was told today

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), appealed to the Government to hold up the promulgation of the new measure until a moratorium had been considered to allow “unqualified” blacks, already employed in urban areas, to remain in their jobs

In the third-reading debate on the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Bill, she said the proposed increase in fines could

result in many black people losing their jobs and turning to crime.

Mrs Suzman said she saw no reason why a black person, who happened to have been born in a rural area, should be deprived of the right to work in an urban area

Dr W D Kotze (NP, Parys) rejected Mrs Suzman's argument. He said the official Opposition was opposed to all influx control measures

Without influx control, however, there would be chaos and bloodshed in urban areas

Black people who were legally in urban areas had a rightful claim to the jobs that were available and were entitled to protection from the Government, Dr Kotze said.

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Jed

State talking fresh look at banning laws



Dr Piet Koornhof . . . determined to end pass book system and review influx control.



Mr A Schabusch . . . new Minister of Justice who will take a fresh look at bannings

By Hugh Robertson, The Star Bureau

Washington

The South African Government would be having a fresh look at banning laws "within a matter of months rather than years," the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night.

Answering questions at a National Press Club meeting, Dr Koornhof also said he was determined to put an end to the pass book system and was now reviewing the whole system of influx control.

After a speech in which he repeatedly stressed that "an era of reform" had dawned in South Africa, he was questioned closely on issues such as pass books, influx control, bannings and job reservation.

He said this week's Cabinet reshuffle had separated the Justice portfolio from that of Police and Prisons and added that a fresh look at bannings would be undertaken by the new Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schabusch.

"I believe it will come within a matter of months rather than years," he declared.

Answering a question on pass books, he said he had always "strongly" supported the system and proved that it had always been determined to eradicate it. He was also reviewing influx controls.

In his speech, Dr Koornhof said the South African Government was well on the way towards bringing about far-reaching fundamental changes aimed at ensuring equality for all people before the law.

- Equality for all people before the law
- Equal chances and opportunities regardless of race
- Full citizenship rights for all people
- Full participation by all people in the decision-making process
- Full human rights for all people regardless of race

Open-ended

"My Government's policy is not static. On the contrary, it is an open-ended policy which leaves room for a greater measure of political participation on the basis of the free association of independent states on the lines of the British Commonwealth, or the European Common Market, but tailored to the needs and circumstances peculiar to our part of the world," he said.

Dr Koornhof also claimed that the final constitutional solution to South Africa's race problem could be "confederation or federation," suggesting that the country might follow the federal example of the United States.

He personally admired the Swiss Canton system, Dr Koornhof said, and there might well be merit in examining it as a possible model for South Africa to follow.

"Many of us South Africans accept without doubt that we need basic reforms, reforms which will provide hope that the legitimate aspirations of people can be met by evolutionary reform rather than by revolutionary chaos.

In Cape Town, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on justice, said today she hoped one of the first things the new Minister of Justice, Mr Schabusch, would do would be to review restrictions on people, particularly those under the Internal Security Act.

Federal

(206)

No pass at 102 — but he's never been caught

MR ALFRED Mazibuko is 102 and will get his first reference book any day now.

The case of the old man who escaped pass raids all his long life has left officialdom puzzled, and Mr Mazibuko amused.

"They (the cops) couldn't find me I'm a giant," he said laughing.

A spokesman for the Aid Bureau, Mr George Bender, who found out about Mr Mazibuko's 102-year-old official non-existence, told the Sunday Express an application for a reference book had been made for him. The old man would receive it any day now.

Mr Mazibuko, who has been adopted by a relative, was to be registered as a resident in their Orlando East house. But to be registered he had to have a pass, and that is how he landed at the Aid Bureau offices in the city.

Mr Mazibuko insists he had a pass once "when I was a young man".

He could not remember the year, but points out "It was very many years ago".

But Mr Bender said attempts to trace Mr Mazibuko's "first pass" had drawn a blank. He had been issued with a temporary identification document to use until his pass arrived.

"Mr Mazibuko will now be able to draw his old age pension, which he could not do without a reference

A GIANT COPS MISSED

book. He should have been receiving it for the past 40 years."

But the old man was not excited about his new pass, or upset about those years of missed old age pension. "I'm still alive without it."

Mr Mazibuko is a talkative, active old man who has his grandchildren in fits of laughter with every word he says — except when he is chasing them round the house with a baton he keeps under his coat, or threatening to empty the contents of the nearest cooking pot over them.

When he had had enough of our questioning he suddenly took a pot off the stove and advanced on us threateningly. Our interview was over.

Report by CHARLIE MOGALE
Picture by JOE SEFALE

Mr Alfred Mazibuko the old man who fooled officialdom

Koornhof

promise:

mixed

reaction

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CAPE TOWN — The chairman of the co-ordinating civic committee of three black townships here has welcomed a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof in Washington promising a new look at banning laws, the pass laws and influx control.

But Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, the country's leading black newspaper, is more cautious. He welcomed the news but said he was reluctant to accept government promises at face value.

The chairman of the co-ordinating committee of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, Mr S M Tindlen, said he believed the Minister was sincere.

"He already has carried out a number of projects. For instance, it was he who, as Minister of Sport and Recreation, introduced first multinational and then multiracial sport in South Africa."

But Mr Tindlen said he had misgivings about ministers making promises abroad. He referred to a statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at the United Nations some years ago in which he said South Africa was moving away from discrimination.

"Only now we see a gradual phasing out of apartheid, and it is still not satisfactory."

Mr Qoboza said if Dr Koornhof's remarks bore fruit it would "be very nice indeed."

"I have always said the pass law was one of the laws most damaging to race relations, and influx control inhibits the swelling of the labour market. So if these laws are abolished it will be a positive step."

"But I'm very reluctant to accept government promises at face value. We have bitter experience of a litany of broken

promises all along the line.

A typical example is the Wiehahn and Rieckert Commissions' reports where the major positive proposals were unacceptable to the government.

"I tend to adopt a cynical view until the things that are promised are done and are seen to be done."

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch refused to comment on Dr Koornhof's references to the banning laws, but he hinted there would be changes when he became Minister of Justice next week.

"I don't want to refer to specific matters at this stage," he said. "I don't think it is in good taste to comment on anything relating to the Department of Justice before I am Minister."

"All I'll say at this stage is it is quite natural for a Minister with a new portfolio to have a different approach in certain matters from his predecessor."

Meanwhile, in Geneva, African delegates backed by Western trade unionists denounced the Wiehahn Commission's new deal for black workers as a smokescreen to deceive the outside world.

At a two-day debate here the majority of some 70 speakers at a special session of the 139-member International Labour Organisation annual conference rejected the new deal and said black workers would be worse off under the planned changes than before.

Other speakers said black unions not registered with white officials would be outlawed, migrant workers from Bantustan "homelands" would be excluded and there would be no multiracial unions. — S.A.P.A. RNS.

Editorial opinion, page 8.

New ~~fine~~ fines lead to rush to register black workers

A rush to register black workers is expected after the announcement of tougher penalties that may be imposed on whites who employ illegal blacks

Legislation which provides for the new high fines was passed by the Senate yesterday. For a first offence an employer of an unregistered black worker may be fined R500 (or three months). For a second contravention the fine is at least R500 (or three months). Fines were previously R100.

Mr H P P Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, which controls the whole of Johannesburg and the West Rand, said his office expected a registration stampede.

"The percentage of illegal workers in Johannesburg is not too high but it still represents thousands of workers."

He made an appeal to employers to register their workers as soon as possible. Workers who did not qualify for registration would have to be dismissed.

Mr Mulder said WRAB inspectors would not take

immediate action against employers but would give them time to register workers.

Mr F B du Randt, chief commissioner on the Reef for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said there were not too many unregistered black company and factory workers and he did not foresee an escalation of unemployment.

He admitted there were large numbers of unemployed black women in Soweto but added that they would prefer to work for higher wages in industrial areas.

● Riekert's move on illegal blacks rejected. — Page 5.

Influx 72-hour limit to stay

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CAPE TOWN — The government has rejected key Riekert Commission recommendations for easing influx control.

The rejection was contained in a White Paper tabled in the House of Assembly by Prime Minister P. W. Botha yesterday — a few days after Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof told a conference overseas he had “declared war” on the pass laws.

The government decided to retain the crux of the influx control system — the time limit of 72 hours for “unauthorised” blacks to be in urban areas.

It also decided to penalise blacks in illegal employment in urban areas although the commission recommended that employers bear the full burden.

The government’s about-turn on the commission’s proposals is in line with its rejection of key recommendations in the Wiehahn report.

The government has set no time for implementing the Riekert recommendations it has accepted but has committed itself only to making a “start with preparations for the implementation” of the decisions.

Those recommendations accepted by the government will improve life for blacks who fulfil the strict rules for being in urban areas — birth in the area, 10 years’ service with the same employer or continuous lawful residence for 15 years.

The government has accepted the recommendation that these people be allowed to transfer their right of urban residence to other urban areas and that they be allowed to take their families with them.

Another boost for this group is the decision to scrap curfew laws and to subsidise housing on the

From HELEN ZILLE

same basis as that of other population groups.

But several other recommendations for an improvement in the lives of urban blacks were watered down.

Chief among these was the recommendation for “free trade areas” outside townships where local authorities could allow members of other race groups to trade

The government has put a big “but” on its acceptance of this recommendation free trade areas will be allowed only with the approval of Group Area Boards which will ensure this does not result in residential mixing or the “underutilisation” of trading facilities provided by the state in new group areas

Also, the government has delayed approval of the commission’s call for removal of Section 3 of the Environment Planning Act which fixes quotas for the employment of blacks in industry.

This section will be repealed only when other measures have been worked out to “serve the same purpose without the disadvantage and negative effects” pointed out by the commission regarding Section 3

The government’s most important response relates to influx control — described by black leaders as the single greatest cause of discontent among blacks.

The commission’s approach was based on finding a new system of in-

flux control, theoretically applicable to all races and linked to approved housing and job opportunities

It recommended that employers of “illegal” workers carry the full burden of penalties and that the 72-hour limit on “unauthorised” blacks in urban areas be lifted.

The government’s White Paper said a repeal of the 72-hour time limit would place the burden of influx control entirely on the availability of housing and jobs, requiring “exceptionally strict control” at these points.

“The government does not want to commit itself at this stage to repeal the 72-hour provision but would rather retain this third element of the influx control mechanism for the time being,” the paper said

On the commission’s call that the employer carry the burden of steep fines for employing illegal workers, it said: “The government is of the opinion that the offence in such cases is committed by both the employee and the employer and that there should therefore be a penalty applicable to both

“Penalties applicable to the worker also have a preventive effect in that they may deter the worker from entering the urban areas unlawfully.”

The government has also blocked a recommendation that old people on farms who were once employed by white landowners or who are dependent on farm employees be allowed to stay on the farm if the owner agrees

The government said it was not prepared to agree to this until it was convinced it would not lead to large-scale squatting on farms — PS

Worst law stays — MP

CAPE TOWN — The government had retained the worst aspect of the hated pass laws contrary to recommendations by the Riekert Commission, Mrs Helen Suzman said last night

Commenting on the government’s White Paper on the commission’s report, Mrs Suzman, chief Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said the provision prohibiting “unauthorised” blacks from being in urban areas for more than 72 hours was the crux of the pass laws.

The government had rejected a recommendation to scrap it and promised it would apply it with the least possible “adverse effects”

“So far, such efforts that have been made have been completely ineffective,” she said

“The police persist in ignoring the instructions not to arrest people without giving them the opportunity to prove that they are lawfully in the area.

“There is no way I can see that the 72-hour provision can be retained without giving the police the power to accost any black at any time of the day or night and demand to see his permit

“This is the very essence of influx control and the pass laws. One’s mind springs to commitments by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to the removal of race discrimination in his recent speeches overseas and the obvious conflict with the government’s White Paper.

There were some positive responses by the government, but it was difficult to find any which had been accepted unconditionally

Positive undertakings were to allow blacks with Section 10 1 (A) or (B) rights to have their families join them if housing was available and to have greater mobility between urban areas

“A further important and very welcome statement is that the government accepted the recommendation that the medieval curfew laws should be abolished,” she said.

“A further good recommendation which has already been implemented is the subsidisation of black housing by the government on the same basis as that for other population groups”

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he had criticised major aspects of the Riekert report, and the White Papers on the Riekert and Wiehahn reports had confirmed his views that the government had no intention of “liberalising its racist policies”.

Promises made by Cabinet Ministers meant nothing, he said

Dr Piet Riekert, chairman of the commission, said last night he was “naturally very disappointed”.

He said he had put his views “quite clearly” in the report and “it is obvious that the government and I disagree on these key matters but I can say no more” — PS

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21/6/79

Govt rejects key pass law proposals

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government yesterday rejected key recommendations of the Riekert Commission for an easing of influx control — a few days after Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told a conference overseas that he had "declared war" on the pass laws.

Pass laws

FROM PAGE 1

Government's White Paper. This is one of the most discriminatory laws of all

Just as the Government's reaction to the Wiehahn Report proved a disappointment, so too would the expectations raised by the Riekert Report be dashed

While there were some positive responses by the Government it was difficult to find any which had been accepted unconditionally

One recommendation already accepted and implemented was the provision for higher penalties on employers of "unlawful" Black workers in the urban areas

But, the Government has rejected the compulsory recommendation by the commission that penalties on Black workers should be abolished," said Mrs Suzman

Important recommendations shelved by the Government were that influx control should be linked only with the availability of work and housing, that the 72-hour ban be abolished and that special provision should be made for bona fide visitors

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Slapping down one of the most crucial of all the recommendations in Dr Piet Riekert's 286-page report, the Government decided to retain the crux of the influx control system: The time limit of 72-hours for "unauthorised" Blacks to be in urban areas.

The Government has also decided to penalise Blacks in illegal employment in urban areas although the commission recommended that employers bear the full burden

The Government's about-turn on the commission's proposals is in line with the approach to the Wiehahn Report.

The Government has

have been made have been completely ineffective," she said

"The police persist in ignoring the instructions not to arrest people without giving them the opportunity to prove that they are lawfully in the area.

"There is no way that I can see that the 72-hour provision can be retained without giving the police the power to accost any Black at any time of the day or night and demand to see his permit

"This is the very essence of influx control and the pass laws. One's mind springs to commitments by Dr Koornhof to the removal of race discrimination in his recent speech

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SHARES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

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21/6/79

implementing the Riekert recommendations it has accepted, committing itself only to making a "start with preparations for the implementation" of the decisions.

The crux

Commenting on the White Paper, Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition chief spokesman on Black affairs, said that the provision prohibiting "unauthorised" Blacks from being in the urban areas for longer than 72 hours was the crux of the pass laws, reports Ormande Pollok.

However, the Government had rejected a recommendation to scrap it and promised that it would apply it with the least possible adverse effects.

"So far such efforts that

to lawful Black workers, hotel guests and others

Families

Positive undertakings by the Government were to allow Blacks with Section 10 1 (A) or (B) rights to have their families join them if housing was available and to have greater mobility between urban areas.

The controversial Section 3 of the Planning Act is to be repealed, but new control measures are planned in its place, the White Paper reveals.

"Free trade areas" for all groups in central business districts, with certain provisos, have also been accepted.

In terms of Section 3, industrialists were precluded from increasing their staff or expanding their premises without permits.

On the establishment of "free trade areas" the White Paper said that the Group Areas Act would be changed "so that areas available for occupation by all population groups can be designated in any proclaimed area for business, commercial or professional purposes, after investigation by the Group Areas Board, and with the consent of the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy and of the Minister of Community Development."

Recommendations

Slapping down one of the most crucial recommendations in Dr Piet Riekert's 286-page report, the Government decided to retain the crux of the influx control system — the time limit of 72 hours for "unauthorised" blacks to be in urban areas.

Yesterday's decision came only a few days after the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, told a conference overseas he had "declared war" on the pass laws.

THE Government has rejected key recommendations of the Riekert Commission for easing pass laws.

CAPE TOWN

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

Blow to blacks as pass laws stay

JOHANNESBURG, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1979.

'Biggest cause of discontent'

Rita 21/6/79

From Page 1

However, the most important response by the Government relates to the recommendations on influx control — described by black leaders as the single greatest cause of discontent among blacks

The Commission's approach was based on finding a new system of influx control theoretically applicable to all races, and linked to approved housing and job opportunities. It recommended that employers of 'illegal workers carry the full burden of penalties and that the 72-hour limit on 'unauthorised' blacks in urban areas be lifted

The Government White Paper commented that a repeal of the 72-hour limit would place the burden of influx control entirely on the availability of housing and jobs, requiring "exceptionally strict control"

"The Government does not want to commit itself at this stage to repealing the 72 hour provision but would rather re-

tain this third element of the influx control mechanism for the time being"

On the Commission's call that the employer carry the burden of steep fines for employing illegal workers, the Government says "The Government is of the opinion that the offence in such cases is committed by both the employee and the employer and that there should therefore be a penalty applicable to both

Penalties applicable to the worker also have a preventive effect, in that they may deter the worker from entering the urban area unlawfully. The Government does, therefore, not accept this recommendation

The Government has also blocked a recommendation that old people on farms who were once employed by white landowners or who are dependent on farm employees be allowed to stay on the farm if the owner agrees. The Government said it was not prepared to agree to this until it was convinced this would not lead to large scale squatting on farms

Johannesburg, Thursday,

June 21, 1979

Black leaders attack Govt

By AMEEN AKHABWAYA
Political Reporter

ANGRY black leaders yesterday condemned the Government White Paper on the Riekert Report, saying the authorities had proved they had no intention of removing racial discrimination

They said that

- Commissions of inquiry were becoming a "waste of time";

- Blacks were being fobbed off with false promises,

- The Government was creating smokescreens to show the outside world it was serious in implementing major reforms;

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the White Paper on both the Riekert and Wiehahn reports confirmed his views that the Government had no intention of "liberalising its racist policies"

He said despite several promises, discrimination against blacks remained "Despite the Information scandal, they are still trying to bluff us and the rest of the world with their untruths"

Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo, also of the Committee of Ten, said some of the commissions were instituted as a "smokescreen" and people who served on Government bodies were helping to implement apartheid

The Labour Party's Mr. Jac Rabie, who served on the Theron Commission, said "We've had so many commissions. Their recommendations are hardly ever implemented fully"

The Government also decided to continue penalising blacks illegally employed in urban areas, although the Commission recommended that employers bear the full burden alone.

Dr Piet Riekert, chairman of the Commission, commented last night that he was "naturally disappointed"

Dr Riekert said he put his views "quite clearly" in the report and "it is obvious that the Government and I disagree on these key matters, but I can say no more."

The chief Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, pointed out that increased fines for employers, as well as penalties for employees, would "tighten up" influx control.

The Government's about turn on the Commission's main proposals is in line with the rejection of key recommendations in the Wiehahn report.

The Government has also set no time schedule for implementing the Riekert recommendations it has accepted, committing itself only to making a "start with preparations for the implementation" of the decisions.

The recommendations accepted by the Government will improve life for blacks who fulfil the stringent requirements for being in urban areas — birth in the area, 10 years' service with the same employer or continuous lawful residence for 15 years

The Government has accepted the recommendation that these people be allowed to transfer their right of urban residence to other urban areas and that they be allowed to take their families with them

Another boost for this group is the decision to scrap curfew laws and to subsidise housing on the same basis as that of other population groups.

However, other recommendations for an improvement in the lives of urban

blacks were severely watered down.

Chief among these was the recommendation for "free trade areas" outside townships, where local authorities could allow members of other race groups to trade.

The Government has put a big "but" on its acceptance of this recommendation — free trade areas will be permitted only with the approval of Group Area boards, who will ensure this does not result in residential mixing or the "under-utilisation" of trading facilities provided by the State in new Group Areas.

The Government has also stalled, at approving the Commission's call for the removal of Section 3 of the Environment Planning Act, which fixes quotas for the employment of blacks in industry

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The Cape Times

Government by confusion

AS THE session of Parliament ends, confusion about government policy and intentions could not be greater. Quite apart from the chaos caused by the information scandal, on the ideological front there is chaos compounded.

The world is informed by Dr Koornhof that the pass laws must be "ousted completely". Back home, almost the same day, another of the countless thousands of pass-law offenders is charged at Langa, and the magistrate says he cannot take cognisance of Dr Koornhof's statement abroad. This demonstrates the difference between South African policy as soothingly conveyed to the Washington national press club and harshly experienced at Langa. The point is emphasized when the Riekert commission reports, raising hopes of a move away from the discriminatory pass-laws which have caused so much misery. Yet a white paper makes it clear that the government has no intention of changing what Mrs Helen Suzman rightly calls the crux of the system, the 72-hour limit on blacks entering an urban area without a permit.

Dr Koornhof also tells the world that apartheid is dead. This is quickly denied by his Transvaal leader, Dr Treurnicht. The Wiehahn commission reports, and raises hopes of real progress toward non-racial industrial democracy, yet the actual legislation which follows does nothing of the sort. Meanwhile, in neighbouring territories Zimbabwe and Namibia apartheid is dispensed

with and even outlawed — with South African encouragement. In the Republic itself, in spite of the hopes raised by people such as Dr Koornhof, apartheid thrives.

Of course, South Africans — notably blacks, at the receiving end — are used to the double-talk that can allow Mr Pik Botha to tell the UN that we are moving away from discrimination when precisely the opposite is happening in practice back home. And, of course, the rejection of far-sighted commission reports is nothing new, as was seen with the Theron commission — and, years ago, with the Tomlinson proposals. But the difference now is that the times are more urgent, the world pressures have grown and Soweto has left a legacy of young black bitterness and revolutionary activism. This situation can be dealt with only by a total restructuring of South African society. Yet, all the country gets is government by confusion, and this from people who have always prided themselves on their resoluteness and ideological consistency. It makes the situation even more dangerous, because of the false hopes raised.

Ultimately, when the ideological resourcefulness of the government is totally exhausted, the state will be left only with guns to try to deal with growing demands for justice. Then the stage will be set for frightful violence. Now is the time to act creatively to avert it, not to compound it with double-talk abroad and discrimination at home.

SMOKING OUT THE ILLEGALS

22/12/74 (26) (26)
Pass arrests must be taken off the streets and influx control monitored instead in the seclusion of personnel managers' offices. That is the import of Piet Riekert's proposals on this, the most explosive of all racial issues in SA.

Although Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof said in Washington last week that he was reviewing influx control, its retention is one of the chief recommendations of the Riekert Report. Indeed, without even stricter curbs on the employment of blacks who lack Section 10 urban residence qualifications, Riekert says his whole new system, including its envisaged greater privileges for Section Tanners, would be doomed to failure (FM May 11).

Riekert refers to the agreement between government and certain bantustan leaders in November 1977, to the effect that all blacks entering SA from the bantustans must have travel docu-

ments issued by the bantustans, which will eventually supplant (though serve the same purpose as) the present pass, or reference books.

At the same time, urban residence rights will be linked to the availability of jobs and housing. Riekert believes this will not only be more 'acceptable,' in that it will apply to all races, but also more effective 'since control will be concentrated on a far smaller number of strategic points, ie, on employers and owners of premises.'

He told a meeting at the Wits business school recently that the general demand for reference books, which causes so much bitterness among blacks, will not take place in public at present, but in the secluded office of the employer's personnel manager. We must get the thing off the streets, when blacks are asked for books. Administration board inspectors will, instead, go to the personnel manager and ask to see his pay-sheets to check that every-

one there, irrespective of race, has been registered.

The recent quantupling of the fine for which employers caught with unregistered blacks are liable (FM last week) will no doubt ensure that personnel managers get rid of all illegal blacks unless they are able to register them. Riekert said there was nothing in his report to prevent the government's condoning unlawful employment from a given date, if regularised.

But Riekert does not stop at advocating strict action against illegal employers. He also wants it against his other 'strategic point' — 'unlawful occupiers, and the persons who accommodate them.' He thus said at Wits that unlawful occupation could be stopped because the unlawful people would not now be able to work. Their relatives (or anyone else) would then no longer be willing to accommodate them because they would be unable to pay rent.

Riekert estimated the number of il-

legal people in Soweto alone at 200 000. He added that all workers should be channelled through labour bureaux for 'security' reasons.

In his report, Riekert says the strict action he recommends will make it possible to repeal (the word in the report, *repeat* is presumably a Freudian misprint) the provision declaring failure to produce a reference book or travel document on demand to be an offence.

He says the provisions in the 1952 Abolition (sic) of Passes Act (which applies to Africans only) for endorsements in documents of identity should be deleted from this Act and incorporated in other legislation on a non-discriminatory basis. Riekert recommends also that the Passes Act be administered by the Department of the Interior and Immigration, with other bodies (administration boards, it would appear) being used as agents where necessary.

RIEKERT WHITE PAPER

A rose by any other name . . .

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22/6/79

Government has accepted some of the key recommendations of the Riekert Commission, is adopting a wait-and-see attitude on others, and has rejected at least one major proposal. This is the import of a white paper released in Cape Town as the *FM* went to press.

The guts of Riekert's proposals is that influx control should be retained but linked to the availability of jobs and housing. At the same time, statutory provisions against unlawful employment and unlawful occupation of housing should be applied on a non-racial basis.

This has been agreed to by government with the proviso that the extension to other races will be done gradually.

Government has also accepted in principle Riekert's proposal that labour legislation should be streamlined and consolidated and that discriminatory measures should be eliminated, but that where it is necessary to retain discriminatory provisions, reasons should be furnished.

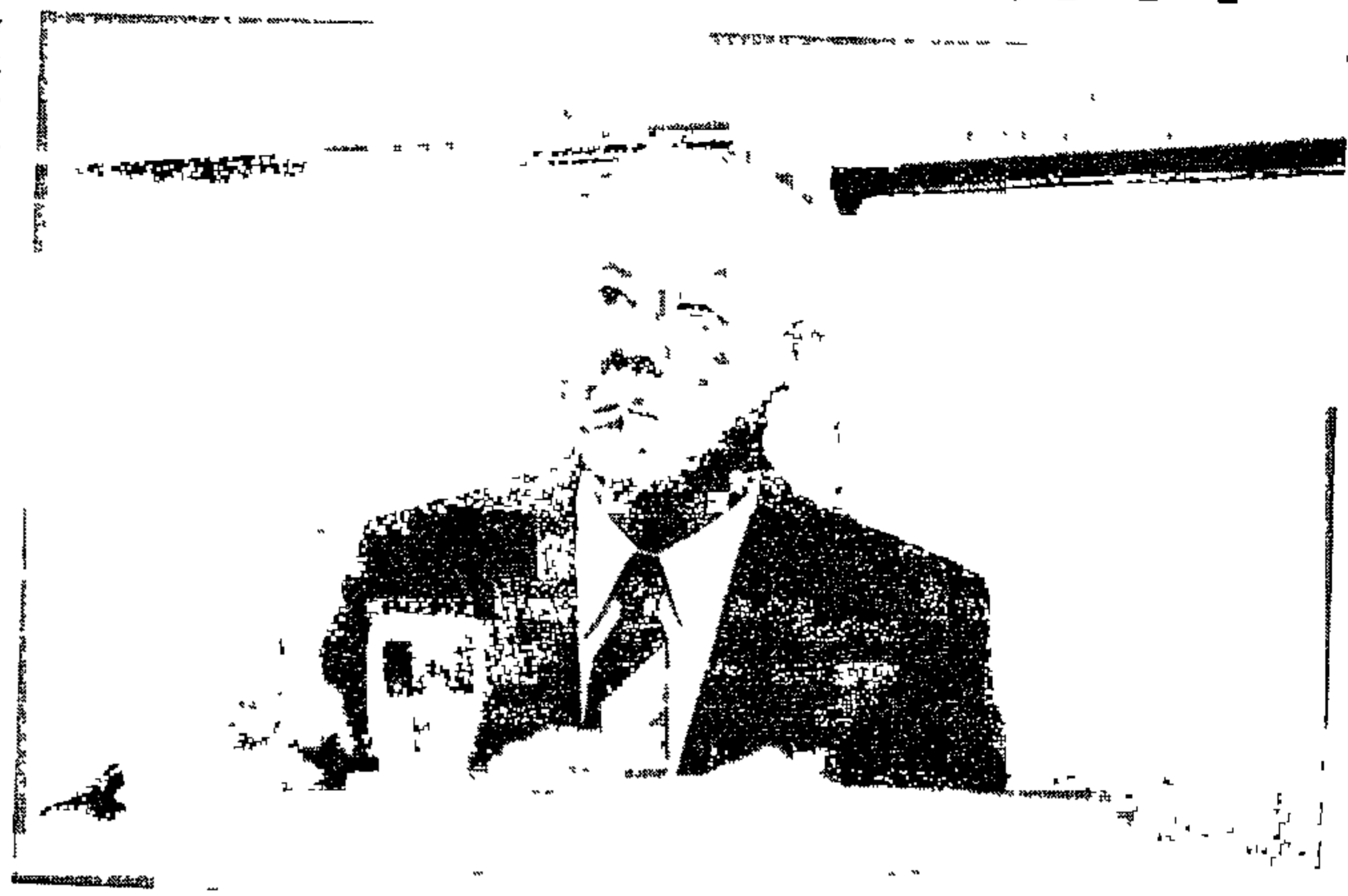
One of Riekert's key proposals was thus that the residence of Africans in urban areas should continue to be subject to the Section 10 provisions of the Urban Areas Act. Riekert argued that this provision would be the only one that should continue to apply to Africans only, on the grounds that the urbanisation process among Africans was not complete, unlike that of other races. Influx control was therefore still necessary to protect the interests of established township residents, "since it is mainly blacks who are streaming into the cities in large numbers."

Says the white paper "The government finds this line of thinking convincing, and therefore accepts this recommendation."

Family rights

Government has also accepted Riekert's proposal that Africans with Section 10(1)(a) or (b) permanent urban residence qualifications be allowed to have their families join them if housing is available. Also accepted is Riekert's recommendation that Section 10 qualifications should be transferable from one prescribed area to another, again subject to the availability of work and housing, and the approval of the local labour bureau.

Riekert advocated repealing the present Section 10 proviso to the effect that Africans may not stay longer than 72 hours in prescribed areas without fulfilling the Section 10 residence qualifications. He wanted the 72-hour prohibition to be linked only to the



Piet Riekert . . . accepted, rejected, left pending

availability of jobs and housing, arguing that if this were strictly applied it would be more effective than the existing system (see box, next page).

Says the white paper "The government has taken note of the evidence submitted to the commission that the 72-hour provision discriminates against blacks,

leads to large-scale arrests and short-term imprisonment, creates considerable human relations problems, and comes nowhere near completely effective control of the unlawful entry of blacks into the urban areas."

It adds "On the other hand, the government wishes to point out that repealing this provision will place the burden of influx control entirely on control at the place of employment and the place of residence. Achieving the same degree of control without the 72-hour provision may, therefore, require exceptionally strict application" of these other controls.

Government thus intends to wait and see how effectively Riekert's other proposed controls work, retaining the 72-hour provision as a "third element" for the time being. If Riekert's other two controls do work as well as he hopes, "the repeal of the 72-hour provision may be considered again."

Riekert advocated much tougher action against employers caught with people illegally on their payrolls, and legislation to this effect is already in its final stages of enactment (*FM* June 8, 15).

But Riekert's recommendation that workers be no longer prosecuted for being in illegal employment has been rejected. Says the white paper "The government is of the opinion that the offence in such cases is committed by both the employee and the employer, and that there should therefore be a penalty applicable to both

NOW HEAR THIS!

By the time this issue of the *FM* appears on the streets, our move from Carlton Centre to the Saan building will have begun. From Monday June 25 our phone number will be 29-2081, while from Thursday July 4 our telex number will be 8-8921. Our box number (9959, Johannesburg 2000) remains unchanged.

The new street address is 171 Main Street (corner Mooi Street), Johannesburg 2001.

Penalties applicable to the worker also have a preventive effect in that they may deter the worker from entering the urban area unlawfully.

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

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The 'dompas' must go — and that's that

BY ITS nature, evolutionary change will seem to half the population to be too fast and to the other half too slow. It is unavoidably a matter of taking two steps forward and one back, and it runs the risk of becoming one step forward and two back.

That is why the uproar surrounding the Government's partial implementation of the Wiehahn and Riekert proposals is not unduly distressing. Commissions can, like saints, scorn political tolerances; politicians dare not. And, as Dr Piet Koornhof said in America this week, quite minor changes (like the adoption of an equal employment code) can create a climate in which further change becomes possible.

What really matters is that South Africa is beginning to adjust to the underlying political forces that were pent up by Verwoerdian fantasy, and the forces which compelled this adjustment will compel further adjustments.

But the Riekert report — and the Government's response to it — has highlighted a problem that South Africa had better face: So long as blacks must be subjected to the harassments and oppressions that go with the pass laws, South Africa will not know peace.

Nothing is so profoundly loathed by black people as the "dompas" which gives the pettiest official and the rawest constable such power over them. No aspect of apartheid is so unjust or so hated as the net of laws and regulations that prevent hungry people from seeking work where they can find it or from

selling their labour at the best price it can command.

Yet a problem does exist — one which South Africa shares with other Third World countries — when legions of peasants, their population exploding as a result of improved medical care and stable food supplies, overwhelm the capacity of the industrial sector to provide social needs.

Tanzania has had to resort to influx controls; other African cities have degenerated into vast slums where social restraints and cultural taboos simply collapse to create a new type of jungle. In South Africa, the flood of would-be workers from every country south of the equator has contributed mightily to the wage gap by depressing the market value of African wages.

There is no need to belabour the point. Riekert seeks a solution in a system which divides blacks into a privileged class of urbanites, who can move fairly freely, and "the rest" who must be penned into the homelands and, presumably, forgotten. This system would be enforced by draconian fines on employers who hire "forbidden" blacks.

That may reduce the number of blacks who are illegally employed; whether it will reduce the number who come into the cities illegally (to live how? — by theft?) is another matter. And how the resulting situation is to eliminate the iniquities of "pass raids" is unclear.

What is clear, though, is that the "dompas" must go, for nothing else in South Africa is the object of greater hatred.

By Hugh Robertson
WASHINGTON — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, suggested that there would be sweeping changes in Government race policy during his appearance this week before the National Press Club in Washington.

But his controversial remarks, which have been repudiated by the Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, Dr Andries Treurnicht, came during a traditional question-answer session with members of the club immediately after he had plodded through the text of his speech.

While Dr Koornhof's speech was transmitted to South Africa and approved by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, it was established today that his off-the-cuff answers to questions were not.

A tape recording of the question-answer session was made by National Public Radio, a radio network which broadcasts all addresses to the National Press Club live over its more than 200 transmitters across the United States.

The tape reveals that

Press reports of Dr Koornhof's remarks, which Dr Treurnicht has used as the basis for his attack, were fair and accurate. Dr Koornhof, was in the US for an investment symposium on South Africa.

These are the questions put to Dr Koornhof and the precise words he used in his controversial replies.

QUESTION — Do you foresee any modification of the homelands policy in which all South African blacks will be assigned to tribal areas?

Dr Koornhof — I don't use the word homeland areas at all. I use the word black states which is a much better description and which is making it much better understood especially by people outside South Africa.

The acknowledgment of the black states, if you look at it from the point of view of at least being regional government and if you accept the fact as I think scientists have proved that in the plural set-up as we have, you have got to have good local government, you have got to have good regional government, so that you can dispose of

emotional issues in a plural set-up at those levels because if you can dispose of those issues at those levels, emotional issues at those levels, then it is not necessary to drag it to the State government, which then makes it so much more feasible to have stable government at the top.

Because of these reasons what must not be overlooked is the regional government of Gazankulu, of kwaZulu, of Venda, of Qwa Qwa, and of all those black states in South Africa from this point of view has got a stabilising influence because these governments maintain good law and order, they are administratively extremely well endowed and in this plural set-up it must not be overlooked that they play a very important role.

That does not mean to say that they are necessarily the alpha and omega in this plural set-up. As I have indicated in my speech, I don't think they are the alpha and omega and I have already indicated that we accept the fact that there will, for a time immemorial be black people living outside of

these black states and we have now set up the committees to give us the blueprint of where they will fit in and I have already indicated that that indicates a very dramatic change of policy as far as this aspect is concerned.

Question — You talk of equal rights for all races in South Africa. Do you expect to see blacks vote for national offices within South Africa and if so how soon?

Dr Koornhof — "As I see the development, the constitutional process will end up either in a set-up at the top of confederation although it is not completely to be ruled out that after equality between the constituent states had been brought about that discussion on federation would ensue.

As a matter of fact, my Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, very recently, two weeks ago, on a question to Mr Vause Raw in Parliament when Mr Vause Raw put it to him well why don't you now discuss with us federation on confederation, the Prime Minister's reply was we must first bring about

equality between the different states, equality between the constituent partners, otherwise you are spanning the cart before the horse. Once you have done that then it is the appropriate time to do that.

Now as far as time span is concerned, I have asked my department if there is any real co-operation between the leaders and have also elicited the support from both the opposition parties and I told them in Parliament and outside Parliament that if there is this proper co-operation forthcoming, I asked my department, how long will it take?

They think to bring about this equality between the constituent partners or states, and their reply to me, and I believe that it is correct, is that it could be done in about two years time. And I think there are possibilities in my country because the time span is important, the time is important and we work in accordance with a time span.

I can just as well, maybe, tell you now that my Prime Minister and myself have already finalised an itinerary of visiting all these black states as from August 6 to August 29, which will be very important and we have already indicated to these leaders that these visits will be followed up with a round table con-

ference where a memorandum by these leaders, which I believe to be a very feasible document, that memorandum will be discussed fully and at length and I mention it because with that I also hope to convey, in reply to this question, that one can expect in this period of reform important developments not only in the years ahead but also in the months ahead.

QUESTION — The South African Cabinet was re-shuffled yesterday and an avowed conservative, Dr Treurnicht, was appointed. Will Dr Treurnicht obstruct these reforms you outlined?

Dr Koornhof — Well, Dr Treurnicht is known in my country as a rightwinger and his name means "weep not" or "don't cry". The fact of the matter is that I don't think he will do it. I think there is a feeling in my country as I have indicated that things have got to be done because the times and the needs demand it and I think there is a general feeling and my own view is that Dr Treurnicht, who I know very well, I consider him to be an able man, that Dr Treurnicht, especi-

ally now that he is in the Cabinet, that Dr Treurnicht will co-operate as he has been doing and that you can look forward to concerted action along the lines I have indicated."

QUESTION — For many years, black South Africans have expressed unhappiness with the pass book system. Are you happy with this system which requires every black to carry identification documents at all times?

Dr Koornhof — I am indeed very happy for that question. In stated in Parliament at the first opportunity after my appointment to this Ministry of Co-operation and Development that I detest the dompas. That thing must be ousted completely and totally out of my country and I have requested my officials to work on it. They have been doing it and the dompas will be ousted in my country sooner than later and I am working as far as this is concerned on a month time span and I have already indicated as far as influx control is concerned, because this is

The White Paper on the Riekert Commission, which is a momentous, monumental affair, a turning point if ever there was one to my way of thinking, and before I left my country for the United States this White Paper was finalised and the Government has accepted the fact that this influx control thing be changed in terms of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission so that the 72-hour regulation will be phased out and then we will work on a complete new system, namely work and house, as necessary to do the planning of townships and the Republic of South Africa

erroneously sometimes by people who do not know the set-up referred to as pass laws. That is not so. We haven't got pass laws.

But as far as the influx control thing is concerned, the Riekert Commission, as I have indicated, has made very definite recommendations about the influx control system and those recommendations of the Riekert Commission have been accepted by my Government.

The White Paper on the Riekert Commission, which is a momentous, monumental affair, a turning point if ever there was one to my way of thinking, and before I left my country for the United States this White Paper was finalised and the Government has accepted the fact that this influx control thing be changed in terms of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission so that the 72-hour regulation will be phased out and then we will work on a complete new system, namely work and house, as necessary to do the planning of townships and the Republic of South Africa



Dr Piet Koornhof.

Argus 26/6/79

(206)

A TRANSKEIAN contract labourer working in Cape Town was fined R50 (or 50 days' imprisonment) after he was found guilty in the Magistrate's Court, Langa, of harbouring his wife illegally when she sought medical help for their dying son.

Dickson Kohlakala, 27, who has worked as a stable hand in Constantia for six years, offered his wife accommodation when she came to Cape Town from Qumbu in Transkei with her 11-month-old son about three weeks ago.

Mrs Alice Kohlakala told the court she had consulted four doctors in

Mother fined for dying son

Transkei but not one of them was able to cure her son, Lungisane.

As a last resort she travelled by train to Cape Town with the hope that her husband would be able to help her.

Kohlakala's employer took the baby to the Red

Cross Hospital. The baby had pneumonia and malnutrition.

The child was later transferred to City Hospital where tuberculosis was diagnosed.

The child will be in hospital for about three months and Mrs Kohlakala was granted 14 days

to apply for a temporary visitor's permit.

The magistrate, Mr W Fourie, said the child was in the best of hands at the hospital and would not need his mother's personal attention.

He therefore said no reason why she could not

return to Transkei.

He found no reason for being more lenient 'because the accused knew all along that it was not permitted to keep his wife illegally on premises requiring a permit.'

Mr J J Fourie appeared for the State and Mr L Nowaschetz appeared for the accused

MR DICKSON KOHLAKALA, with his wife, Alice, yesterday



Crossroads: Woman guilty

By LIZ MCGREGOR

2/6/79

A CROSSROADS woman who decided to stay in Cape Town because she had heard "that the government was going to allow all Crossroads people to remain in Cape Town" was yesterday found guilty of being in the Cape Peninsula illegally.

The magistrate, Mr W Fourie, refused a request by counsel for the defence Ms N Hanmer, to read extracts from a statement on Crossroads by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Kooijhof, in mitigation of sentence.

"I cannot allow extracts from the statement to be read because it might give rise to a series of questions and the court would not be able to give judgment until the questions had been fully answered," he said.

Two members of Crossroads community committees, Mrs Rosie Makwethu, 39, and Mrs Hilda Sokani, 40, yesterday pleaded guilty in the Langa Magistrates Courts to being in the Cape Peninsula illegally.

They were arrested last week and released on bail of R100 and R60. They were both found guilty and sentenced to a R50 or 50 days imprisonment suspended on condition they leave the area within 30 days or obtain permission within that period to remain in the area.

Rocking her four-month-old baby on her lap, Mrs Makwethu told the court that she decided two months ago when "she heard the government was going to allow all Crossroads people to remain in Cape Town" that she would remain here even though she knew it was illegal.

Mr W Fourie was on the bench. Mr J J Fourie appeared for the State and Ms N Hanmer of Omar and Company, appeared for the women.

The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979

A disgraceful case

WE COMMEND to Dr Piet Koornhof's attention a case in the Langa magistrate's court where a contract labourer was fined R50 for having his wife stay with him while their 11-month-old baby son was receiving treatment for tuberculosis in City Hospital. The baby will apparently be in hospital for about three months. The mother, instead of returning to the Transkei as required by law, preferred to be nearby her child and moved in temporarily with her husband, a Constantia stable hand.

The fine was bad enough. But the magistrate in addition took it upon himself to deliver a cold little lecture. Because the child was in good hands at the hospital, he said, it would not need its mother's personal attention. There was no reason, therefore, why she should not return to the Transkei. Nor was there any reason to be more lenient "because the accused knew all along that it was not permitted to

keep his wife illegally on premises requiring a permit." These insensitive remarks reflect a Bench without pity or mercy.

Where, in heaven's name, is the humanity in this system? A system that turns a father into a criminal for giving shelter to a wife because she does not want to be 1000 kilometres from her sick infant. What other country in the western world has such a heartless law, let alone exercises it with such damning lack of leniency? The contrast of such day-to-day cases with Dr Koornhof's declaration of war, in Washington, on the pass system is a telling commentary on the great gulf between word and deed. Until Dr Koornhof's noble intentions are translated into effect at official level, they will undermine both his own credibility and the chances of reform which he claims he is seeking to achieve. He should look into this particular case personally, to try to undo the harm and bitterness it will have aroused.

Transkei slams Action on migrant

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UMTATA — Any law which prevented a woman from living with her husband was not only inhuman, it was un-Christian, the Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department in Transkei, Mr M Lujabe, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a newspaper report that a Transkeian contract labourer in Cape Town had been fined R50 in the Langa magistrate's court this week for allowing his wife to stay with him while she sought medical help for their sick child.

According to the report, Mr Dickson Kohlakala, 27, a stablehand in Constantia, was found guilty of illegally harbouring his wife.

In any case, Mr Kohlakala's wife, Alice, will stay in Cape Town in a four-star hotel.

As a Transkeian "foreigner", she can be accommodated at an internationally graded hotel.

The offer of free accommodation was made by the hotel after a member of the management read about her plight.

Mr Lujabe said yesterday that the sanctity of family life was one of

Christianity's central tenets — but in South Africa Christian principles were applied selectively.

He said that he did not have details of the case, but he deplored the prosecution of people whose only "crime" was their desire to live together in a family unit.

Also, such prosecution was an indication of South Africa's ambivalent attitude to Transkei.

"By its discriminatory treatment of our nationals South Africa proves that it is among the foremost of those who seek to undermine our constitutional sovereignty."

South Africa ought to prove its good faith by treating Transkeian nationals in the same way it treated other foreign nationals, he said.

An angry Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pine-lands, has appealed directly to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to intervene in the case.

The firing of the husband and the magistrate's attitude in allowing Mrs Kohlakala only 14 days in

the Cape because the baby no longer needed her attention had left him "speechless".

In a telegram to Dr Koornhof yesterday, Dr Boraine said "Anything good you may have accomplished for South Africa concerning Crossroads, or overseas, is undone by this one incident. I plead with you to intervene directly."

He said yesterday that he hoped other people would appeal to Dr Koornhof "because we cannot sit in silence any longer."

Referring to reports from America of a cool reception for Professor Nic Wiehahn, Dr Boraine said it was "no wonder when we have laws like this which affect thousands of people daily".

Meanwhile, Mr Kohlakala's employer has applied for, and been granted, a 14-day permit for Mrs Kohlakala to stay in the Cape Town area. The permit will have to be renewed periodically, and there is no certainty that it will be renewed.

"We will treat the situation on its merits," a spokesman for the Agriculture Board said yesterday. — DDC

Mr Dickson Kohlakala and his wife Alice, in Cape Town yesterday.

Transkei woman in hotel today

A TRANSKEIAN woman who arrived in Cape Town to find medical help for her seriously ill son, is packing for her move this morning to a four-star hotel which offered to accommodate her for about three weeks.

Mrs Alice Kohlakala is the wife of a contract worker, Mr Dickson Kohlakala, 27, who was fined R50 (or 50 days) in the Langa Commissioner's Court this week for harbouring his wife illegally.

SORTED OUT

A spokesman for the hotel confirmed that Mrs Kohlakala would live at the hotel for two to three weeks until her matters are sorted out.

Mrs Kohlakala, who also appeared in the court, was granted 14 days to obtain a temporary visitor's permit.

Mr Kohlakala's employer said the permit had been obtained but would have to be renewed periodically.

The 11-month-old boy, Lungisane, is being treated for tuberculosis in the City Hospital and is expected to be there for three months.

BY TRAIN

About three weeks ago Mrs Kohlakala travelled by train from Qumbu in Transkei to Cape Town after four doctors had failed to cure her son.

She lived with her husband, a stable hand in Constantia, while he and

his employer sent the child to the Red Cross Hospital and later to City Hospital.

Meanwhile the MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, was making representations today to secure a three-month permit for Mrs Kohlakala.

Dr Boraine said the hospital had recommended to the authorities that mother and child be given a three-month permit.

"This is a great improvement," said Dr Boraine. "The snag is, however, that to get such a permit she needs an address in the townships."

"This will be almost impossible to get. There is no accommodation. That is why we have Crossroads. I will be trying to persuade the authorities to overlook this provision."

The Argus has received many calls expressing sympathy for the Kohlakala's and offering financial assistance, since the publication of a report on Monday.

HER ACCOUNT

Mr Kohlakala's employer said some money would be placed in Mrs Kohlakala's savings account.

Miss Pauline Brueton of Cape Town, who offered to contribute money said: "I felt sick when I read about the woman's ordeal."

Mrs Mal Camacho, a housewife who offered to pay the fine, said: "I couldn't believe there could be such a lack of humanity."

Parents ignored ill baby, court found

THE 'lack of interest' which Mr and Mrs Dickson Kohlakala had shown in their seriously ill child was the reason the court found no mitigating circumstances in convicting Mr Kohlakala of harbouring his wife illegally.

This was said today by Mr W Fourie, the magistrate at the centre of the Kohlakala conviction controversy.

Mr Fourie found Mr Dickson guilty of harbouring his wife illegally and fined him R50 (or 50 days) earlier this week.

FIND HELP

The evidence was that Mrs Alice Kohlakala had come to Cape Town from Qumbu in Transkei to find medical help for her 11-month-old son.

Having nowhere else to go she stayed with her husband, a contract labourer at a Constantia stable.

Mr Fourie said today that Mr and Mrs Kohlakala had visited their son in hospital only twice in three weeks.

Furthermore, there was no evidence from a doctor before him about the child's condition.

CONCLUSION

"The lack of interest by the people concerned caused me to come to the conclusion I did," he added.

Sentencing Mr Kohlakala earlier this week, Mr Fourie said the child was in the best hands in hospital and would not need his mother's personal attention.

He saw no reason why she could not return to Transkei.

He also found no reason for being lenient with Mr Kohlakala, who had known he was keeping his wife illegally on premises requiring a permit.

Tiny Alice in her best clothes

By LIZ MCGREGOR
MRS ALICE KHOLAKALA, 24, is a tiny, timid woman from a little village in Transkei. She speaks only Xhosa. Her husband, Dickson, speaks a little English and acts as her interpreter.

She is dressed in her best clothes — a short maroon felt coat and a striped "doek" on her head.

Asked how she felt about staying in a luxurious international hotel, she smiled and said she was happy to go there

because she had nowhere else to stay.

Yesterday she was staying with her husband in the bachelor quarters of a Constantia farm — illegally.

She tells how, worried about her sick son, Lungisane, she left her home in Qumbu, Transkei, and travelled hundreds of kilometres to Cape Town where her husband, Dickson, works as a contract labourer.

She said that for the past six years Dickson had worked

as a stable-hand on a farm in Constantia. She and her three children — Nonsizwe, 7, Nobabalo, 3, and Lungisane, 11 months old, lived with Dickson's parents in Qumbu, a small village in Transkei.

Every month Dickson sends her R20 to support his family. He goes home to Qumbu every year for two months to visit his family.

Dickson talks angrily about "the inspectors" who gave him "a piece of paper" to make him go to court.

"Where else was she to stay?" She knows no one in Cape Town and the child was so ill.

The magistrate who convicted Dickson of harbouring Alice said they could not have been too concerned about their child because they had visited him only twice in three weeks.

"But we could only go to the hospital when I had my day off, and it costs a lot of money to travel there," he said indignantly.

Transkei

mum gets 4-star aid

By LEON BEKKER

A TRANSKEIAN MOTHER, whose contract worker husband was this week fined R50 for "illegally harbouring" her after she came to Cape Town to seek hospital treatment for their baby, will stay here — in a four-star southern suburbs hotel.

In terms of apartheid regulations the mother, Mrs Alice Kohlakala, 24, may not stay with her husband where he works in Constantia. As a Transkeian "foreigner", however, she can be accommodated in an internationally-graded hotel.

The offer of free accommodation was made by the hotel after a member of the management read about her plight.

• The Cape Times yesterday received offers of financial aid for Mrs Kohlakala and her husband Dickson, 27, a Constantia stable-hand, one man came into the editorial offices with R50 in cash.

• Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, yesterday sent a telegram to the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, telling him that apartheid was "alive and kicking unfortunate people about".

Dr Boraine at the same time criticized "the system that punished a Transkeian father for having his wife with him because their child was sick".

Dr Boraine called on the public to send telegrams to Dr Koornhof saying that apartheid was alive and well in the Cape.

• Mr Kohlakala instructed his attorneys to lodge an appeal against his conviction and sentence for illegally harbouring his wife at his lodgings in Constantia.

His employer has applied for, and been granted, a 14-day permit for Mrs Kohlakala to stay in the Cape Town area. This permit will have to be renewed periodically, and there is no certainty that it will be renewed.

"We will treat the situation on its merits," a spokesman for the Administration Board said yesterday.

In terms of the regulations governing the movement of blacks, Mrs Kohlakala would have to spend every night in Cape Town in an international hotel or in one of the townships.

Mr Kohlakala's employer



Mr Dickson Kohlakala and his wife, Alice, outside the stables on the Constantia farm where he works

said yesterday that the couple had no acquaintances in the townships, and it would have been difficult to arrange accommodation for her there.

A spokesman for Mr Kohlakala's attorneys said Mrs Kohlakala had originally also been summonsed for being with her husband illegally. When it became clear that she was a Transkeian citizen the charge was not proceeded with.

Transkeians could remain in an area outside Transkei for 72 hours, and had to apply for a 14-day permit after that period. The permit was, in effect a visa, he said.

Mr Kohlakala had instructed the attorneys to appeal against the conviction and sentence. The fine had been paid (by his employer), and would be refunded if the conviction was reversed.

Dr Alex Boraine said Mr Kohlakala's punishment was despicable and made him ashamed to be "part of the system".

"This must rank as one of the most despicable incidents, which have occurred in South Africa's very bad history of race relations. The magistrate's remarks (that he could see no reason why the mother could not return to the Transkei as the baby was in the best of

hands at the hospital) are breathtaking in their lack of sensitivity and humanity.

"When, for God's sake, will we come to our senses? What kind of people are we that we can allow this kind of thing to happen?"

"So long as this kind of thing continues, so long will South Africa's name be a swear-word, and so long will the seeds of revolution be sown and hope for peaceful resolutions of our conflicts be diminished."

The Cape Times received a number of telephone calls from people wanting to help the Kohlakalas financially.

His employer has opened a post office savings account.

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Outcry at split of Black family

CAPE TOWN — A Transkeian mother whose contract worker husband was fined R50 this week for "illegally harbouring" her after she came here for hospital treatment for their baby, will be staying here — free in a four-star southern suburbs hotel.

In terms of regulations, the mother, Mrs Alice Kohlakaia (24), may not stay with her husband where he works in Constantia

But as a Transkeian "foreigner" she can be accommodated in an internationally-graded hotel

Mr W Fourie, the magistrate who fined Mr Dickson Kohlakaia and granted his wife a 14-day permit, said yesterday the child's illness could not have been too serious because its parents had only visited it in hospital twice in three weeks.

An angry Dr Alex Boraine, (PFP, Pinelands) has appealed directly to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to intervene

The fining of the husband and the magistrate's attitude in allowing Mrs Kohlakaia only 14 days in the Cape because the baby no longer needed her attention had left him "speechless".

"I think the magistrate's words rank with those infamous words — 'it leaves me cold' — of the former Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger," said

Dr Boraine

In a telegram to Dr Koornhof yesterday, Dr Boraine said, "Anything good you may have accomplished for South Africa concerning Crossroads, or overseas, is



MR. DICKSON Kohlakaia (27), who was fined this week for illegally harbouring his wife, had come to Cape Town to hospitalise the

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done by this one incident.

Mrs. Kohlakala had told the Court how she had consulted four different doctors in Transkei but not one of them could help her son, Lungisane.

In desperation she had come to Cape Town in the hope that her husband would be able to help.

Mr. Kohlakala's employers took the baby to the Red Cross Hospital where doctors diagnosed that Lungisane had pneumonia.

He was transferred to a city hospital where it was discovered he was suffering from tuberculosis.

Commenting

Commenting on his judgment yesterday, Mr. Fourie said he had also taken into account that

- A letter, written by a doctor at the hospital recommending that the mother be allowed to stay in Cape Town for three months, had been obtained by Mr. Kohlakala's employer, and

- Mr. Kohlakala had been warned by his employers that he was not allowed to have women sleeping on the premises.

The offer of free accommodation for Mrs. Kohlakala was made by the hotel after a member of the management read about her plight.

A spokesman for Mr. Kohlakala's attorneys said they had been instructed to appeal against the conviction and sentence.

The fine had already been paid (by his employer) and would be refunded if the conviction was reversed — (Political Correspondent, Mercury Correspondent)



harbouring his wife Alice, who baby son.

Black leader bitter over pass law

By Sieg Hannig

South Africa's best known black business leader, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, last night declared he had been jailed twice — "because I dared to forget my pass at home."

It was a normal experience for blacks of his age, the middle-aged president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce told the discussion group Peil 99 in Johannesburg.

Two of his six sons had been in jail as well and were bitter, he said.

Mr Motsuenyane was commenting on the Government's reluctance to amend influx control measures in line with the proposals of the Riekert Commission.

"It is not in keeping with the spirit that is articulated by Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in America.

"If we have to be honest, we must say that apartheid is alive and kicking."

Blacks regarded it as an insult that they needed to "qualify" to live in Johannesburg if they were born in South Africa. They wanted full citizenship in the land of their birth.

Mr Motsuenyane welcomed many of the changes but said something more powerful than "evolutionary development" was needed to convince blacks who had lost hope and felt they were about to be hoodwinked.

"We must be willing to share power . . . even if it goes as far as affording the black population one man one vote," said Mr Motsuenyane.

CAPE TOWN — The Langa magistrate who fined a contract labourer R50 this week for harbouring his wife illegally said yesterday that "if I'd known how the press was going to blow the case up, I wouldn't have allowed the wife to give so much evidence"

The magistrate, Mr W Fourie, said in an interview yesterday that many similar cases probably passed through his court, but usually few details were given in court and so the cases were not taken up by the press

"I did not have to allow her to give so many details about why she was here. The law says that if a person is found guilty of harbouring a person illegally, the reasons for her being here are irrelevant"

Normally the defence lawyer in a case — if there was one — briefly summed up any evidence in

Magistrate: I would have cut evidence

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mitigation

"But in this case I allowed the woman to give evidence because I wanted to be able to judge fairly whether or not there were mitigating circumstances

"If I'd known how this case was going to be blown up, I wouldn't have allowed her to give evidence in the first place — after all, she wasn't the accused in the case."

Mr Fourie fined a Constantia stablehand, Mr Dickson Kholakala, 27.

R50 for allowing his wife, Alice, to stay with him when she came to Cape Town from Transkei to get medical help for their seriously ill son

Mrs Kholakala has moved into a four-star hotel where she will be given free accommodation for two weeks

Her son, 11-month-old Lungisane, is being treated at the City Hospital, Greenpoint, for tuberculosis. Doctors say he will have to stay in

hospital for another two months

Mr Fourie said that when the child was first admitted to the Red Cross Hospital, it had measles and a "touch of pneumonia". It was only later that tuberculosis was diagnosed

Mrs Kholakala left two children aged nine and three unattended in Transkei. This did not show a high level of responsibility, he said

In an interview earlier this week, Mrs Kholakala said she and her children lived with her parents-in-law in Qumbu, Transkei. Her parents-in-law stayed with the children when she came to Cape Town

Die Burger reported yesterday that "surprise" had been expressed by (unnamed) sources about the one-sidedness of a sharp campaign in the English press about the Kholakala case — DDC

Editorial opinion, page 18

Gatsha slams decision to keep influx control

ULUNDI — The tightening of influx control regulations had shown blacks that they had no status to defend in this country", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said here yesterday

Addressing the National Council of Inkatha, the Chief said the Government's treatment of the Wiehahn and Riekert commission recommendations had been disappointing

It was obvious Pretoria was not prepared to move away from apartheid As long as that kind of thinking existed, "we cannot talk about meaningful change", he said

The concept of blacks as

foreigners in South Africa was the core of Nationalist ideology

"No one can talk of apartheid being dead so long as blacks are kept by force at the receiving end of influx control "

Unemployment was aggravating the situation and it was ironic that the only jobs offered to blacks were in the Defence Force, forcing them to defend the foreign status being foisted on them by white South Africa

"When people join the army, not out of patriotism but because they have nothing to eat and because influx control keeps them out of the labour market, then the

government must accept the accusation that they are offering no choice to blacks except the alternative of being used by the State as cannon fodder in defence of their own bondage"

He said the divided loyalty created by this situation might lead to civil wars, but he reaffirmed his desire for peaceful change

It was essential for those who believed in non-violence to "pursue that strategy until there is no option except violence" He said South Africa's options appeared to be "narrowing in that direction" — DDC

Minister warns of food shortage

PORT ELIZABETH — The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said last night that consumers should be more sympathetic to farmers who were the lowest subsidised section of the community.

Opening the congress of the Eastern Province Coastal Agricultural Union here, Mr Schoeman said farmers had been hit hard by fuel price increases and only the most effective were able to stay on the land

If fuel became more of a problem they could produce only from land with a high productivity This might result in a shortage of maize which was expensive to import even though the quality was inferior.

South Africa had to look after itself and not rely on world surpluses, Mr Schoeman said

Full grain stores could give the country extra power South Africa was possibly the only food exporting country in Africa, he said

Productivity could be increased to disprove predictions that there would be a shortage of basic necessities by 1985.

It had been predicted that there would be a shortage of two million tons of grain products in six years and a shortage of seven million tons by the end of the century.

Food prices in South Africa were still comparatively low in relation to other countries. Housewives who complained about rising prices should be thankful to farmers for the present price of 16c a loaf

In some Western countries, it cost between 44c and R1,30

He advised housewives and other consumers to examine their spending closely and to avoid unnecessarily costly items. — DDC

EDITORIAL OPINION

Change such laws!

It has been abundantly clear for a long time that as long as cruel race laws remain in the Statute Books there will be little chance of convincing the people most affected by such laws that there is a change of heart among the lawmakers.

It is not sufficient for the Minister responsible for protecting the interests of black South Africans to extend his hand to them in friendship. Dr Piet Koornhof does this most effectively and, deservedly, he has won the respect of many blacks.

But whatever personal initiatives he has taken in their interests — in sport, in education, in stopping bulldozing of squatter villages — the benefits are often nullified by frustrating laws.

Blacks would acknowledge that Dr Koornhof and other well-disposed Nationalist Government Ministers do their best within the straitjacket of these laws to improve the life-style of blacks. Blacks do not doubt their personal sincerity. But they wonder why men in such powerful positions still hesitate to tackle the evils of racial prejudice and racial persecution at their roots — namely the Statute Books.

Until men like Dr Koornhof do so, determinedly, they must bear the pain of being identified with a hated system and of being accused of shar-

ing responsibility for its worst effects.

The case of a Transkeian contract labourer who has been fined in Cape Town for allowing his wife to stay with him while she was necessarily visiting the city to seek medical help for their sick child will surely shock Dr Koornhof as much as it has shocked reasonable people everywhere.

Surely, also, a sense of shame must sweep through the whole Nationalist Government that things like this can happen because of laws enacted and enforced under its political authority?

Not only was the husband fined, be it remembered, but the wife was told she could stay in Cape Town for only 14 days. The only other concession to her desire to be with her sick child is the facility she has been given to apply for a renewal of her 14-day permit when her time runs out. But she has had to leave her husband's accommodation and is now in a hotel (happily at no cost because of the generosity of the hotel's management).

Let South Africans hear from Dr Koornhof about this latest example of human cruelty. Let South Africans also hear from the Prime Minister himself. Let all Nationalists who reject such effects of apartheid speak out now.

The Cape Times

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1979

Surprise?

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THE WARM public response to the plight of the Transkeian woman caught in the pass-laws net in the Peninsula this week should not be allowed to obscure the inhumanity of the system that gave rise to this disgraceful event.

In some government circles, it seems, there is "surprise" that there has been controversy over the case. This shows a total failure to understand the human issues involved. There are cold little lectures about the correct way, in terms of the regulations, the Kohlakala family should have gone about handling the illness and hospitalization of their baby, and so on. They have been frostily reminded of the correct procedures, which presumably lie buried somewhere in a mass of regulations. A nice distinction without a difference is drawn between different statutes, to suggest that this case really has nothing to do with the "pass laws", which is so much drivel.

The official response is unfeeling and insensitive. Recognition of the crucial fact that these are people, living and breathing human beings, people who can be confused when confronted by a mass of restrictive legislation, is totally absent.

Nowhere else in the civilized world would a woman be denied proximity to her sick child. And if, by some awful administrative error, this were to happen, would officials deliver themselves of unfeeling little lectures, as they have done in this case? And nowhere in the world is it more important, in the interests of restoring tolerable race relations, to secure the support and cooperation of the African community.

This is not the way to go about restoring good race relations. This is not the way to live up to Dr Koornhof's promises. This is the way to stoke the fires of confrontation. It is when a system loses touch with ordinary people that it becomes not only insensitive but dangerous for all. That point has been reached in South Africa. So, in spite of the welcome outpouring of succour from individuals and others to help the Kohlakala family and to keep them together, it is worth remembering that there are countless other examples of this sort of case in South Africa. Many go unreported. Until the whole disgraceful system that gives rise to such incidents is dismantled, these things will happen, and officials will add to the injury with their formal little lectures.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1979

FOUR-STAR IRONY

THERE has been another "incident" — one of those mindless official blunders in race relations that periodically shock many South Africans at home and drag their country's name through the mud abroad, undoing the patient work of reformers, diplomats and image-makers.

The latest shocker concerns a Transkeian mother whose husband was fined R50 this week for "illegally harbouring" her, after she came to Cape Town to obtain hospital treatment for their baby.

The law forbids Mrs Alice Kohlakala to stay with her husband, who is a contract worker in the Cape. But such is the irony of change in South Africa as the great retreat from apartheid gets under way that Mrs. Kohlakala, as a "foreigner" from the Transkei, can stay in an internationally-graded four-star hotel, where she is now lodged free by courtesy of the management.

There are other redeeming features as well. Mr Kohlakala's employers emerge with a good deal of credit, and an attorney has been instructed to appeal against the sentence and conviction. So the sad story of this distressed young mother may have a happier ending than many others.

Few would dispute the need for some form of urban influx control, but

the inhumanities that the system spawns often stem not so much from the regulations themselves as from the insensate way in which the philosophy behind them has been propagated by the National Party for the past 30 years.

Within the system the Government has created it is perhaps unavoidable that some of the harshness of the law will rub off on those who have to administer it. One is at a loss to know how else to explain the magistrate's sentence or his order limiting Mrs. Kohlakala's stay to 14 days because the baby no longer needed her attention.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, has appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, to intervene, and he should waste no time in doing so. The incident need not be as damaging to South Africa as Dr Boraine predicts if the Minister acts boldly, as he did in averting the Crossroads crisis.

Even within the limits of a Government policy which has shelved some of the Riekert Commission's most significant recommendations on influx control, there is much that Dr. Koornhof can do to see that laws are humanely applied and to set a high tone for the conduct of his Department.

Tell it to the Yanks!

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By Tony Spencer-Smith

SMOOTH - talking Dr. Piet Koornhof told America this month he had declared war on the "dompas" — but the pass law system is still intact and tearing apart the fabric of South African Society.

Current pass law events in the Cape are difficult to reconcile with Dr. Koornhof's extravagant claims for overseas consumption, and the credibility of the Minister of Co-operation and Development is being stretched to the limit.

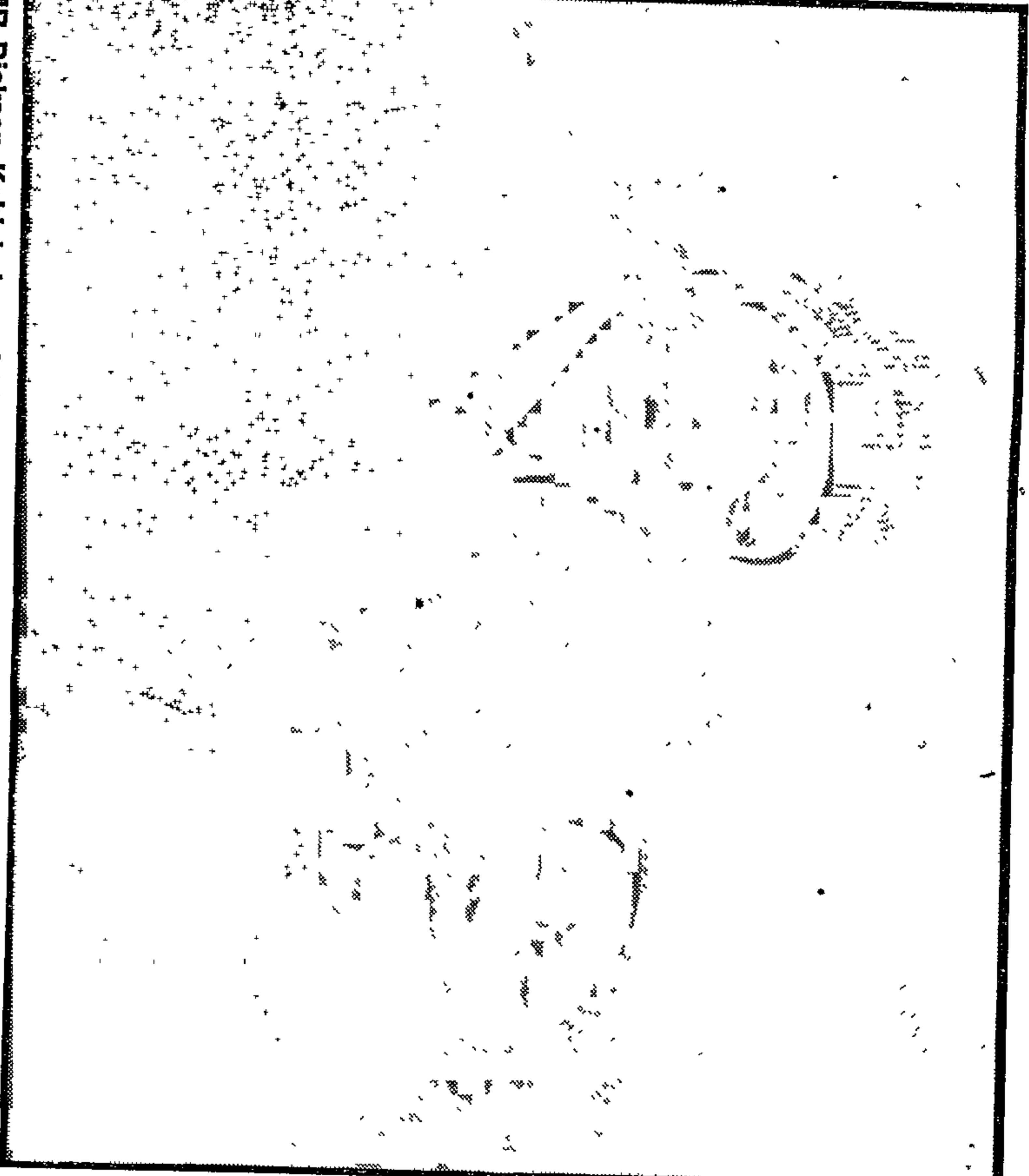
This week a man was fined R50 because he allowed his wife to stay with him when she brought their sick baby son to Cape Town for treatment.

While the country waits for Dr. Koornhof's much-vaunted special Crossroads solution to be implemented, residents of the African squatter town are being found guilty in the Commission's Court at Langa of illegally having in the Peninsula.

In two separate hearings this week, two women were told they had only 30 days to return to Transkei or get permission to stay in the Peninsula, if they wanted to avoid R50 fines or 30-day jail sentences.

Domestic servants in the Peninsula are being dismissed wholesale by employers who are frightened of the increased fines.

The Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Bill — which raises from R100 to R500 the maximum first offence fine for employing an African who is illegally in an urban area in terms of the pass laws — has gone through Parliament despite strong PFP opposition. It has not been gazetted, but the dismissals



MR Dickson Kohlakala and his wife Alice . . . he was fined R50 for allowing his wife to stay with him because their baby was ill

The punishment that fits no crime

THE agonising choice of facing employers of "illegal" maids was well expressed in a moving letter published in a Cape Town newspaper late this week.

The writer, using the pseudonym, "Cassandra", stated: "I am a criminal. At any time my doorbell will ring and, taken to court, I'll be given the option of paying R500 — which I haven't got — or

going to jail for three months.

"It's a severe sentence, and the crime which merits it must, one would think, be correspondingly heinous — like muggings, arson, or drug-pushing.

"My crime is less violent. It is a refusal to commit crime against conscience.

"For more than eight years I have employed a middle-aged Transkeian

widow who is the sole support for her old mother and three children in Transkei.

"Without her monthly remittance they just don't eat. In spite of this financial stress with its consequent temptations, this hard-working, conscientious woman has proved her complete honesty or impeccable oc-

"When illness or other

causes take me from home I know that the domestic routine will continue, the house cleaned, locked and guarded."

If only, the writer says, this mad world would do something outrageous "so that I could, in righteous indignation, smother my conscience, and remain inside the law by blinding her to go. But I have no such excuse.

"And without excuse,

It may
sound
great in
America,
Piet . . .
but this
couple
can tell
you that
apartheid
is alive
and still
kicking
them
around



DR KOORNHOF . . . He told America was apartheid and that he had declared war on the dompas. Current pass law events are difficult to reconcile with this.

"And the special solution outlined by Dr. Koornhof for Crossroads hasn't been implemented yet. While everyone waits, even Crossroads employees 'illegally' in the Peninsula are being dismissed.

"No wonder the maids come here and weep. Many know they are going back to starvation."

She said employers were becoming so edgy that two had even given the Advice Office false names.

"Many madams have told us they are heart-broken at what is befalling loyal and highly regarded maids.

"But they say they just cannot afford the R500 — and remember that is only the first time, and the authorities can come back again and again."

If the R500 fine for a first offence is not paid, imprisonment for a maximum of three months can be imposed.

In the case of a second offence, where the minimum fine is R500, the period of imprisonment for an employer who does not pay the fine is a minimum of three months. In addition, both a fine and imprisonment can be imposed.

In the stormy debates which marked the progress of the Bill through Parliament, Mrs Helen Suzman of the PFP said it perpetuated an exacerbated the system of influx control.

Mr Rupert Lorimer, PFP MP, charged that the Government's influx control policy was "totally immoral and un-Christian."

And Mr Alf Widman, also of the PFP, said the fine hike would aggravate the unemployment problem. He predicted that thousands of employers would fall foul of the regulations, and the increased fine would "frighten the devil out of people."

The two Crossroads women found guilty this

the Peninsula have both lived there for many years.

Mrs Rosie Makwethu, 39, a mother of seven, has lived in Cape Town for 13 years since she was deserted by her husband. She told the court she could not find work in Transkei, and her father there already had to support five other relatives.

Mrs Hilda Sokanun, 40, a widow and mother of five, has lived there for 17 years, earning a living from needlework and knitting. The magistrate, the same Mr Fourie, refused Mrs Makwethu's counsel permission to read extracts from Dr Koorhof's statement on Crossroads in mitigation of sentence.

Peninsula legally tended to reside in the township, and the vast majority of live-in maids were illegally in the area. "The number who will be dismissed is likely to run into thousands. Very few employers are prepared to risk a R500 fine, particularly in view of the fact that the fine for a second offence is a minimum of R500."

Mrs Philcox said her "mouth just dropped open" when she read Dr Koorhof's claims about the pass laws made in America.

She said: "When one thinks of the agony and the anguish that is going on here as a result of the pass laws."

"People are suffering all round. The women who will have to go back to the homelands will not be able to find work there. Their relatives there, who relied on the money they earned — sometimes up to 75 per cent of the maid's wages — will now be in a very difficult financial situation."

"And many white women who work, and who therefore rely particularly heavily on their maids, are now finding themselves servantless. There is no doubt the Bill is already changing the whole social structure in this area."

Maids living in the Peninsula Administration Board appears to have intensified its pass raids. Dr Koorhof said in America that he detested the 'dompas' and wanted to eradicate it. Dr Alex Borame, PFP MP for Pinelands, was so shocked at the system which allowed Mr Dickson Kohlakala to be fined R50 for allowing his wife Alice to stay with him that he sent a telegram to Dr Koorhof telling him that in Cape Town apartheid was not dead but "alive and kicking" among the most despicable incidents in South Africa's very

bad history of race relations. He accused the magistrate, Mr W. Fourie, of a breathtaking lack of sensitivity and common humanity for saying Mr Kohlakala's 11-month-old son would not need his mother's personal attention because he would be in the best of hands at the hospital. His wife came to Cape Town with their baby Lungisane a few weeks ago as a last resort. He has tuberculosis and pneumonia and is suffering from malnutrition. He will be in hospital for about three months. Mrs Kohlakala has now been granted a 14-day

permit to stay, but there is no certainty that she will be able to renew it. She still cannot stay with her husband in Constantia, where he is a stable hand, but has been given free accommodation at a four-star international hotel in Cape Town's southern suburbs. An appeal is to be lodged against Mr Kohlakala's conviction and sentence. Commenting on the system, Mrs Barbara Versfeld of the Athlone Advice Office, which tries to help blacks through the minefield of influx control regulations, said the Kohlakalas had been fortunate in

being represented in court, and that the Press had been there. "Otherwise, like hundreds of other cases, theirs would just have slipped through unnoticed. This sort of thing goes on all the time, and many other cases are equally deserving and are subject to equally flagrantly harsh rulings." The domestics being axed in the Peninsula — mainly live-in maids, many of whom have worked loyally for their "madams" for many years — face an uncertain future in the homelands, and the money they sent back to desperately needy

peninsula

relatives there is being cut off. Men working full-time for firms in the Peninsula are also being dismissed because of the huge fines, but on a smaller scale. Some gardeners are also being sacked. Mrs Susan Philcox, organiser of the Athlone Advice Office, said they had calls and visits every day from desperate maids and madams. "In most cases we just have to tell them they will have to be dismissed if their employers want to avoid the huge fines. It is a time of weeping for the maids and even many of the families they work for."

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Sunday Tribune COMMENT

The 17/79 (206) system of shame

THE SYSTEM which has led to the conviction of Mr Dickson Kohlakala in Cape Town for "illegally harbouring his wife" is shameful.

Mrs Alice Kohlakala told the court she had been to four doctors in Transkei but not one had been able to help her son, Lungisane. In desperation she travelled to Cape Town where her husband is employed, and doctors there diagnosed that Lungisane had pneumonia and tuberculosis. Mr Kohlakala broke the law when he took his wife into his room on his employer's premises. For this he had to pay R50, and the magistrate gave his wife a 14-day permit to stay in Cape Town. But where was she to stay? This problem, insoluble for most black people, was solved by the owners of one of the city's four-star hotels.

The inhumanity of the system cannot be condemned in too strong terms. But the events giving rise to the case raise other questions vital for the future peace of our country.

We allow employers to use a man's labour and we forbid them to show any human concern for his wife and children. To whom should a mother with a sick child look, but to her husband? Many features of the 'dompas' system have been condemned time and time again, and promises have been made to change them. But nothing happens.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, has just returned from the United States where he told very important audiences that apartheid was dead. He did this with the approval of the Prime Minister. He aroused great hopes in many people. But although he may think apartheid is dead or is dying, a Transkei wife with a sick child cannot seek help from her husband. There is another point. The magistrate in the case is certainly administering a harsh law, but he was obviously displeased with the publicity the case was given. He is reported to have said that he would not have allowed Mrs Kohlakala to state her case so fully had he known what the consequences would be.

His attitude is indefensible. No good cause is served by covering up facts. It is the exposing of such scandals that helps a country to do better.

Apartheid may be dead or dying, Dr Koornhof, but its injustices still flourish.

The Cape Times

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1979

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The Burger's good deed

WE COMMEND our morning contemporary for assisting a Transkei mother to obtain a three-month residence permit, enabling her to stay in Cape Town during the hospitalization of her sick baby. The Burger took Mrs Alice Kohlakala to the Langa offices of the Western Cape administration board, having first explained her plight to a senior administration official. It is just unfortunate that the Burger, having done its good deed for the month, found it necessary to attack other newspapers for having drawn public attention to the Kohlakala case in the first place. Apparently, they should have kept quiet about the R50 fine imposed on her husband for "harbouring" her, about the baby which the mother wished to see regularly instead of being separated from it by 1 000 kilometres, about the magistrate's insensitive remarks on the baby not needing its mother while in hospital, and about a four-star hotel's humanitarian offer of free accommodation.

But without the help of the newspapers it has berated, how would the Burger have known about the case? It didn't report it initially itself. It chose to exercise its charity only after the matter had been fully exposed elsewhere. It should be grateful, not churlish, for the opportunity it was given to congratulate itself on its act of humanity. Perhaps the magistrate who said that many similar cases probably passed through his court will in future tell the Burger immediately which ones they are, so that that newspaper can help the victims of a heartless law without first reading of their plight in the English-language press. Or, even better, perhaps the Burger could persuade its political masters to drop a law which makes criminals out of husbands and wives who wish to be together, if only while their children are in hospital. Then there would be no need for other newspapers to provoke it into belated action and self-righteous anger.

Press war erupts on pass law couple

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4/1/79

CAPE TOWN — A war of words has erupted between opposition and government newspapers here over the Transkeian woman whose husband was fined for "harbouring" her when she brought her baby to Cape Town for hospital treatment

Two opposition newspapers, the Cape Times and the Argus, reacted strongly to charges by Die Burger, a Nationalist mouthpiece, that they deliberately exploited the situation to make anti-South African propaganda

It said their "campaign" was destroyed by Die Burger which obtained permission for the woman to stay in the Cape for three months in a matter of minutes

The newspaper did not deal with specific criticism by opposition spokesmen and others of the system which punished Mr Dickson Kohlakala for "harbouring" his wife, Alice.

Die Burger said simply that the pass laws were not an issue and they were being studied again. It described the magistrate's remarks as "unfor-

tunate".

However, both opposition newspapers asked in editorials yesterday whether Die Burger would have done anything about the case if it had not come to the attention of the public

Die Burger had not covered the case in the first place and "chose to exercise its charity only after the matter had been fully exposed elsewhere", said the Cape Times

It hoped that the magistrate, who said there were many similar cases, would in future tell Die Burger so that it would help other "victims of a heartless law"

Even better, Die Burger should convince its political masters to change the law which made criminals out of husbands and wives who wished to be together.

"Then there would be no need for other newspapers to provoke it (Die Burger) into belated action and self-righteous anger," said the Times

The Argus said yesterday that Die Burger was "talking nonsense". It asked if Die Burger was serious about its charges over the opposition press

setting out to "slander South Africa"

Could it not see that the damage to South Africa's name was done by the law which brought Mr Kohlakala to court and not by the press?

"The newspaper should stop talking nonsense in trying to defend the indefensible," said the Argus

Die Burger's attitude is in stark contrast to sentiments expressed by a columnist in the Afrikaans Sunday paper, Rapport, which ended by asking "Now I ask you the question which you never want to ask. What would you have done if something like this had happened to you and your wife?" — DDC

Memorante Central Committee se Konferensie oor 'Die

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navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede.

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dit stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habesigaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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206 4/7/79 Star

Sack staff who aren't registered — warning

Employers have been warned to fire black employees who are not registered to work in the area administered by the West Rand Administration Board.

The warning has been given by the chairman of the Board, Mr Manie Mulder, and affects employers in the Johannesburg and West Rand areas.

Recent legislation provides for increased fines of up to R500 to employers of illegally employed labourers. This legislation was passed by the Senate and is expected to be gazetted soon.

Previous fines were up to R100.

In his statement Mr Mulder said the Board had no intention of prosecuting defaulting employers without giving them an op-

portunity to register their workers.

However, at the same time, the Board was required to carry out the law.

"If an employer has any doubt about the documents of employees, or if the worker is not properly registered, the employer is advised to contact the nearest Labour Bureau of the Board to enable an official to determine if the worker is properly registered or eligible for registration."

And if a worker is not eligible for employment in the area under Wrab's control, "the employer should dismiss such a worker immediately in order to avoid prosecution," Mr Mulder states.

Men looking for work are supposed to register at "80 Albert Street" in Johannesburg and women at "1 Polly Street, Johannesburg."

star 7/7/79

Employers moving to register blacks

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By Bob Kennaugh

Fearing the enforcement of tougher penalties on white employers of illegal blacks, people in Johannesburg and the West Rand are moving to register workers.

Recent legislation provides for increased fines of up to R500 (or three months' jail) to employers of illegally employed workers. For a second contravention the fine is at least R500 or three months. Fines were previously R100.

Spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development and the West Rand Administration Board, which controls the whole of Johannesburg and the West Rand, disclosed there had been

a marked increase in the number of employers wishing to legalise their workers' employment.

"The influx of domestic workers from the homelands has stopped because there are sufficient numbers of domestics on the Rand," said a spokesman for the department.

INFLUX

He said thousands of workers were registered by administration boards each month and it was impossible to say how many illegal workers there were on the Rand.

The chairman of WRAB, Mr Manie Mulder, has warned that employers will be given a breathing space before the new law is enforced. But at the same time the

board was required to carry out the law, he said.

"If an employer has any doubt about the documents of employees, or if the worker is not properly registered, the employer is advised to contact the nearest labour bureau of the board to enable an official to determine if the worker is properly registered or eligible for registration," he said.

The chairman said if a worker was not eligible for employment in the area under WRAB's control, "the employer should dismiss him immediately in order to avoid prosecution," he added.

Men workers should register at 80 Albert Street, Johannesburg and women at 1 Polly Street, Johannesburg.

Memorandum Central Committee S.A. Kona

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Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

3

CHECKS THE DIFFERENCE A R500

FINE MAKES TO MADAM

IT'S TO BACK TO
 HOMELANDS
 FOR THEM

A NEW, stringent application of apartheid is forcing Black migrant workers back to the homelands — away from the Johannesburg area, industrial hub of the country.

Dr C N Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, told the Sunday Express, "This could be extremely serious for us — it is vital that our young people coming into the labour market should find work. Our economy is largely dependent on the earnings of migrant labour."

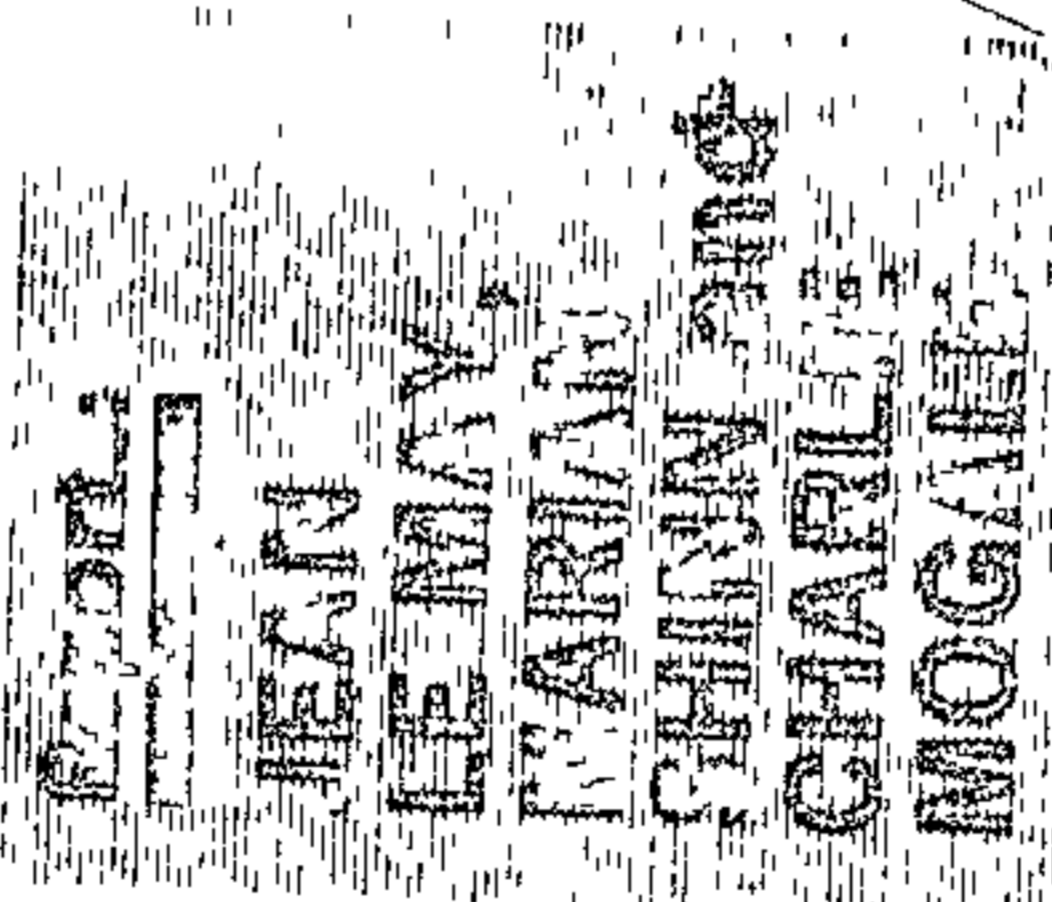
I shall take steps to discourage this at the highest possible level. The Sunday Express has been told on good authority that instructions have been given that 40 new Black workers should be introduced to Johannesburg or the West Rand except in special circumstances.

Employers say that where previously they had no problems introducing new contract workers to the area, they now have very great difficulty.

And in the past fortnight there have been numerous prosecutions for employing illegal workers.

This is the situation barely three weeks after Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Washington that he had declared war on the compas. The thing must be ousted completely out of my country and I have told my officials to work on it. They have been doing it and the compas will be

○ Migrant Labourer Mr John Hongwane went to the Wrab offices to be registered for the first time, but left after being told to come with his employers



HEAVY MANNING AND CHARLIE MOGALL

increased from R100 to a massive R500

In an investigation this week, the Sunday Express found that there was an almost total clamp-down on Blacks from the homelands or the platinum being allowed to make new contracts to work in Johannesburg or on the West Rand.

Moreover several employers confirmed that the West Rand Administration Board was trying to limit renewed contacts for migrant workers at present in the area.

The Department of Co-operation and Development's Chief Commissioner for Johannesburg, Mr F B du Rand, told the Sunday Express that an instruction had been given that no new Black workers were to be introduced to Johannesburg or the West Rand except in special circumstances. He had had not heard about it.

"We are merely applying the law," he said. Mr A E Steenhuisen, Wrab's director of labour, told the Sunday Express that pass raids were being made regularly on a weekly

basis throughout the board's area by Wrab officials. Mr Mamie Mulder, Wrab chairman, confirmed that Wrab officials were still conducting raids, "but we point out to people that they must register their workers at once."

I have asked my staff to apply the law as leniently as possible.

Asked how it was that scores of "illegal" Black workers were arrested and their employers charged in court on the West Rand on June 28 after raids by Wrab officials in Florida and Roo-depoort the previous night, Mr Mulder said "That was before the new law came into force."

Express: What new law? Mr Mulder: The law increasing the maximum penalty to R500. Express: But it has not yet come into force — if it was only announced in Parliament on June 5.

Mr Mulder: There is no sensational story here. I have issued Press statements appealing to people to register their employees — we don't want to prosecute people. We'll give them plenty of time to do so.

● Mamie Mulder, Wrab chairman

before we start prosecuting again, possibly about the middle of August.

Express: You'll start prosecuting again in mid-August?

Mr Mulder: We shall enforce the law as leniently as possible.

On June 5, the day the new R500 fine was announced, Mr Mulder told Die Vaderland that people must register their "illegal" workers at once. "Those workers who do not qualify (under the Urban Areas Act) must be discharged," he said.

"I can give employers the assurance that my officials will not start prosecuting left and right. We shall give people a reasonable time to get their affairs in order, but then we shall start prosecuting again."

The Sunday Express was also informed that close on 100 employers in Mondeor and Kibler Park were warned to register their illegal workers after raids by Wrab officials in the third week of June.

And on Thursday last about 65 people appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, tried

● The daily scene outside the city offices of Wrab — hundreds of job seekers flock in to be registered as "legal"

with employing illegal workers.

In one case, a policeman testified that he had been busy with pass raids since the beginning of this year and that he had been specially trained to handle such matters.

Meanwhile a Wrab official told the Sunday Express that very few of the applications to register "illegal" workers would be granted. Any application to register an illegal worker depended on the availability of local labour, he said.

"For example, there is a big surplus of women domestic workers so exceptions will be made only in very rare cases — usually on compassionate grounds, such as an employer who needs a particular domestic worker to help look after an elderly relative."

"On the other hand, there is a shortage of male domestic workers and such applications are more frequently granted."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said that clamp-downs on migrant workers would be "an absc-

late disaster for the homelands, which depend largely on their earnings.

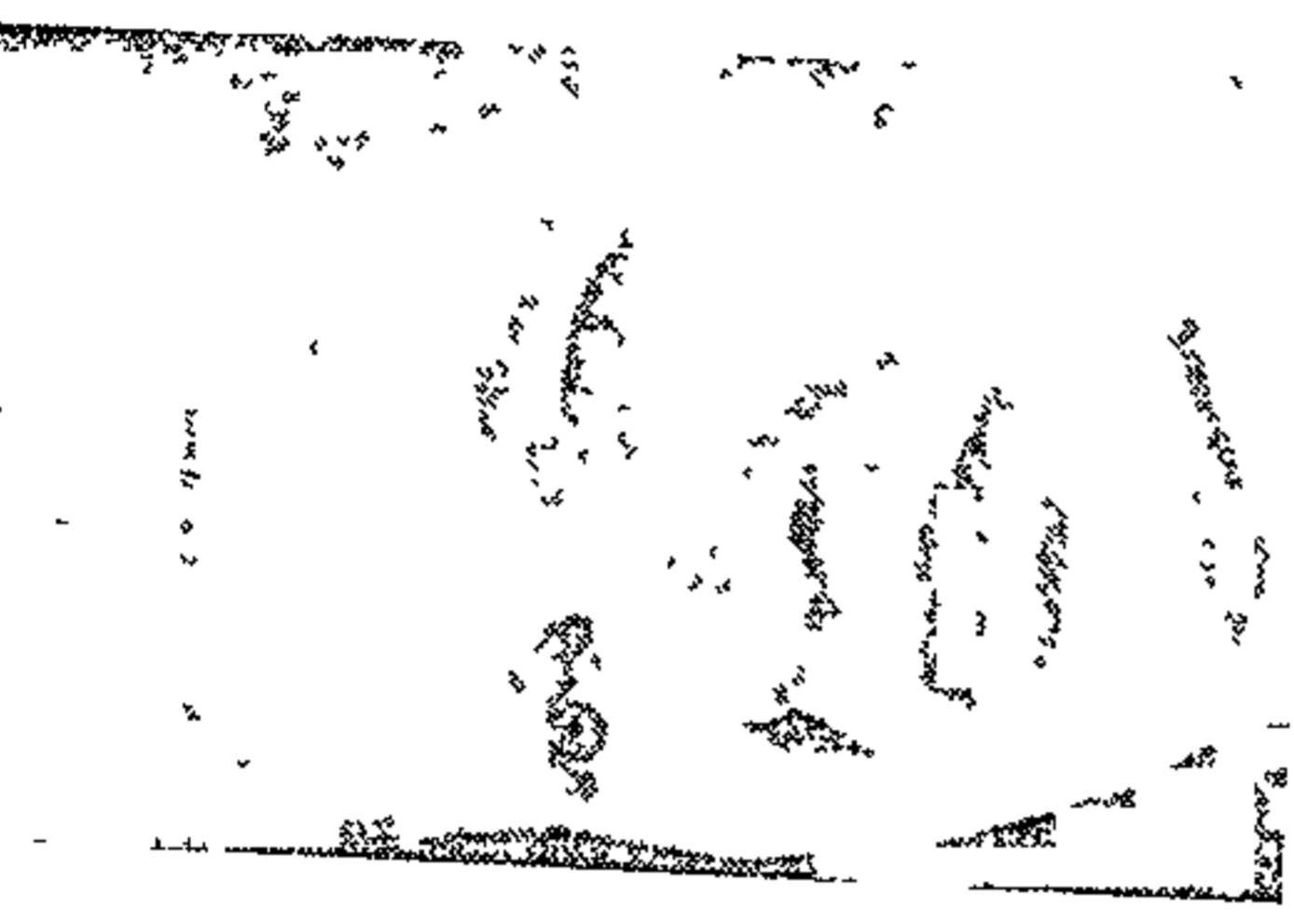
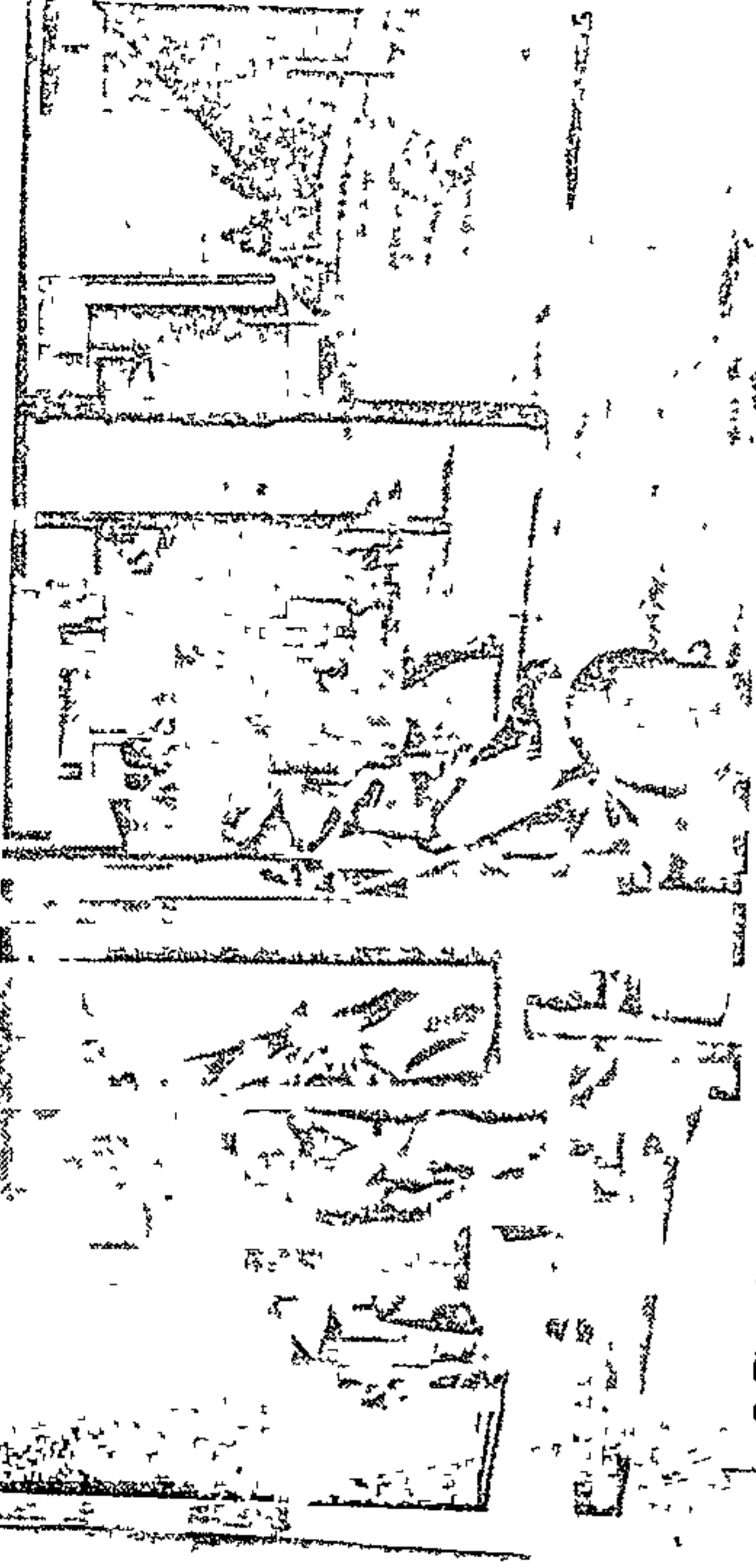
"It's beyond me what the Government expects these workers to do — go back to a homeland where there is no work for them and starve."

"Obviously this would also have a disruptive effect on industry, because although migrant workers go home every year they don't normally stay away any longer than the usual vacation period. Many come back year after year to the same employers for whom they develop attachment and loyalty — which is usually mutual."

"Most of them are trained workers and if employers are forced to hire new labour, this involves expensive and time-consuming training."

"This move displays a complete misunderstanding of the needs of the homelands and their migrants and the demands of industrialists."

"I propose taking this up with Dr Koorhof as soon as possible."



THE NEW TIMES

Sunday
Express

July 8
1979

All The Lives

THE rigidity with which the Pass Laws are being applied since it became known that the fine for employing unregistered labour would be increased to R500 is causing a crisis in the lives of thousands of urban Blacks.

The Black Sash office in Johannesburg is being swamped with requests for help from Blacks whose employers have told them to get registered or lose their jobs.

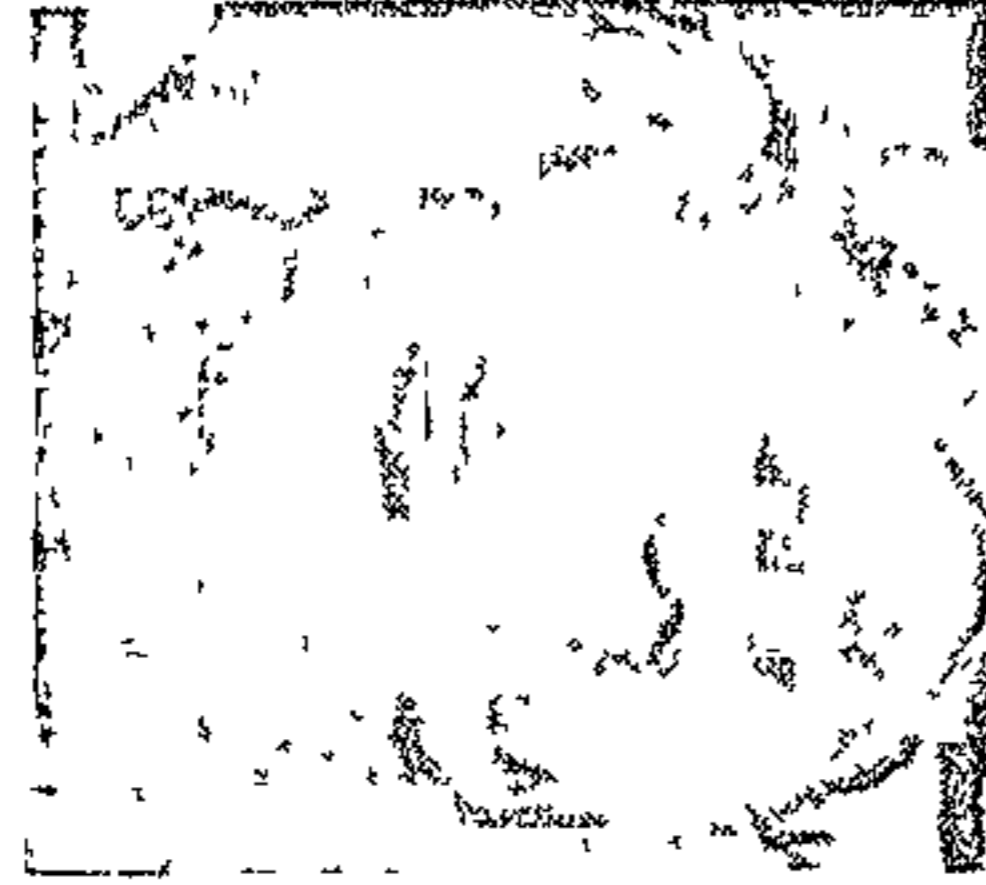
Before the increase in fines was announced, many employers were prepared to take their chances with pass raids, but few employers are prepared to take a R500 chance.

"It's frantic here," said Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Black Sash advice office. "It has never been like this at this time of year."

She said the new rigidity was going to close all avenues of illegal employment in the towns and it might mean a lot of families would starve.

"It's going to concentrate the whole unemployment scene in the homelands. People will have no alternative but crime. You cannot sit and watch your children starve. If you can't go out and get work you go out and steal."

For one man whom Mrs Duncan saw this week the road to crime has been trod before — for the same reason. He arrived in Johannesburg from the Msinga Reserve; Natal, in 1959, when he was registered. Sometime before 1973 he lost this job and could not



© Sheena Duncan
"frantic here"

be re-registered so turned to crime.

He served five years in jail for armed robbery and after his release in September, 1977 has been employed earning reasonable money.

His employers have now told him to get registered or leave.

Mrs Duncan said his only chance of being employed in Johannesburg was to return to Natal and to be recruited from there.

The chances of his being recruited from there are remote. He only came to the Black Sash for help because he did not want to have to turn to crime again.

Employers have also been calling on the Black Sash for help. One "madam" phoned to ask whether they could help with the registration of her maid who has worked unregistered for her for 20 years.

As the maid is from Lesotho Mrs Duncan told the woman there was no chance. In that case, asked the woman, could the Black Sash please help her find a new maid.



© Dr Piet Koorhof
"... war on dampas"

The stark rigidity of apartheid is even more appalling in the homelands where thousands of Blacks are being resettled.

The picture is "devastating", said Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches who has just returned from a visit to the Ciskei.

He is writing a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, appealing to him "to stop these removals forthwith".

Haunting Bishop Tutu after his visit is the conversation he had with a young girl — one of two daughters of a widow who gets neither a grant nor a pension.

She told the bishop that her mother had to borrow food. "You look around the encampment in that God-forsaken place and it is surprising that there is anybody to borrow food from," said Bishop Tutu.

The girl told him her mother was never able to return the food she borrowed. She are generally refused.

When asked what the family lived on when her mother was unable to borrow food the girl said they lived on water.

He wants to appeal to the Government's "Christian compassion and sense of justice" to stop moving people around to areas where there are no jobs and little chance of their being able to support themselves.

"If this fails I must show the international community the type of thing we are struggling against."

"People are being moved just at the whim of somebody. Do you think White people know what is happening in their name? I certainly will want to do all I can to try to help stop these removals."

In one of the areas he visited in the Eastern Cape Bishop Tutu was shown a village where Black people have lived for the past 50 years and are now being moved to the Ciskei because a freeway is planned through their village — sometime within the next 20 years.

It seems clear to these people that apartheid, far from being a corpse is alive and kicking — painfully so," he said.

Accurate figures of Black unemployment in Johannesburg and the West Rand are not available. Official figures are just under 500,000 of which some 22,000 are men. These figures exclude the 'illegals' which would make the total very much higher according to Black Sash.

Argus 10/7/79 2076

Legal aid for the asking

THE much publicised affair of the Kohlakala family focuses attention on the branch of our judicial system which, if applied, could have avoided the unfortunate court decision which involved the stablehand husband in a criminal conviction and a fine of R50 and an order on the wife to leave the area notwithstanding her desire to be with her sick child.

Apparently the accused husband and wife were totally unaware of their right to request legal aid at the trial in the Commissioner's Court.

Had a legal practitioner appeared for the defence the result may have been different.

The essence of legal aid is that it represents an organised and systematic effort to bring legal services within the reach of individuals who would otherwise be unable to bear the costs of these services.

As such legal aid may be seen as an integral part of our administration of justice in which all are deemed to have equal access to the law.

This is indeed the law of the land. The Legal Aid Act No 22 of 1969 was enacted 'to provide for legal aid for indigent persons . . . and the objects of the Legal Aid Board are defined 'to render or make available legal aid to indigent persons and to that end the board shall have power to obtain the services of legal practitioners'.

Thus the Kohlakalas could have had legal aid if they had known it was available and no doubt it would have been granted

to them. The important issue here is that they obviously did not know they could have had it for the asking.

Why is it that the Legal Aid Scheme now 10 years on the Statute book, is so little known to so many who need it as much as an indigent sick person needs medication?

And where else is it more necessary to have legal aid than in the Commissioner's courts?

In the result in these courts the accused — invariably charged under Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945 — mostly plead guilty and are subjected to heavy

Legal aid for the poor facing criminal charges is an insufficiently publicised facility, writes S L GROSS.

finances which they can ill afford.

Recently a female accused, deemed to be an African, was arrested and arraigned before the court in Langa for being in the Peninsula without a permit. She was undefended, pleaded guilty and was fined R50 and ordered to leave the area.

The woman had been employed in a city suburb as a domestic assistant for two years and claimed to have a husband employed in a city restaurant for about 10 years.

Her employer's husband was charged in the Magistrate's Court in Cape Town in that he 'did

wrongfully and unlawfully introduce, induce and assist blacks to enter and remain in a prescribed area, to wit: The following blacks (here appears the name of the female accused), the said blacks not having obtained permission in terms of Subsection 1(d) or 2 of Section 10 to be within the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula and the Cape Divisional Council in respect of which the Administration Board, Peninsula Area, an urban local authority, exercises the powers referred to in Subsection 2 of Section 9 bis of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945 as amended.'

The charge in the form quoted was well beyond the comprehension of the average layman and so the employer's husband obtained legal assistance in his defence.

In the result he was discharged and escaped the admission of guilt prescribed fine of R100 (recently increased to R50).

By the very nature of the charges brought under this unloved Act it is virtually imperative for any accused to have legal aid when appearing in the criminal courts, more particularly in the courts of the Commissioners in the Peninsula.

The case of the Kohlakala family, and of so many other unreported cases in the Commissioner's courts should therefore be a red light to the Legal Aid Board that unless prominent and regular publicity is given to the existence of the Legal Aid system, the object of the Legal Aid Act will go by default.

THE number of cases at Langa Commissioner's Court dropped dramatically last week because Administration Board inspectors, busy with an extensive survey at Crossroads, had no time to conduct pass raids.

The court handled only about 45 cases for the week with most of the accused having been arrested during the previous weekend.

During a normal week, the number of cases is about 46 a day, according to the Athlone Advice Office.

The court, where blacks in the Western Cape come face to face with the pass laws, was the focus of public attention recently as a result of the much-publicised Kohlakala case.

The magistrate's remark about Mrs Alice Kohlakala

No time for pass raids

... So fewer trials in Langa court

that it was not necessary for her to remain with her baby son while he received treatment at a city hospital, caused a public outcry.

For five days last week a representative of The Argus attended the proceedings at the court

The few cases on the roll provided a revealing, and sometimes amusing, insight into the practical implementation of the influx control laws.

On Monday last week a huge crowd gathered outside the court and waited for the accused to arrive and the proceedings to start

POLICE TRUCKS

As a convoy of police trucks arrived from Pollsmoor Prison, people in the crowd rushed forward to see if they recognised a relative, husband or wife among the passengers.

Mr M Mfenyana of Langa, who was relieved to see his girlfriend in the truck, said he searched frantically for her during the weekend after she

failed to arrive home the previous Friday

'I was worried when she didn't arrive home and thought all kinds of things had happened to her.

PICKED UP

'I checked the hospitals, police stations and even the mortuary, but I also realised she might have been picked up by the inspectors because her pass wasn't in order,' he said

Two courts, one for men and the other for women, heard cases at the same time. A black prosecutor, Mr D Mngomeni, represented the State in one of the courts

Most people were charged under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act for being in a prescribed area for longer than 72 hours without permission.

Transkeians, who are allowed to remain 14 days from date of entry, appeared mainly for possessing an unendorsed travel document. In most of these cases the charges were withdrawn and the date stamped in by the prosecutor

REFERENCE BOOK

People also appeared on charges of failing to produce a reference book or travel document when asked to do so and failing to register within three

days of becoming unemployed.

A conviction on these charges carried fines of R5 or 10 days and R30 or 30 days respectively.

A number of juveniles also appeared. Some of these cases stood down and were later heard in camera

In one of these cases, a youth told the court he did not know his age. The magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, then ordered the court interpreter to open the youth's mouth, and count his teeth to determine his age.

MISSING FATHERS

The youths gave various reasons for being in the Western Cape. The reason many gave was that they were looking for missing fathers who had suddenly stopped the monthly remittances to their families in the Eastern Cape.

Many of the accused who were arrested without any identity documents, told the court they were coloured.

Saul Baai, addressing the court in broken Afrikaans, said he stayed in Elsie's River and that his mother was African and his father coloured.

The magistrate told Mr Baai it was unlikely he was coloured because no one from Cape Town spoke with a similar accent

All the accused who told the court they were coloured were acquitted

SICK CHILD

In the women's court women gave various reasons for being in the Western Cape. Many claimed they had come to attend hospital or to bring a sick child for treatment

The accused in almost all the cases pleaded guilty and the hearings lasted an average of two to three minutes.

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The Cape Times

Hospital arrests

A DOCTOR at the Red Cross children's hospital in Rondebosch has confirmed that administration board officials regularly waited outside the hospital and arrested mothers of children being treated there. The allegation is so shocking that even the Burger, which countenances a lot in the name of government policy, refused to believe it and accused the Argus of reckless journalism when the unnamed doctor's observations were first reported. Dr Arthur Heywood consequently agreed to be identified, and repeated his claims. The only response from the chief director of the local administration board, Mr MacLachlan, was that arrests of women with babies were "unlikely"

and that his officials did not make a habit of waiting outside the hospital gates. Reports of the activities of these officials, however, indicate that nothing is unlikely. The law is no respecter of the sanctity of black family life, in many instances breaking it up instead of keeping families intact. It is all too easy to believe that what Dr Heywood saw is true. A report on last week's proceedings in the Langa commissioner's court showed that many of the women arrested for pass offences explained they had come to Cape Town to attend hospital themselves or to bring sick children for treatment. What better place to nab them than the hospital gates?

Now Alexandra Star 12/7/79 leader quits 206 Koornhof body

Alexandra leader, the Rev Sam Buti, has resigned from Dr Piet Koornhof's PWV regional committee.

He claims it presents no prospect of meaningful change.

Mr Buti's announcement comes as a setback to the dialogue bid launched this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

Issues he listed which were causing frustration, bitterness and growing hostility in the black community.

- The continuation of bannings and detentions without trial

- The erection of even more hostels for "single" men and women

- The deliberate misleading of whites into believing that a new dispensation had arrived, whereas blacks knew that nothing had changed.

- Increasing pass raids.
- The increased R500 fines for illegal employment of blacks.

Mr Buti urged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to take the lead himself in initiating change.

He called on Mr Botha to create the opportunity for participation by freely elected black leaders — including those currently serving prison sentences.

"The Government should therefore assume that a wide spectrum of political representation, including leaders from the African National Congress, Pan African Congress and Black Consciousness movements, may be elected."

He added that he could not continue to serve on the committee without "jeopardising my integrity."

SADDENED

Commented Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten who also turned down a post on the committee "It saddens me that this should have happened. But I could have predicted that a man of his integrity would realise what we realised—which is that the original committees are not instruments for change."

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment.

stagerslede:

J.G. Benfield
H.L. Kennedy
P.G.T. Watson

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aan):

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(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

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Illegal labour fines up, but not yet in city courts

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Argus
12/1/79

NEW maximum fines for employing unregistered black labour have been published in the Government Gazette, but fines at magistrates' courts in the Peninsula have not yet been increased.

Senior public prosecutors at Cape Town, Wynberg and Bellville said no one had yet been prosecuted under the amended Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Section 10, bis (2) of the Act is amended by the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Act, 1979, published in the Government Gazette of July 4.

LABOUR BUREAU

The amendment increases the maximum fine from R100 to R500 on first conviction of employing a black worker without permission granted 'by the officer appointed to manage the labour bureau' in the area.

On a second conviction for the same offence committed in the same prescribed area within two years, an employer is liable to a fine of at least R500 (or at least three months).

Mr P F du Plessis, senior public prosecutor

at Bellville, said it would be at least a month before anyone appeared in court under the amended Act. The old penalties would apply to any employer caught before July 4.

The senior public prosecutor at Wynberg, Mr S Liebenberg, said he did not think the admission of guilt fine for a first offence would be increased.

The admission of guilt fine at Wynberg is R100, the old maximum fine for a first offence.

Mr T P Roberts, chief magistrate at Cape Town, said he had not fixed an admission of guilt fine. He said prosecutors were empowered under Section 57 (5) (a) of the Criminal Procedures Act to fix an admission of guilt fine.

Section 57 (5) (b), however, lays down that the admission of guilt cannot exceed R100.

It was reported in May that public prosecutors were directed by the Attorney-General to ask for heavy sentences to be

imposed on employers found guilty of illegally employing blacks.

Asked to comment on this directive in the light of the heavier fines, the Attorney-General, Mr A J Lategan SC said directives to prosecutors were confidential. 'I would not like to comment,' he said.

Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, said he did not think anyone had yet been summonsed under the amended Act.

DOCUMENT

He pointed out that a black person could not be employed legally in the Western Cape simply on presentation of an identity or travel document which showed that he or she qualified to be in the area.

The correct procedure for anyone who wishes to employ a black person is to obtain a certificate of non-availability of coloured labour from the Department of Labour at the Thomas Boydell building in Cape Town.

This certificate must be handed in at the Administration Board's labour office in Langa. We will send the employer people legally in the area for an interview.

REGISTERED

Mr MacLachlan said all black labourers legally in the Western Cape had to be registered with the Langa labour bureau. Blacks illegally in the area and their employers would be prosecuted if caught.

The Athlone Advice Office reports that hundreds of black people in the Peninsula have lost their jobs in recent months because their employers were afraid of the new maximum fine of R500.



Piet Riekert and his report . . . restrictions "very unpopular"

employers of Africans in the urban areas, compelling urban employers to pay for the housing and transport of their African workers, control over the erection of new factories in urban areas on condition that not only African employment is taken into account, suspending the provisions allowing for differences in statutory minimum wages between town and country; and increasing decentralisation concessions

Riekert rejected all but the last of these. He argued that control could be retained by, *inter alia*, implementing his influx control proposals and limiting the zoning of new industrial land

Assocom has expressed "regret" that Riekert's findings on Section 3 have not been accepted in their entirety



ously shares our guilt." Eastern

horn often manages to unite inner landscapes to capture the spiritual suffering can take in this country.

seems that redefine and deeply move
we can seize a detail and render
nature which bludgeons its subject
thorough way". ROBERT GREIG, *To the Point*

F.M. 13/7/79 (27) (285) (206)
ENVIRONMENT PLANNING

New clamps for old?

Pretoria is about to begin a search for alternatives to Environment Planning Act restrictions on the employment of Africans in the urban areas. But, if successful, the search is likely to lead to new control measures

Government uses Section 3 of the Act to enforce its decentralisation policy by laying down African labour quotas in the PWV area and parts of the Cape and OFS. Employers may not exceed a specified ratio (2,5 Africans to each white or 2 to 1 in some cases) without government permission

The Transvaal clothing industry has been severely damaged by the enforcement of the quota, countless jobs being destroyed in the process

Noting that Section 3 is "very unpopular among industrialists," the Riekert Report recommended its repeal. But government's white paper on the report balked while it agreed that Section 3 should be repealed "in its present form," it wanted decentralisation to be "backed up by control measures in some form" — "preferably" non-discriminatory

Noel Viljoen, chief director at the department of Environmental Planning and Energy, confirms that a search for alternatives by his and other departments will begin soon. In terms of the white paper, organised industry must be consulted. Viljoen believes that "we are dealing with a world-wide problem how to control the flow to the cities. It's not necessarily a racial problem."

Evidence to the Riekert Commission contained a number of proposals for alternative controls, some of which are likely to be considered by Viljoen and his colleagues

These included increasing levies on

It is a beautiful and moving work which seems to have jumped Aragon's 'cage of words' and found the door of this world of black and white." MARGUERITE EDMONDS, *New Nation*

Handwritten notes:
Riekert
Poems
Riekert

CAPE FLATLAND

Calling in the cops ²⁰⁶

F.M. 13/7/79

The knock on the door at 4 am is going to be very much part of Sea Point and Green Point life if a hitherto secret official report has its way

Not only "unwanted elements" among blacks, but whites housing them are likely to be the victims. A tough police crackdown is recommended, along with what is in effect a strict curfew system — despite the recent government white paper accepting Dr Piet Riekert's proposal that the night curfew for blacks be abolished.

The heavier clampdown is the main thrust of a report compiled by Community Development Secretary Louis Fouche and a committee comprising, among others, Harry Gie (Cape provincial secretary), Frikkie Botha (chief Co-operation commissioner), Jan Brand (city engineer), and H G Heugh (town clerk, Cape Town). The committee was appointed last year to investigate "adverse conditions in Sea Point and Green Point arising from the influx of non-whites."

"Unwanted elements"

The Fouche report notes that the white population of Sea Point and Green Point is 50 000, served by an estimated 8 800 "legal" blacks, half of them Africans. But, nightly, the report says, the black population is swelled by 10 000 "unqualified" people who doss down in servants' quarters.

To clamp down on "unwanted elements," the committee recommends that the police be given powers to control occupation of servants' quarters in flats and private houses. The term "occupation" is defined in a draft by-law proposed by the committee as "physical presence" between the hours of 10 pm and 8 am.

Furthermore, the draft contains a clause to the effect that the owner of a house or block of flats knowingly permitted unlawful occupation (by an unlicensed friend, husband, wife, etc) unless he can prove the contrary.

It proposes too that owners must keep a register of lawful occupiers of servants' quarters "as well as duplicate keys to such quarters for use by the police and municipal officials, if needed for inspection."

The draft also extends the system of licensing of African servants to coloured servants who sleep in

The Cape Town city council found "certain elements" of the report unacceptable and has formed its own committee of inquiry. Pending completion of its investigation, it has asked the Department of Community Development to hold fire on

implementation of the proposed by-law. But there are fears that if Cape Town drags its feet, Community Development might simply ask the Administrator of the Cape to implement the licensing by-law on the council's behalf.

Meanwhile, in a written submission to the city council's committee of inquiry, the Cape Town Domestic Workers' Association notes that the so-called influx of blacks into Sea Point is caused by the labour needs of the area. "To attract a legitimate work force of 10 000 to the area and pretend that this cannot present social needs and problems amounts to self-delusion and implies a disregard for the humanity of workers."

Commenting on the proposed servants' quarters by-laws, the association says a permit system for black workers is abhorrent, while the availability to police and inspectors of duplicate keys to servants' rooms is an offensive interference in the rights of the individual.

"The provision that no person may even be present in servants' quarters between 10 pm and 8 am smacks of the introduction of the compound labour system, which is regarded as objectionable."

"Workers are horrified that they may not have people in their rooms even to relay messages of illness in their families



Louis Fouche . . . more powers to the police

or of other emergencies. Most workers work until at least 10 pm and will in effect be prohibited a simple social life."

Don't panic appeal to illegal employers

206
13/1/79

JOHANNESBURG — The new maximum fine of R500 for people employing black workers illegally has been gazetted, raising fears that thousands of blacks throughout the country may lose their jobs.

As a desperate attempt was being made to ask the government to halt raids on unregistered workers, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said yesterday she hoped employers would not panic by dismissing people who had worked for them for a long time.

The Black Sash has mounted a campaign to make the public aware of the gravity of the unemployment situation by inviting the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and anyone interested to its offices to see what it termed the "burgeoning queues" of blacks desperate for employment.

Protests against the new measure were given

added impetus when the Rev Sam Buti resigned as a member of Dr Koornhof's regional committee, giving the increased fines as one of the reasons for his decision.

It is understood a scale of fines up to the maximum R500 has been sent by the Attorney-General to the courts. The previous maximum was R100.

Mrs Suzman, the opposition spokesman on black affairs, said she was unable to contact Dr Koornhof yesterday in an attempt to get raids on unregistered workers halted.

"Employers must realise the R500 fine is a maximum," she said. "I also hope the courts are more circumspect and exercise greater discretion over employers who have hired workers illegally. They should be given a chance while we try to persuade the minister."

Leading black and white

politicians have warned of the consequences of forcing people out of work. They fear that those forced out, particularly in this period of high unemployment, could turn to crime as a desperation measure.

They also fear the sacking of workers would lead to their dependants in the rural areas starving.

Mrs Suzman said she had received about 30 calls this week from people seeking advice on what to do about their employees.

KwaZulu's principal urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula, has called on Dr Koornhof to order a halt to prosecutions at least until his regional committees have made their proposals on the position of urban blacks.

He said the continuing arrests of unregistered black workers made it difficult for people like him to justify continuing to serve on the committees — DDC

Mennonite Central Committee se konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandeling voorgelê oor 'The Role of Churches in Peace-making'

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Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Don't sack workers, says Wrab leader

2/13/71
206
JL

A H Stander ... "Don't panic."

Desperate

However, Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of Black Sash, said she would like Mr du Randt to see the queues its offices have to turn away every day.

"We have also had hundreds of phone calls from people who are desperate because they have loyal workers whom they cannot register, and others who fear for themselves and feel they should dismiss their workers."

Mrs Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said she had spoken to Dr Koornhof and emphasised the urgency of the situation. He had agreed to go into the matter.

"People are losing jobs by the hundreds," she said. The Government was implementing penalties proposed by the Biekert Commission, but was not implementing the other side — this was that the presence of black people in urban areas should be dictated by whether they have jobs and accommoda-

To Page 3, Col 3

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is to consider urgent representation from Mrs Helen Suzman about fears of mass unemployment which the new tough influx control fines will create.

Meanwhile, the chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr A H Stander, has appealed to employers not to panic.

"Don't simply sack people. Come to us first. We may be able to help," he advises employers of illegal workers.

He ruled out any immediate drive to enforce the new law.

"We won't raid specifically for people who are unregistered — this is to give everybody a chance to comply with the law," he said. "We have cut down on our raids lately."

Every case employers brought to the board would be considered on its merits. "If nothing else can be done, the employee is given 72 hours' notice to leave the area," he said.

In terms of the new influx legislation — expected to be gazetted soon — employers of illegal black workers face a fine of up to R500 for a first offence. For second offences R500 is the minimum fine.

But Mr F N du Randt, chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said the maximum fine was rarely imposed on first offenders.

Another source said first offenders could also pay an admission of guilt fine of R100.

Mr du Randt said he could think of no reason why employers should not register workers, and does not believe there are as many unregistered as reported.

He appealed to the public to come forward with their cases.

"If they don't get satisfaction from the labour bureau then they should approach the aid centre," he said.

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~~385~~

Full statement on influx control

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has decided to accommodate black employees and their employers if they have had them in their employ illegally for a year or longer, the secretary for the department, Mr R J Raath, announced yesterday.

However this arrangement would be valid only until October 31 and would not apply to the Western Province, Mr Raath said.

Mr Raath's statement read.

"In the White Paper on the recommendations of the Riekerk Commission, the Government declared, inter alia, that after careful consideration it fully identified itself with the conclusion that serious social problems would arise in urban areas affecting both the established urban population and the new entrants, if large-scale influx of black workers should take place uncontrolled.

"As a result of the economic conditions which prevailed during the past few years there was a measure of unemployment in the black states and in the white areas of South Africa.

"This resulted in an increase in the number of black people who came to the white areas illegally in search of employment, and simultaneously jeopardised the employment opportunities of those black people with vested interests in the white areas.

"In the interest of these people the Government has introduced an increased fine for unlawful employment.

"On the other hand my department is aware that many workers were compelled to seek work in the white areas in order to make a living. For this reason it has been decided to accommodate these black employees and their employers.

"Administratively it is being arranged to register black employees who, on July 31, 1979, had been in the illegal employment of a particular employer for a year or longer and a black worker who on July 31, 1979, had been illegally employed in a particular prescribed area for three years or longer.

"Furthermore, it is only applicable in respect of South African citizens and former South African citizens who are now citizens of a state, the territory or part of the territory of which formerly formed part of the Republic of South Africa.

"Employers must realise that this arrangement only applies in respect of the legalisation of employment and that it does not interfere with the normal legal procedures.

"I therefore call on all employers who have black employees in illegal employment, to legalise the position of such employees without delay," Mr Raath said — Sapa.

Rom 4/7/79

Illegal workers get a reprieve

206
11/17/79 (flow)

By Sieg Hannig, Tom Duff and Rob Meintjies
Thousands of illegal black workers in "white" urban areas can now be registered — after a dramatic Government move which will dispel fears of mass unemployment and poverty resulting from tougher influx control.

Workers who have been employed illegally by one employer for a year or longer by the end of this month can have their position legalised if they are registered by October 31.

The concession applies also to blacks who have been illegally employed in a particular prescribed area continuously for three years or more.

This was announced by the Government yesterday after urgent representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, stressed that the moratorium would expire on October 31 and did not apply in the Western Cape.

It is not known how many thousands of unregistered blacks are working illegally in urban areas.

"The small employers are the main culprits — employers of domestic servants and smaller businesses and undertakings," commented labour economist Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoria University.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash, said it was possible that about 50 per cent of domestic servants were unregistered.

Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal (Durban) said she estimated that, in 1970, 200 000 to 300 000 out of 1.5-million male migrants could have been illegally employed in "white" areas.

Govt decision dispels fears

At that stage there were perhaps 500 000 women migrants, but she could not estimate how many of them were contravening influx control.

Mrs Helen Suzman, who made an urgent appeal to Dr Koornhof this week, today expressed relief at the concession.

If the concession had not been announced, there would have been a major catastrophe, she said.

Requests

It remained to be seen how the concessions would be implemented. She predicted that there would be very many requests for registration.

Mrs Duncan also welcomed the concession and appealed to employers who had already discharged illegal workers to take them back and have them registered.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto

Committee of 10, said although victims of the influx control system would be spared "untold misery and heartbreak" by the concession, the whole oppressive system should be scrapped.

Dr Motlana said he hoped the October 31 deadline would be extended because it would be impossible for administration boards to deal with all the applications in three months.

In Cape Town opposition spokesmen today condemned the exclusion of the Western Cape from the new deal.

A Government spokesman said in Pretoria that the Western Cape was excluded because of the Government's policy that the region was a white-coloured labour preference area. Any concession for the Western Cape on the lines of that granted in other areas would be a negation of Government policy.

Illegal work: ^{DO} 206 ^{4/17/79} fines postponed

JOHANNESBURG — The government announced yesterday that employers have until October 31 to register blacks who have been working illegally for them for a year or longer.

The concession applies to black South Africans as well as "former South African citizens" who are now regarded as citizens of independent homelands.

However, the concession does not apply to the Western Cape, which is regarded by the government as a Coloured labour preference area.

The announcement was made by the Secretary of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R Raath, following protests from leading black and white politicians and the Black Sash over the new maximum fine of R500 for employers hiring unregistered black workers.

Mr Raath called on employers to register illegally employed black workers without delay.

The PFP spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, praised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and his department for considering the tremendous suffering that would have been created had the law been carried out.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motiana, said the "entire, iniquitous and oppressive pass law and influx control system" should be scrapped.

Mr Raath said "It is being arranged to register black employees who, on July 31, 1979, had been in the illegal employment of a particular employer of a year or longer, and a black worker who, on July 31, 1979, had been illegally employed in a particular prescribed area for three years or longer."

After October 31, employers who still keep unregistered workers will face a fine of up to R500, or three months jail in default of payment.

For a second or subsequent offence in the same prescribed area, the fine would be a minimum of R500 or a minimum jail term of three months or both, or a jail term without the option of a fine — DDC

Editorial opinion, page 6.

Waldheim bid to revive UN plan

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, flies into Angola today on a mission to try to revive the UN's dormant Namibia independence plan — DDC

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

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14

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Mr G.K. Landsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Harassment continues

What chance is there of winning black confidence in government promises that a new dispensation will be achieved for them in South Africa when they find themselves harassed more than ever in their efforts to make a living.

In the Johannesburg area alone many black workers who now find themselves "citizens" of some distant "homeland" because of their ethnic origins fear that they could find themselves illegally employed.

The requirement, it seems, is that they should be recruited from their "homeland". If not, their employers must apply to register such workers. The rule regarding this is that preference in filling jobs will be given to "local" blacks and that "foreigners" will be registered only if there is a shortage of workers for the posts they want.

Fines have been stepped up for employers who fail to register "migrant" workers — up to R500. Few employers, no matter how sympathetic they might be towards a worker, would take a chance of incurring such a penalty.

Yet only a couple of weeks ago the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said "dompas" must go and that influx control regulations must be changed

Where does that leave him in the

credibility stakes?

One township leader from the Johannesburg area, the Rev. Sam Buti, who had agreed to serve on one of Dr Koornhof's committees, has now refused to do so. The increase in fines to reinforce influx control was mentioned by him as one of his reasons.

The problem of more and more black work seekers flocking to the urban areas is a serious one, of course. In most places there are not enough jobs for blacks permanently resident there, let alone the newcomers.

But does it help South Africa in any way simply to shift the unemployment scene from one place to another? There is no work in the "homelands" for blacks chased away from the cities. People sent back to the "homelands" only create similar problems there.

Ironically, the unemployment crisis is aggravated by other mind-boggling limitations on blacks selling their labour.

Many East Londoners must have gasped with astonishment when they read in this newspaper yesterday that Coloureds and Indians are not allowed to house black domestic servants in their townships

What is Dr Koornhof going to do about that?

reëen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies reëer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en dit die volgende in:

die stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

eventien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dit stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Broek
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaard
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Many miss Koornhof's moratorium

DR PIET Koornhof's moratorium on illegal Black workers will do nothing to help Blacks who are out of work in towns and does not touch the problem of unemployment in the homelands, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, told the Sunday Express yesterday

"However, it is a welcome concession which will do much to restore the credibility of the department."

Mrs Suzman had exhaustive discussions with Dr Koornhof during the week before the moratorium was announced.

"I warned when the new R500 fine was debated in Parliament that it would lead to extraordinary hardships because people would dismiss employees rather than incur such a risk.

"But my warning went unheeded.

Instead people were told to register their illegal workers. It was clear to me that there was a basic misunderstanding of the law by the very people responsible for making it — until this moratorium it was just not possible to register anyone who was illegally in a prescribed area."

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash welcomed the moratorium as "a breathing space" but warned that it would do little in the long run to solve the real problems of unemployment and illegal Blacks.

"What worries me is that it has not been made clear whether registration of illegal workers will be tied in any way to availability of accommodation. There are many factory workers who share beds in hostels or live as unre-

gistered tenants. Will these people be penalised?"

"Moreover, hundreds of Blacks who are out of work because they have been discharged within the past few weeks may not benefit from it — will a real effort be made to reach them, to tell them to get in touch with their former employers for proof of former employment? And will employers be prepared to provide such proof?"

Mrs Duncan could not estimate the number of illegal Black workers in Johannesburg. Registered unemployed numbered about 50 000, she said, but since official estimates of the population of Soweto were only about half the real figure — 685 000-odd as against at least 1.5-million — the true number of "illegal" workers could be very great indeed

Jo'burg housewives have to face the music in Court 19

CLOSE on 3 000 people have appeared in the Johannesburg magistrates' court this year on charges of illegally employing Blacks — with a spate of cases during the past month.

On Thursday and Friday of this week alone, more than 200 names were on the roll for Court 19. A score of people were found guilty and fined the maximum penalty in force when they were arrested — R100.

The new maximum fine of R500, gazetted on Wednesday this week, will come into force on November 1.

On both Thursday and Friday, the Sunday Express sat in on the cases heard in Court 19.

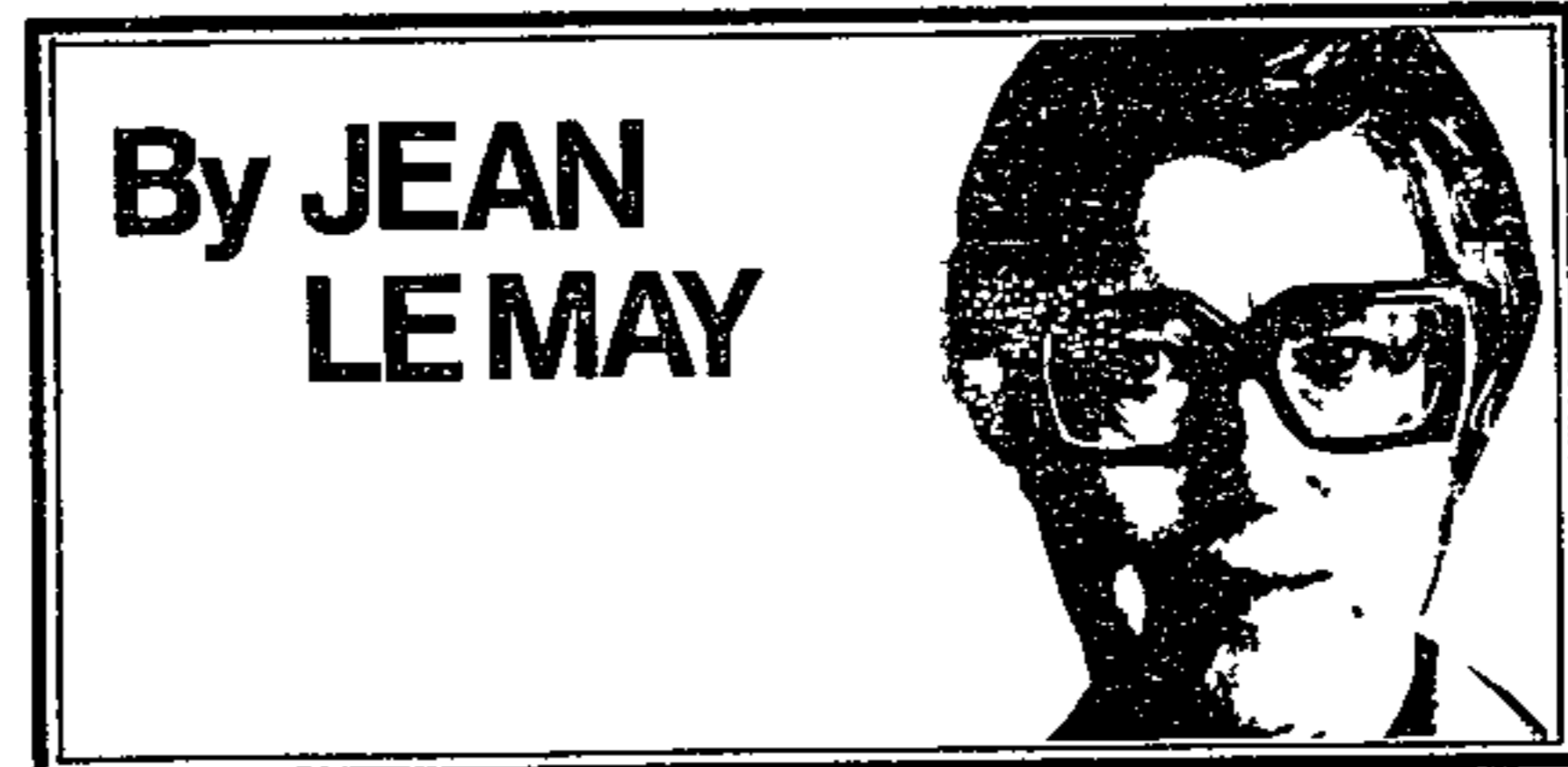
The court was crowded on both days. There seemed to be some administrative confusion, as many people did not realise they had to call first at Room G120 to have their cases drawn.

A Wrab official, Major P H Kemp, is in charge in Room G120. He spends his time bustling between the room and the court, usually clutching a sheaf of papers and followed by a worried accused.

A burly, kindly-looking man, he does his best to help, but only too often, when an accused is ordered back to the court after having consulted him, the magistrate says "The prosecutor tells me there is nothing Major Kemp can do."

In most cases, the full names of the "illegal Blacks" are not mentioned. Nor do they appear in court. Their relevance is acknowledged only briefly as "a Black woman named Louisa, or Patricia or Rosina or Agnes, ex Bethal or Krugersdorp or born Botswana."

Many of the accused appear bewildered. There is none of the "tall story-tell-



By JEAN LEMAY

ing" which spectators have become accustomed to in the traffic courts, although the clientele is much the same — normally law-abiding citizens caught up in an incredibly complex process.

Many of the accused are woman — Northern Suburbs housewives.

A tall blonde with a public-school accent told the magistrate that she came from the Cape and didn't realise that she was supposed to register her domestic worker.

Magistrate: How long have you lived here?

Blonde: Two years.

Magistrate: You mean you don't know what is going on? Don't you ever read the newspapers or watch television?

Blonde: I thought they were registered automatically — I didn't realise they

had to be registered by me.

Another young woman said her domestic worker came looking for work on a Friday and had only started work on the Monday — the day she was "raided".

Magistrate: But you employed her without permission. She didn't have a reference book or an F card or a card endorsed with permission for her to work for you — you could have applied to the board to register her.

Employer: But she only started that day.

Magistrate: You cannot even employ her for an hour without permission.

A middle-aged male accused said the woman he had illegally employed was the daughter of a woman who had worked for his family for 25 years but

he was fined and joined the row of gloomy men and women waiting to be escorted downstairs to pay.

Several people whose names appeared on the roll refused to speak to the Sunday Express at all. Others spoke freely on condition that their names were not mentioned.

"I'm really the hell in — I only employed a temporary for five days while my servant was away at a funeral," one said.

"She was due to be paid off that evening, but handed me this paper saying I was going to be charged, so I told her to go. But she has only moved down the block and is now working for somebody else."

"After I had been sentenced downstairs to pay the fine and then given a slip of paper saying 'This prisoner is due for release', and a Black constable unlocked a door and let me out. I felt humiliated."

Another woman said she had tried to register her illegal domestic worker after a raid, but that the board had refused the registration and she had discharged the servant immediately.

Servant offered to pay fine

MRS NANCY GUMBO offered to pay her employer's R100 fine when he was sentenced for employing her illegally this week. Mr Victor Glendinning, of Parkwood, was fined this amount on Thursday.

A pharmaceutical representative, he said he was a law-abiding citizen who had been briefly turned into a criminal.

"Nancy at that stage worked for us only one day a week. She is an elderly woman, very respectable, and when she asked if she could sleep on the premises we agreed, as we had a room available."

"One day in February she was arrested and released at once. I appeared in court initially early in June and was remanded until last Thursday."

He had since registered her: "This fact appeared to make no difference."

"I was sentenced to R100 or 50 days, and then the infra dig part of the whole business started — I'm not a common criminal or a dagga-smoker. I was taken downstairs into the cells."

"After I had paid the fine I was escorted by a constable who unlocked a door and let me out into the street, miles away from where I had left my wife."

"If my wife had been forced to go through that she would have collapsed."

"We are both very touched that Nancy offered to pay off the fine. Of course, we refused."

How to register 'illegals'

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in 209

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

FROM TODAY employers will be able to take advantage of the "Koornhof concession" and register illegal black workers — as long as they have employed them for at least a year.

The concession also applies to blacks who have been illegally but continuously employed in one area for at least three years by different employers.

Mr At Stander, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, yesterday explained the procedure employers will have to follow.

He said the board would accept the employer's word that a person had been in his employment for at least a year.

Where mass employers such as factory owners sought registration, some proof, such as a wage book, would have to be provided.

In the case of a worker seeking registration on the grounds of having worked in the same area for three years, details of previous employers would be required and the word of the worker would be accepted, Mr Stander said.

"In all cases if we have reason to believe that we are being misled, we will make the necessary checks," he added.

Mr Stander also said that the registration would put the worker in the category of other migrant workers with the right to work in urban areas.

After returning to their homeland every year in terms of the law, they could be re-registered "but this should be no problem," Mr Stander said.

Outlining the procedure to be followed, he said employers would have to take their workers to the nearest office of the Administration Board where they would have to outline their request.

They would then have to fill in the standard forms and final permission for registration would be granted by the Department of Co-operation in the normal manner.

It has been estimated that at least 500 000 black workers are in urban areas illegally. Yesterday Mrs Helen Suzman, chief Opposition spokesman on black affairs, predicted a stampede by employers seeking to register illegal employees.

The Government's concession expires on October 31 and does not apply to blacks illegally employed in the Western Cape, which remains a Coloured preference area.

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The law and those illegals

THE Witwatersrand complex controlled by Mr Frans du Randt as Chief Commissioner for black affairs is divided into three Administration Board areas — the West Rand, the East Rand and the Vaal Triangle.

Each board has a department of labour responsible for labour bureaux administering the complex system of influx control and registration of workers.

What is the existing position of black workers and their employers?

The basic rights of blacks to live and work in so-called prescribed areas — municipal areas — are governed by Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

Section 10 1 a of the Act gives permanent urban residence rights to blacks who have lived in prescribed areas since birth.

Section 10 1 b gives similar permanent residence rights to blacks who have worked continuously for one employer in the area for a minimum of 10 years or have lived lawfully in the area for not less than 15 years.

Section 10 1 c confers permanent residence rights on the families of blacks with a and b rights.

All other blacks are covered by Section 10 1 d, and may only be in the area if permission has been granted by labour bureaux. This category includes blacks from homelands and urban areas.

Without these rights or permits, no black may be in the area for longer than 72 hours if they come from the independent homelands of Transkei and Bophuthatswana. In other cases, the restriction is 4 days.

All blacks who are SA citizens must carry reference books bearing details of their place of origin and employment.

Blacks who are now citizens of Transkei and Bophuthatswana carry passports or other documents in terms of agreements between the SA Government and the former governments.

Since 1968, all blacks from the prescribed areas of Witwatersrand may only work in the area on a one-year contract basis. They must re-

turn to their area of origin every year and can no longer acquire section 10 a or b rights through continuous employment.

The contracts may be automatically renewed on the "call-in card" system. Call-in cards are issued by local labour bureaux before the people concerned return to their homes each year and are automatically endorsed by the bureaux there.

Their reference books have to be endorsed again when they return.

Transkei citizens may now work on three-year contracts in terms of an agreement which came into effect this year.

But Transkeians or Bophuthatswana workers who worked in South Africa at the dates of independence are not subject to the agreements: there have been no changes in their position.

All blacks must register as work-seekers at labour bureaux, and when employed must be registered by their employers.

Employers who fail to register workers commit an offence, and blacks illegally in a prescribed area may be prosecuted and endorsed out.

The normal procedure is that blacks must register as work-seekers at their local labour bureaux before coming to the

urban areas.

Many thousands of blacks circumvent this procedure to seek work in the urban areas, where they may remain legally for 72 hours.

But in terms of the Urban Areas Act no person may employ blacks without permission from the local labour bureaux, and must apply for registration as soon as they are employed.

According to Mr Du Randt, while all workers from outside the areas should go through their local labour bureaux, the bureaux on the Witwatersrand do grant registration to workers from outside who seek work on their own — as long as suitable local workseekers are not available.

But the local bureaux may also refuse registration and endorse the people concerned out of the area.

If employers on the Witwatersrand are approached by workseekers, they should contact the labour bureau and certify that they are prepared to employ the person concerned.

The bureaux considers the application on the grounds of whether suitable local workseekers are available or not.

People with section 10 a, b and c rights do not have to register as workseekers, but their employers must register them as employed people once they are taken on.

AMID widespread confusion over the Government moratorium allowing "illegal" black workers to register, the Chief Commissioner for black affairs in the Witwatersrand, Mr Frans du Randt, yesterday spelled out how his officials would be expected to implement the new system.

A Government statement last Friday proclaimed an amnesty — ending on October 31 — permitting blacks to register if they had approved accommodation and had worked for one employer for more than a year, or a number of employers for more than three years.

The moratorium followed near panic among employers after the Government drastically increased from R100 to R500 the fines for taking on illegally registered workers.

Mr Du Randt spoke to **Labour Correspondent RIAAN DE VILLIERS** after a day of heartbreak and jubilation at WRAB offices.

What is the position during the moratorium?

Labour bureaux on the Witwatersrand and elsewhere — except the Western Cape — will grant registration to all black workers who have worked illegally for one employer for a year or longer on 31 July, or who have worked for more than one employer in the same prescribed area for three years or longer.

The moratorium applies to all blacks who are SA citizens as well as former SA citizens who are now citizens of Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

They will all be registered regardless of whether there are qualified local work-seekers or not.

But in an important concession, Mr Du Randt ruled yesterday that workers will also be registered if they have worked for three years within one of the three Administration Board areas under his control — each of which include several prescribed areas.

What must workers and employers do to obtain registration?

Application to register an illegal worker rests on four basic requirements — identity documents, proof of employment, proof of legal accommodation and the payment of arrears levies due by employers.

What about documentation?

Employees who do not have reference books must apply immediately to the commissioner's office where they will be given a temporary identification certificate, valid for two months.

The certificate must be taken back to the local labour bureau for endorsement.

The new reference book must be collected from the commissioner's office where the temporary certificate will be cancelled.

The cancelled certificate and the unendorsed reference book must be taken to the labour bureau where the book will be endorsed and the certificate destroyed.

Proof of employment?

Employees will have to provide proof that they have been employed for the prescribed periods, and employers will have to certify this. Letters will be accepted. The bureaux will not insist on affidavits.

In the case of qualification due to three years' employment, proof must be obtained from all employers during that period.

The administration boards are to draw up forms for employees to take to existing and previous employers, and they will be granted ample time — a month or two — to gather the necessary information.

Legal accommodation?

According to Mr Du Randt, the moratorium implies that all employees concerned must have legal accommodation. Proof of this must be supplied with applications for registration.

No employer may house black employees on premises in a white area — except one domestic per household. Special permission must be obtained to house more than one domestic.

The employer will have to certify in writing that a domestic is accommodated on his premises. But according to Mr Du Randt his word will be accepted and the premise will not be inspected first by inspectors.

Workers who live in black townships must present a lodgers' permit or proof of residence in a hostel or employer housing.

Employees will be given a month or more to acquire proof of lawful accommodation.

Arrears in registration levies?

Existing employers will have to pay in all arrear levies when applying to register a worker.

At first, Mr Du Randt said all arrears due by previous employers during three years' illegal employment would have to be paid as well.

But Mr Armand Steenhuisen, a West Rand Administration Board official present at the interview, said the requirement was unrealistic and would hamper implementation of the scheme.

Mr Du Randt then ruled that boards in his area would have the discretion to waive arrear levies due by previous employers.

Mr Steenhuisen said WRAB would only expect arrears levies from existing employers.

The fees are R1,20 a month for domestics and other employees housed by employers, and R2,15 for workers not provided with accommodation.

Prosecution?

Mr Du Randt said he foresaw that past employers would refuse to provide proof of employment for fear of being prosecuted.

"But while I cannot speak for the Attorney-General, I think it is safe to assume that no-one will be prosecuted," he said.

"This would be a breach of faith."

He is to instruct board officials to include a proviso on forms that information supplied by employers will not be used against them for a prosecution.

The moratorium automatically exempts all employees themselves from prosecution.



Heartbreak Mrs Rebecca Mongale, left, endorsed out of Johannesburg after working in the city for five years



Heartbreak Mrs Iris Cash, left, after registering Mrs Lucy Charlie who had been illegally employed by her for two years

The stamp that decides fate

ON Saturday, a black woman burst into tears when told by her employer that she could now be registered and that she wouldn't be sent back to the homelands "Thank you, thank you," she stammered

Yesterday, another black woman was on the verge of tears when told at the West Rand Administration Board offices that she had been endorsed out of Johannesburg and would have to return to Transkei within 72 hours

A few minutes later, two women — one black, one white — emerged from the Wrab building in Albert Street. They were beaming. Mrs Iris Cash, of Turffontein, had no trouble in registering. Mrs Lucy Charlie as her employee

"I'm very happy," said Mrs Cash as Mrs Charlie nodded happily. "She's such a good girl. Of course we lived in fear when she wasn't registered, especially when I have old parents who need looking after."

Mrs Cash said Mrs Charlie had worked for her for the past two years. She gave the Wrab officials a letter to this effect and registration became a formality

Other employers and employees, their registrations completed, showed their delight and problem," said a employee. "We told her she had worked for us for more than years and they took our

scene at Wrab was one of relief, frustration, anger and, at times, of queues of unemployed

black workers hoping for a job — any job — formed as usual, oblivious of the moratorium granted to "illegals" who had a job

Mrs Rebecca Mongale was endorsed out of Johannesburg and out of a job she said she had held for two years in Doornfontein. And her employer, Mrs J de Wet, used strong and spicy language to condemn the authorities

Mrs Mongale, she said, had worked for five years in Johannesburg. Her husband also works in the city. For the past two years, she has been working illegally for Mrs De Wet

In March, Mrs Mongale returned to Lichtenburg to give birth to her sixth child. She was re-employed by Mrs De Wet in June

"They refused to register her. They wanted a letter from her previous employer, but that person is dead

"What do they now want us to do? Get a letter from the grave?" said Mrs De Wet, who accused a Wrab official of being rude and aggressive

"Rebecca is going to continue working here. I'm not going to pay any fine," she said

"She lives here with her husband. How do the Government feel about separating husband and wife? Even their children can't stay with them. It's quite disgraceful," she added

But Mrs Mongale didn't know what she would do. She looked bewildered

Mrs Ethel Dlova had tears in her eyes when asked what she would do after being given 72 hours to return to Transkei

She is employed by a woman who refused to give her name

Mrs Dlova came to Johannesburg more than a year ago. She, too, found employment as a domestic. Earlier this year, she went to Transkei to give birth to her child and then returned to the same employer in Johannesburg after a few weeks

Her employer looked equally bewildered after her encounter with a Wrab official "She told us Ethel had to go within 72 hours, and she gave no reason"

A woman also accused a Wrab official of being rude after her employee was similarly endorsed out "If I had had gone back to her farm to give birth, they would have registered her. I'll be damned if I tell them the truth again"

Other employers came out muttering from the offices and refused to say anything Mrs C van Deventer was upset for another reason. She has to go annually to Wrab to have her domestic's employment endorsed "Why can't they stamp it for all time? I don't see the point in coming here to waste time standing in queues

The queues at Wrab were long yesterday. And Wrab employees agreed they had never been so busy. Extra counters

were manned to handle the crowd. And some — on both sides of the counters — occasionally lost their cool

Those behind the counter were under tremendous pressure to check the papers, to keep the queues moving and take the next step which would determine the future existence of a black employee who was just another name to them. Endorse them out, and they would have to go back to the homelands, without a job and no means of support

Register them, and give them — and their employees — some relief

Those who had queued early in the morning said Wrab officials did not know what was really going on and what they had to do. Some of the early birds queued for up to two hours, but as lunchtime approached, the queues became smaller

Those who were given the green light then had to join another queue to pay past levies they had dodged because their employees had not been registered. They then had to rejoin the queues for the stamp of approval

Some employers were sent back to get the workers' papers in order. There were several instances when a previous employer had not endorsed his worker's termination of service. This had to be done first. Others were sent to Wrab offices in Polly Street for further documentation

An employer, Mr Paul Fal-lone, was upset because, he said, he had been shunted from queue to queue. He decided to go back to work, accusing Wrab officials of incompetence

Another angry employer, owner of a furniture shop, said he had been forced to dismiss 13 of his workers because they were employed illegally. He feared prosecution. Four of them went to Natal, where they came from originally, to get their papers in order

Yesterday, they turned up at the firm with the necessary permission to be employed as contract workers, but a Wrab official refused to have them registered. He did not give any reasons, the employer said

A garage owner said it had taken him seven months to recruit people suitably qualified to work in the repair and other departments. He was frustrated. The labour office was refusing to register them because they were from Natal

But while there were problems, most employers had no qualms after having their workers registered "It was quick and easy," said Mrs Magdalena Osso after registering a happy Miss Ernestinah Diamini "They were very courteous and we are all happy"

Others echoed her views. One man praised "those behind the counter" for being courteous and helpful, "although I wish they would get more people to help them out"

More officials to cause joy or heartbreak — and a rubber stamp to determine a person's existence. Is Sizwe Bansi really dead?

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA and NAT DISEKO

RDM

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Illegal workers' employers get an assurance

Star 17/7/79

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Die oorspronklike versie van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Employers who register illegal workers between now and October 31 will not be prosecuted for having broken the law by employing them illegally in the past

This was revealed by government sources in Pretoria today. An official announcement to allay employers' fears can be expected soon.

When registering workers at labour bureaux, employers have to state in writing how long they have employed them. Many employers appear to be afraid of doing this because they feel it would amount to an admission that they have been breaking the law.

However, they will not be prosecuted. In fact, one administration board is considering issuing a special form to facilitate registration — with the form containing a provision stating that information given by the employer cannot be used against him.

A West Rand Administration Board spokesman said that inspections of premises for illegal workers would not be held during the next three months. But board officials will act if complaints are received about unlawful accommodation or undesirable gatherings.

Wrab has also given an assurance that illegal workers who were endorsed out of the Johannesburg area early yesterday will be given another chance to state their case.

There was confusion at the board's labour bureau in Albert Street yesterday because officials had not been fully briefed on the concession for illegal workers.

More than double the usual number of applications for registration were being received at the Albert Street labour bureau today.

Several applications were held up because employers did not realise that they had to be accompanied by their workers.

Black businessmen in Soweto who employ thousands of labourers illegally, will put the government's reprieve to the test next week when they take their workers for registration.

Soweto employers told The Star today they were suspicious of the government's moratorium.

They said they felt registration would be refused because in the past had been told that they did not provide adequate accommodation for their employees.

● How to register your workers. — Page 17.

- Professor E.V. Anslison
- Professor J.F. Beekman
- Professor J.F. Brock
- Mnr C.S. Corder
- Professor W.H.P. Dean
- Dr J.P. Durnin
- Professor G.F.R. Ellis
- Biskop A.W. Habetsgaarn
- Mnr E.V.E. Howes
- Professor M.F. Kaplan
- Dr. W.A. Landman
- Mnr G.K. Lindsay
- Sir Richard Luyt
- Professor S.J. Saunders
- Professor H.W. van der Merwe
- Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
- Professor Monica Wilson

it gedurende die afgelope 10 heerraad was (* du stigters-

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionaal-Organisasie. Soos voorgaande gemaak, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies ppy. In die Memorandum en ord voorsiening gemaak vir die lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en in:

Memorante Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober). Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober). LIDMAATSKAP

Slow response to illegal work amnesty

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SD

EAST LONDON — Few inquiries have been made by employers at the labour department in Duncan Village about registration of illegal workers

The government announced employers had until October 31 to register blacks who had been working for them illegally

The concession follows the raising of the R100 fine to R500 for employing illegal black labour and news that throughout the country thousands of illegally employed black workers are facing possible dismissal by employers not wanting to risk the fine

The senior labour officer at the administration board offices here, Mr A. N. Daniels, said yesterday there had been no rush by employers to have their illegal workers registered. He said he had had only a few inquiries yesterday.

An official at the board's offices said in most cases East London employers were honest. There were few cases where employers had engaged workers illegally

in the area

Few workers were employed by blacks in the townships

A spokesman at the employers tax office in Mdantsane said they did not have a list of employers who had registered their workers. Many employees were not registered in the township, he said. A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development at Hill Street said yesterday workers engaged under contracts were registered. These workers included those who came from Transkei and the Ciskei

A minimum fine of R500 for employers hiring unregistered workers would be imposed after October 31

An appeal to employers to register illegally employed workers without delay has been made by the Secretary for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R. Raath

An employer arrested for failing to register an employee may be fined R500 or a minimum jail

term of three months or both, or a jail term without the option of a fine

From Johannesburg it is reported that many illegally employed blacks endorsed out of the city yesterday despite the government moratorium are to be given another chance to state their case

Mr J. P. Bosman, public relations officer of the West Rand Administration Board, gave this assurance last night as the reprieve for unregistered black workers came into force

Many employers were refused registration of their workers — especially early yesterday — as officials had not been fully briefed on the application of the moratorium issued late last week by the Department of Co-operation and Development

Under the moratorium, if blacks have approved accommodation and have worked for one employer for more than a year or a number of employers for more than three years, they can be registered if this is done before October 31 — DDR-DDC.

Worked 10 years illegally

Staff Reporter

A MAN who worked illegally for a Cape Town employer for more than 10 years received a suspended sentence in the Langa Magistrate's Court yesterday. He pleaded guilty.

Xongamile Vellem, 33, was found guilty of working illegally in a prescribed area.

Charged under Section 10 (4) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945, he was sentenced to R50 or 50 days, suspended on condition he obtain permission to remain in the Cape by August 17. Otherwise, he was to leave the area.

Pleading in mitigation, Mr Charles Nupen, for Vellem, told the court Vellem was a first offender and had been employed by Penguin Products, Lansdowne, since 1968 for a period of approximately 11 years.

To his employer, Vellem had proved to be extremely trustworthy, to the extent that he had been entrusted with the keys of the factory.

The prosecutor was Mr J Fourie.

... Mrs J Johnston, whose domestic servant, Miss Anna Khanye, w...
wipes the tears from her eyes outside the administration board's of

Blacks must explain where they will live

Kom 18/7/79

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UNREGISTERED black workers who live unlawfully in black townships or white cities will have to explain their accommodation plans when they or their employers seek to legalise their position as workers, Mr At Stander, of the West Rand Administration Board, said yesterday.

But Mr Stander, Wraab's chief director, gave an assurance that no blanket action would be taken against black workers not lawfully accommodated. "Each case will have to be considered on its own. The worker concerned will have to explain what he proposes to do about his accommodation."

Blacks who are living illegally in prescribed urban areas fall into two categories: those who have been taken in as lodgers in township houses and those who sleep in the servants' quarters of white homes.

Various estimates have been given for the number of illegal blacks in Soweto. They range between a "low" 250 000 and a "high" 300 000.

The official housing waiting list for families who qualify

under the influx control laws is 12 000 families, Mr Stander said. But the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, has given the overall figure as 25 000 families.

By either count available accommodation for families is nil. For single blacks the position is not much better. "We have 200 beds available for black men at the CMR Compound," Mr Stander said.

It is not known how many blacks live illegally and permanently in the servants' quarters of white homes. Some stay overnight with wives or friends because they wish to, or because it is convenient, not because they have no alternative accommodation.

White householders are entitled to one living-in servant, provided the servants' quarters are "reasonable" and have been approved by the local city council, Mr Stander said.

"But after that they must get a licence for each additional servant," he added.

Apart from having lawful accommodation, to be registered as workers blacks must be in possession of a reference book

if they are South African citizens or homeland identity documents if they are of Transkei or BophuthaTswana origin.

The stipulation that people of Transkei origin should have Transkei identity documents is integral to the controversy over enforced homeland citizenship and has already run into stiff resistance.

At the end of the two-year period during which blacks of Transkei origin were required to take out Transkei documents, only 57 of the 1.6-million "Transkelans" had done so.

The period allowed for exchange of South African for Transkei documents had to be extended for a further two years and the South African Reference Book Act amended to force "Transkelans" applying for reference books for the first time to take out Transkei documents.

The 1.3-million Tswanas living in South Africa have until December 6 this year to take out BophuthaTswana documents in terms of the independence agreement signed by South Africa and BophuthaTswana.

INCREDIBLE WHISTLE BLOWS SALE



frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data. The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising unpopulated areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: one,

Illegal worker his 'right hand man'

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M. J. G.

A SKILLED machine operator has been illegally employed by a Cape Town engineering firm for more than 10 years because his employer's alternative was to dismiss another man, a deaf, mute, legally in his employ.

Mr Xongamile, 'Elvis' Vellem, 34, was yesterday convicted of being illegally in the Peninsula and fined R50, suspended on condition he obtains permission before August 17 to remain.

'EXCELLENT'

His employer, Mr Ken Budden, of Penguin Products, Lansdowne, said Mr Vellem was an excellent worker and his 'right hand man.'

He was already working for the firm when Mr Budden took it over eight years ago.

'I tried to get him legalised, but I was bumping my head against a brick wall. So I kept him on illegally,' Mr Budden said.

'I would get permission to employ one black only but I was legally employing a deaf mute and I shouldn't very well kick him out on the street.'

He said Mr Vellem was arrested by Administration Board inspectors at the factory on Monday.

Nkope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the fluting analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

- Simulation 1. Urewe → Lelesu → Kwale → Silver Leaves
- Simulation 2. Kwale → Silver Leaves

RESULTS

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these were lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous rate to the rate generated by the wave of advance model input populations had little effect on the rates for (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, simulations inputs being spread over a large area.

Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Employers must wait says board

EAST LONDON — Employers who want to register their illegal black workers in terms of the government's amnesty will have to wait until the Administration Board offices here have been notified officially

This emerged yesterday when an East London employer tried to register a worker who had been employed illegally for two years

Mrs P. Williams said yesterday that when she made inquiries about the worker, she was told at the board offices that the announcement of the government's amnesty did not include East London.

Mrs Williams said she made inquiries following an appeal by the Secretary for Co-operation and Development, Mr R Raath, that illegal workers should be registered before October 31

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She said she was told the registration of blacks only affected employers in the West Rand

The senior labour officer at the administration offices, Mr A N Daniels, said yesterday employers would have to wait.

He said he was also waiting for instructions from the area manager, Mr P Sutton, which he hoped would be available today

Mrs Williams said her worker had no reference book and she had to engage him temporarily because he was not registered.

"After fixing his reference book I would have had him registered today," she said Mrs Williams said she did not anticipate any trouble registering the man because he was born in East London — DDR

Crossroads permits issue to start soon

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THE issuing of temporary residence permits to Crossroads residents who are not qualified to stay in the Peninsula will begin on Monday, the Administration Board's Director of Labour, Mr P S Pieterse, said today

The purpose of the six-month permits, Mr Pieterse said, was to protect residents from further prosecution for being unlawfully in the area while it is established who will be housed in the new township to be built near Nvanga

Only those residents who are not already qualified to be in the area under Section 10(1)(a) or (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will be given the permits being issued under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act

'We are not repeating permission to be here' Mr Pieterse said. Contract labourers, for instance, are entitled to be here under Section 10(1)(b)

'It is mostly the unlawful dependents of people legally here who will be given permits'

Mr Pieterse said the documents of those requiring permits would be endorsed, 'Permitted to remain in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula for the purpose of classification'

The Crossroads survey by the Administration Board, which is now nearing completion, will be used to classify residents according to categories laid down by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in April

SURVEYED

Dr Koornhof said housing in the new township would be offered to the families of those legally in the area, of contract workers, of those who earned a living in some other legitimate way and of those who deserved special consideration through hardship or being uprooted.

Mr Pieterse said the temporary residence permits would be issued at a special office in Nyanga, on the basis of survey

forms. He said all but 117 of the total 2495 houses in Crossroads had been surveyed

Whole families will have to present themselves at the office. They will be warned a few days in advance when it is their turn

'If we can process 200 to 300 families a day, it should take about two weeks to finish. It is merely a formality of making the endorsement if they appear on the sur-

vey form,' Mr Pieterse said.

He appealed to employers of Crossroads residents to assist by allowing them time to present themselves at the Nyanga office

Mr J C B Eyssen, liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said from Pretoria there would be no prosecution during the six-month period of employers of Crossroads residents who up to now have been illegally in the area

Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.
In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from ...

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Diland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Recd 3/7/79 206

25 employers fined

AT least 25 white employers were yesterday found guilty of illegally employing blacks. They were each fined R100 or 50 days imprisonment.

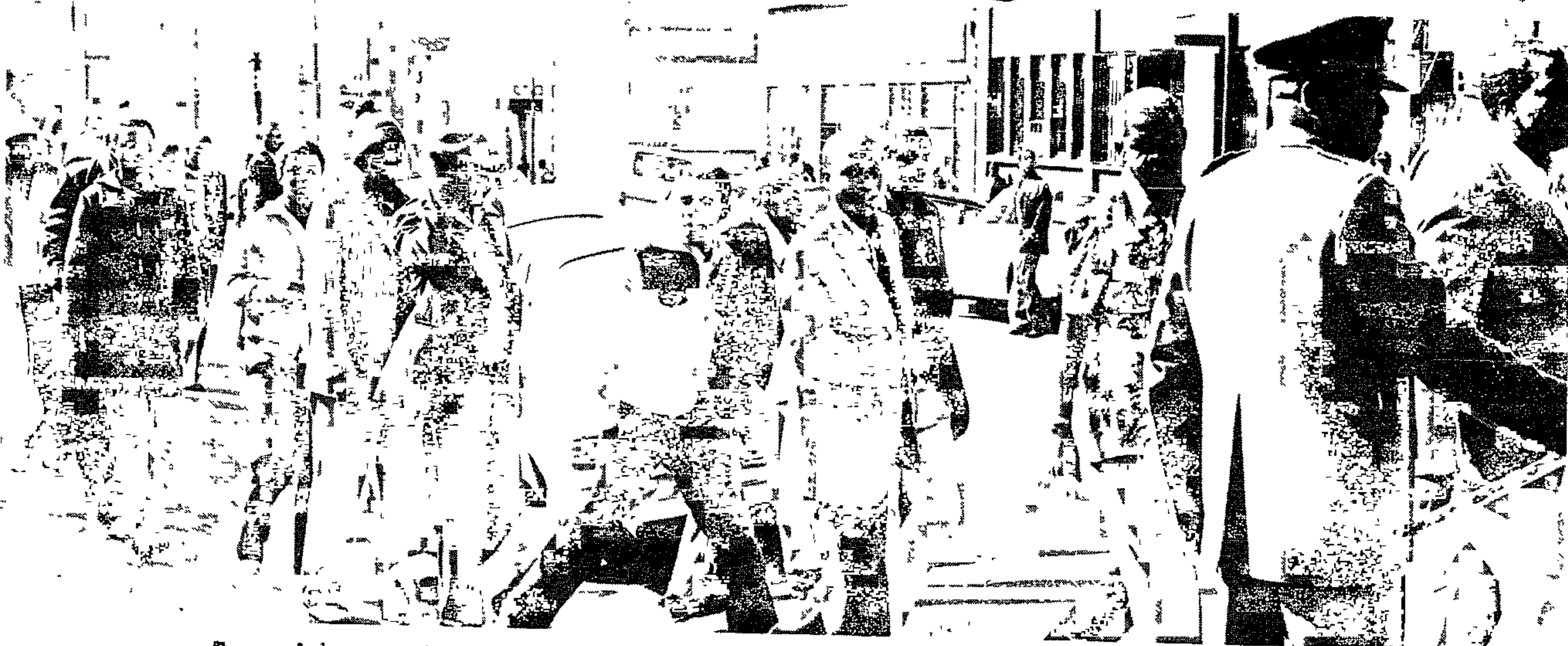
They appeared before Mr P B J Vorster in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. Most of them pleaded guilty.

In mitigation, most of them who were immigrants said they were not aware they were committing any crime by employing blacks without first registering them. Others said their employees were discharged immediately after the inspectors had visited their premises.

The prosecutor, Mr M Gianogho, said ignorance of the law was no defence. Their cases were strictly of liability and intention was no element of the defence.

Mr Gianogho pointed out Section 10 Bias of Act of 25 of 1945 in which it is an offence to unlawfully employ blacks without first registering them.

Beating the deadline to stay where they live



Some of the men who had come to register at the WRA offices at Albert Street, Johannesburg.



Mr Dottman of Monaco Nursing Home was among those who could not register employees because he had forgotten some documents.



Escaping a fine of up to R500 is quite a relief.



For some people it was only the beginning of a long day.

It's not only tiring to get registered, the procedure is also confusing for employer and employee.

J W Turbull P K Hoogendyk
J P de Swart managing/besturende
Directors/Direkteure
I Mackenzie
Chairman/Voorsitter

POST

Telephone 27-6081 206

THE GOVERNMENT'S decision not to prosecute people who have employed blacks "illegally", and the appeal for employers to register workers, has, for the first time, exposed some whites to the humiliation of going to the "pass office".

Some whites who went there for the first time and saw the machinations of the operation, accused some Wrab clerks of being "rude" and inefficient.

They had not seen half of what happens at the Board offices when people report there to register for work.

Throughout the years, the injustices of the pass system have been the cry of the black man. The humiliation of simply getting a reference book would have been enough to get any government to set up a commission of inquiry

For, the pass laws themselves being a burden on the black man, why should even getting them "fixed" be made such a miserable exercise?

We hope those whites who were exposed to this will now stand up and be counted. They must speak out, for if anything, they at least have the vote.

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Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determined when group fission occurred. However, oral tradition cannot provide an accurate picture of the initial colonisation and an archaeological test between the two hypotheses is required.

and the discontinuous spread model employed ecological

6-month (206)
permits: 01/1/79
Bosses
assured

EMPLOYERS of Cross-roads residents in possession of a temporary permit to remain in the Peninsula will not be prosecuted during the six months the permit is valid.

This assurance was given yesterday by the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Frikkie Botha.

Temporary residence permits are being issued from Monday to Cross-roads residents over 16 years who do not have permission to be in the area. Residents who have been illegally employed are included.

MAXIMUM FINE

A recent amendment to the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act increased the maximum fine for illegally employing blacks from R100 to R500.

However, none of the residents with temporary permits could be registered in employment, he said.

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

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Totem charges in Sotho groups (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967). Totems indicate group membership, as do pottery styles, (Huffman, 1972; Schapuro, 1962) and totemic change may be paralleled by changes in pottery. If totemic change is used as a model, fission should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

Man is shot after escaping from police

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A 30-YEAR-OLD Crossroads man, who was due to appear before the Langa Commissioner's Court in connection with an alleged pass offence, was shot in Langa this morning after he escaped from police custody.

Mr. Buyani Sydney Matwa, of 1531 Crossroads,

sustained a superficial flesh wound in his shoulder and was treated at Groote Schuur hospital.

By mid-morning he was discharged and transferred to the Claremont police cells.

A spokesman for the Langa Commissioner's court, who asked not to be identified — said Mr Matwa escaped from police custody shortly after arriving at the court this morning.

Police sources said Matwa was warned to stop, and when he failed to do so a shot was fired, inflicting a superficial shoulder wound.

He was then rearrested

and taken to Groote Schuur.

A Langa resident, who also asked not to be named, said she was in a bus that passed the scene at about 9 am.

"A small crowd had gathered and there were about three policemen — two black and one white — and an ambulance", she said.

The spokesman at the court said Mr Matwa — who allegedly contravened Section 10(1)(D) of the Urban Areas Act by being in the Western Cape without the necessary permission — had not yet been entered in the court's cell register.

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No plan to prosecute employers

Mercury Bureau

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PIETERMARITZBURG — The Drakensberg Administration Board will not prosecute employers who take advantage of the Government's dispensation to register Blacks illegally employed in White areas before October 31.

"This is a registration drive and not a prosecution drive," the chairman of the board, Mr. P. R. T. Nel, said yesterday.

The R500 maximum fine for the employment of unregistered workers came into effect this week but the Government is allowing a period of grace until October 31 for workers to be registered.

The Drakensberg Board decided at its monthly meeting yesterday that it would interpret the Government's dispensation as being an effort to help the public conform to legal requirements in respect of employees.

"We will definitely not take this opportunity to fill the jails," Mr. R. H. de Wet, chief director of the board, told the meeting.

Ambiguities

The board also decided that certain ambiguities existed in a statement on the dispensation issued last week by the Secretary of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr. R. J. Raath, and these would be taken up with the department.

Grey areas existed over the payment of retrospective registration fees and the registration of rural workers who had been illegally employed for periods of more than a year in areas where they were not allowed.

The payment of back fees would in some cases be "exorbitant" and would place a heavy emphasis on the honesty of employers who could abuse the system.

However, people found by the police in the normal course of their duties to be employing unregistered workers were likely to be prosecuted

in the Transvaal and in Natal.

Indian employers in Natal would be allowed to house Blacks on their properties, whereas this was forbidden in the Transvaal.

The dispensation — which effects thousands of workers in Natal — will be applied along the same lines as in the Transvaal.

Blacks without reference books will be issued with temporary identity certificates enabling them to apply for registration before new registration books are made out.

A written statement by an employer will be enough to prove that a worker has been employed for the required period and has accommodation.

Mr. S. Borquin, chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, has said the dispensation offers an opportunity for Blacks who live and work in an area illegally to legalise their positions.

He said any employee not meeting the minimum conditions of the dispensation would be endorsed out of the area as prescribed by influx control laws.

Rush expected

In Durban a concentrated rush by employers of all races to register illegally employed Blacks is expected after payday next week, writes our Political Reporter.

Queues began forming at Port Natal Administration Board offices earlier this week after the announcement of the dispensation.

A circular on how the registration of illegally employed Blacks should be handled has not yet arrived in Natal, although a four-page departmental circular was sent out by courier to board offices in the Transvaal on Monday.

A Government labour spokesman said from Pretoria the regulations had just been posted to the chief commissioner in Natal of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pietermaritzburg. He said there was only one major difference in the regulations being applied

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The Law and

the illegal workers

The Witwatersrand complex controlled by Mr Pley, controlled by Mr Frans du Randt as Chief Commissioner for black affairs is divided into three Administration Board areas — the West Rand, the East Rand and the Vaal Triangle

Each board has a department of labour responsible for labour bureau administering the complex system of influx control and registration of workers

What is the existing position of black workers and their employers?

The basic rights of blacks to live and work in so-called prescribed areas — municipal areas — are governed by Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act

Section 10 1a of the Act gives permanent urban residence rights to blacks, who have lived in prescribed areas since birth

Section 10 1b gives similar permanent residence rights to blacks who have worked continuously for one employer in the area for a minimum of 10 years or have lived lawfully in the area for not less than 15 years

Section 10 1c confers permanent residence rights on the families of blacks with a and b rights

Amid widespread confusion over the Government moratorium allowing "illegal" black workers to register, the Chief Commissioner for black affairs in the Witwatersrand, Mr Frans du Randt, spelled out how his officials would be expected to implement the new system

A Government statement last Friday proclaimed an amnesty — ending on October 31 — permitting blacks to register if they had approved accommodation and had worked for one employer for more than year, or a number of employers for more than three years

The moratorium followed near panic among employers after the Government drastically increased fines from R100 to R500 for taking on illegally registered workers.

Mr Du Randt spoke to RIAAN DE VILLIERS after a day of heartbreak and jubilation at WRAB offices.

But Transkeians or Bophuthatswana workers who worked in South Africa at the dates of independence are not subject to the agreements there have been no changes in their position

All blacks must register as work-seekers at labour bureau, and when registered by their employers

Employers who fail to register workers commit an offence, and blacks illegally in a prescribed area may be prosecuted and endorsed out

The normal procedure is that blacks must register as workseekers at their local labour bureau before coming to the urban areas

Many thousands of blacks circumvent this procedure to seek work in the urban areas, where

grounds of whether they may remain legally for 72 hours

But in terms of the Urban Areas Act no person may employ blacks without permission from the local labour bureau, and must apply for registration as soon as they are employed

According to Mr Du Randt, while all workers from outside the areas should go through their local labour bureau, the bureau on the Witwatersrand do grant registration to workers from outside who seek work on their own — as long as suitable local workseekers are not available

But the local bureaux may also refuse registration and endorse the person concerned out of the area

If employers on the Witwatersrand are approached by workseekers, they should contact the labour bureau and certify that they are prepared to employ the person concerned

The bureaux considers the application on the grounds of whether suitably local workseekers are available or not

People with section 10a, b and c rights do not have to register as workseekers, but their employers must register them as employed people once they are taken on

What is the position during the moratorium? Labour bureaux on the Witwatersrand and elsewhere — except the Western Cape — will grant registration to all black workers who have worked illegally for one employer for a year or longer on July 31, or who have worked for more than one employer in the same prescribed area for three years or longer

The moratorium applies to all blacks who are SA citizens as well as former SA citizens who are now citizens of Transkei and Bophuthatswana

At first, Mr Du Randt said all arrears due by previous employers during three years' illegal employment would have to be paid as well

But Mr Armand Steenhuiszen, a West Rand Administration Board official present at the interview, said the requirement was unrealistic and would hamper implementation of the scheme

Mr Du Randt then ruled that boards in his area would have the discretion to waive arrears levies due by previous employers

Mr Steenhuiszen said WRAB would only expect arrears levies from existing employers

The fees are R1,20 a month for domestics and other employees housed by employers, and R2,15 for workers not provided with accommodation

Prosecution? Mr Du Randt said he foresaw that past employers would refuse to provide proof of employment for fear of being prosecuted

"But while I cannot speak for the Attorney-General, I think it is safe to assume that no one will be prosecuted," he said

"This would be a breach of faith"

He is to instruct board officials to include a proviso on forms that information supplied by employers will not be used against them for a prosecution

The moratorium automatically exempts all employees themselves from prosecution

The stamp that decides fate

A black woman burst into tears when told by her employer that she could now be registered and that she wouldn't be sent back to the homelands. "Thank you, thank you," she stammered.

Another black woman was on the verge of tears when told at the West Rand Administration Board offices that she had been endorsed out of Johannesburg and would have to return to Transkei within 72 hours.

A few minutes later, two women — one black, one white — emerged from the Wrab building in Albert Street. They were beaming. Mrs Iris Cash, of Turfontein, had no trouble in registering. Mrs Lucy Charlie as her employee.

"I'm very happy," said Mrs Cash as Mrs Charlie nodded happily. "She's such a good girl. Of course we lived in fear when she wasn't registered, especially when I have old parents who need looking after."

Mrs Cash said Mrs Charlie had worked for her for the past two years. She gave the Wrab officials a letter to this

effect and registration became a formality.

Other employers and employees, their registrations completed, showed their delight. "No problem," said an employer. "We told her she had worked for us for more than two years and they took our word."

The scene at Wrab was one of joy, relief, frustration, bewilderment and, at times, of raging anger. And outside, the daily queues of unemployed black workers hoping for a job — any job — formed as usual, oblivious of the moratorium granted to "illegals" who had a job.

Mrs Rebecca Mongale was endorsed out of Johannesburg and out of a job she said she had held for two years in Doornfontein. And her employer, Mrs J de Wet, used strong and spicy language to condemn the authorities.

Mrs Mongale, she said, had worked for five years

in Johannesburg. Her husband also works in the city. For the past two years, she has been working illegally for Mrs De Wet.

In March, Mrs Mongale returned to Lichtenburg to give birth to her sixth child. She was re-employed by Mrs De Wet in June.

"They refused to register her. They wanted a letter from her previous employer, but that person is dead."

"What do they now want us to do? Get a letter from the grave?" said Mrs De Wet, who accused a Wrab official of being rude and aggressive.

"Rebecca is going to continue working here. I'm not going to pay any fine," she said.

"She lives here with her husband. How do the Government feel about separating husband and wife? Even their children can't stay with them. It's quite disgraceful," she added.

But Mrs Mongale didn't know what she would do. She looked bewildered.

Mrs Ethel Dlova had tears in her eyes when asked what she would do after being given 72 hours to return to Transkei. She is employed by a woman who refused to give her name.

Mrs Dlova came to Johannesburg more than a year ago. She, too, found employment as a domestic. Earlier this year, she went to Transkei to give birth to her child and then returned to the same employer in Johannesburg after a few weeks.

Her employer looked equally bewildered after her encounter with a Wrab official. "She told us Ethel had to go within 72 hours, and she gave no reason."

A woman also accused a Wrab official of being rude after her employee was similarly endorsed out. "If I had had to them

and said my girl had gone back to her farm to give birth, they would have registered her. I'll be damned if I tell them the truth again."

Other employers came out muttering from the offices and refused to say anything. Mrs C van Deventer was upset for another reason. She has to go annually to Wrab to have her domestic's employment endorsed.

"Why can't they stamp it for all time? I don't see the point in coming here to waste time standing in queues."

The queues at Wrab were long. And Wrab employees agreed they had never been so busy. Extra counters were manned to handle the crowd. And some — on both sides of the counters — occasionally lost their cool.

Those behind the counter were under tremendous pressure to check the papers, to keep the queues moving and

take the next step which would determine the future existence of a black employee who was just another name to them. Endorse them out, and they would have to go back to the homelands, without a job and no means of support.

Register them, and give them — and their employees — some relief.

Those who had queued early in the morning said Wrab officials did not know what was really going on and what they had to do. Some of the early birds queued for up to two hours, but as lunchtime approached, the queues became smaller.

Those who were given the green light then had to join another queue to pay past levies they had dodged because their employees had not been registered. They then had to rejoin the queues for the stamp of approval.

Some employers were sent back to get the

workers' papers in order. There were several instances when a previous employer had not endorsed his worker's termination of service. This had to be done first. Others were sent to Wrab offices in Polly Street for further documentation.

An employer, Mr Paul Fallone, was upset because, he said, he had been shunted from queue to queue. He decided to go back to work, accusing Wrab officials of incompetence.

Another angry employer, owner of a furniture shop, said he had been forced to dismiss 13 of his workers because they were employed illegally. He feared prosecution. Four of them went to Natal, where they came from originally, to get their papers in order.

The next day, they turned up at the firm with the necessary permission to be employed as contract workers, but a Wrab of-

ficial refused to have them registered. He did not give any reasons, the employer said.

A garage owner said it had taken him seven months to recruit people suitably qualified to work in the repair and other departments. He was frustrated. The labour of force was refusing to register them because they were from Natal.

But while there were problems, most employers had no qualms after having their workers registered. "It was quick and easy," said Mrs Magdalena Osso after registering a happy Miss Ernestinah Dlamini. "They were very courteous and we are all happy."

Others echoed her views. One man praised the counter "for being courteous and helpful, although I wish they would get more people to help them out."

More officials to cause joy or heartbreak — and a rubber stamp to determine a person's existence. Is Sizwe Bansi really dead?

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires disease classification a certain amount despite the fact that the overall rates system are comparable for whites, Asian broad category the mortality rates for Table II provides the proportional contribution of the whites, Asians, 'coloured', Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major cause in Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases in the 'coloured' and Africans.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the white community is suicide, whilst For Africans, the latter is the

The expectation for life at birth and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. an expectation of life for urban Africa, large measure of migration. The characteristic of life for women in comparison to men, However, what is of interest is life for the three communities. At birth ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0, of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at males and females, a difference which is infant mortality rate in this community. Asian females have the worst expectation communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various races is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical

Y spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban 'reds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal death are of importance. Within the category of Infectious Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high contribution of diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory later life. What is also of interest is the relatively high mortality in ill-defined conditions, particularly in the 22,5%. This provides some indication of the provision of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. There is a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. The pattern of the cause specific mortality data as proposed conceals a certain amount of information. Table I called analysis of these data in the form of cause rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian communities.

Table I) are compared with the proportional mortality rates in major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be the relatively minor proportional contribution made by Asians in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for higher than those of the whites. The reason for this discrepancy is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Concession for migrant workers

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

BLACK contract workers of the Witwatersrand who lose their jobs may in future be registered as local workseekers, enabling them to look for new jobs without having to return home.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Frans du Randt, chief black affairs commissioner for the Witwatersrand, who described the decision as "almost a bigger concession than the moratorium to register illegal black workers."

Asked what the future position would be when workers registered in terms of

the moratorium were dismissed or retrenched, Mr Du Randt said the law basically prescribed that they could no longer remain in the urban area and should immediately return to their area of origin.

"But I have decided to request labour bureaus to consider registering people who lose their jobs during their contract periods as local workseekers, so that they may serve the rest of the contract period with another employer.

"And if they then conclude a new contract they may continue to work here in terms of the new contract," he said.

Mr Du Randt added that the new concession would apply to all contract workers from BophuthaTswana, Transkei and homelands and not only to workers registered in terms of the moratorium.

But each case would be treated "on its merits".

Asked to clarify the situation of illegal workers who do not work for one employer, Mr Du Randt said casuals could work for various employers as long as they were registered by one employer and their fees fully paid.

They could not, however, be housed on private premises.

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Don't sack blacks, employers urged

Chance to clear up some of confusion

ADM 20/7/29
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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

COLOURED and Indian employers were yesterday urged not to sack black workers who are refused permission to live on their premises in terms of the Group Areas Act

As protests against the ban mounted, community leaders said they would make urgent representations to the Government asking for the revocation of the stipulation barring coloured and Indian employers from housing black employees on their premises

They also made it clear that they were totally opposed to the influx control system and considered the Government's moratorium on unregistered workers to be "meaningless"

The ban on "living-in" workers, the fact that the moratorium does not apply to the Western Cape and the entire question of influx control is to be raised at the meeting of the SA Black Alliance under Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, in Nelspruit this weekend

The community leaders were responding to a statement by a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development who told the Rand Daily that anyone objecting to

Wrab inspector erred

STAFF REPORTER

DETAILS of the moratorium on the prosecution of unregistered black workers have not filtered down to all members of the West Rand Administration Board

Wrab's director of labour, Mr Armand Steenhuisen, admitted yesterday that an error had been made by an inspector who ordered a Johannesburg restaurant owner to register four unemployed black workers within seven days

"He didn't understand the new regulations," said Mr Steenhuisen "We have sent another inspector to the restaurant to set the record straight. The employer has until October 31 to register the workers"

The inspector had also warned that the owner could expect a R500 summons for employing an unregistered black woman from Botswana

"The owner apparently confused Botswana with BophuthaTswana, where he thought the woman came from," said Mr Steenhuisen

the stipulation could make representations

"We cannot react to protests contained in Press reports," the spokesman said

The chairman of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, Mr Miley Richards, made a strong plea to coloured and Indian employers not to dismiss their black employees

"We will certainly be making representations to the authorities. We register our strongest

protest against any action which will lead to further unemployment

"We are strongly opposed to influx control," Mr Richards added "We believe a person is free to sell his labour on the open market and for an employer to negotiate terms with him"

The leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said the matter would be raised at the SA Black Alliance meeting

"We oppose influx control. The fact that the stipulation bars coloureds and Indians from housing Africans on their premises and that the moratorium doesn't apply to the Western Cape makes Dr Koornhof's so-called concession meaningless

Earlier, Mr Gibson Thula, a leading member of Inkatha — which is also affiliated to the alliance — slammed the Group Areas Act stipulation on black accommodation

The chairman of the Lenasia People's Candidates Party, Dr Rashid Saljee, estimated that up to 15 000 black workers in the Transvaal could be put out of work as a result of the stipulation

The Women for Peace organisation yesterday added its voice to the protests

Mr Armand Steenhuisen, the West Rand Administration Board's Director of Labour, yesterday gave the assurance that the three-month moratorium on the prosecution of unregistered workers would apply to coloured and Indian areas as well

But the moratorium would not apply to blacks who were not regarded as South African or homelands citizens

EMPLOYERS of domestic workers, confused by the Government's moratorium on taking action against employment of unregistered black workers, will have their questions answered at a public meeting in Sandringham, Johannesburg

The Director of Labour for the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Armand Steenhuisen, will field questions from the floor at a meeting in the Jabula recreation centre in George Avenue at 7 45 pm next Wednesday

The meeting has been organised by the Progressive Federal Party city councillor for Sydenham-Sandringham, Mr Les Dishy, who said yesterday he had been inundated by questions from confused householders, including:

- How to prove they have employed their unregistered domestic workers for more than a year
- How to prove their unregistered workers were employed elsewhere in Johannesburg for more than three years
- What happens to illegally-employed domestic workers from Transkei or Bophutha-Tswana
- What action is open to employers who have already tried unsuccessfully to register their workers since the moratorium was announced

Registration is 'brisk'

Pretoria Bureau

THE registration of illegal black workers in Pretoria and adjacent areas has been running briskly, according to Mr J G Van Niekerk, assistant director of labour for the Central Transvaal Administration Board

Mr Van Niekerk yesterday said no obstacles had been encountered by his staff during the registration of the "illegals", which began earlier this week in his area of jurisdiction

"Circumstances and conditions during registration are more or less the same as in areas like Johannesburg

"We have had no difficulties so far. Everything has been running smoothly," he said

Mr Van Niekerk would not reveal the number of people registered by yesterday, but he said there had been a steady flow of people to the board's offices since the beginning of the week

"Although we have had an

influx of people coming to our offices it has, however, not been an extraordinary one. Perhaps this is attributable to the fact that our labour bureau offices are decentralised," he said

The Central Transvaal Administration Board has a number of labour offices in various black residential areas, including Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Rosslyn, Marabastad, Rustenburg, Warmbaths and Thabazimbi

Mr Dishy said he had drawn up his own list of questions for Mr Steenhuisen and would also suggest regional Wrab registration offices to alleviate long queues at Wrab's Albert Street offices

Mr Steenhuisen, he said, had welcomed a chance to clear up confusion in public

Other councillors, including Mr Geoff Stark (Orange Grove) and Mr Monty Sklaar (Highlands North) will be present and the meeting will be open to all

Black Sash anger over registrations

Staff Reporter

AMID continuing confusion about the Government's moratorium for the registration of illegal black workers, Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Black Sash advice office, said yesterday she was "angry and discouraged" about the way in which it was applied

She said the advice office yesterday dealt with a spate of people who seemed to qualify for the concession, but had been endorsed out at the West Rand Administration Board Labour Bureau in Albert Street this week

She said most of the workers concerned had gone to register without their employers

It was also proving difficult to obtain new reference books, she said

Earlier this week, Mr Frans du Randt, Chief Black Affairs Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, had invited people without reference books to apply to the commissioner's office for replacement and temporary identity certificates

But two women, referred to the commissioner's office by the advice office for new reference books, had been turned away

"We've advised them to return to the commissioner's office with their employers," Mrs Duncan said

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiac diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, near diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in 7 years. Clearly the rate of early death is higher in the 'coloureds' than in the whites. If two firms these declines by 10 per cent only. Secondly, the impact of these declines are considerable. For example, if the rate of early death is reduced by 10 per cent, the number of people who die in the first five years of life is reduced by 10 per cent. This is a significant reduction in the number of people who die in the first five years of life. The impact of these declines are considerable. For example, if the rate of early death is reduced by 10 per cent, the number of people who die in the first five years of life is reduced by 10 per cent. This is a significant reduction in the number of people who die in the first five years of life.

"poems sincere to the point of pain" Natal W

'Peter Horn is as vigorous and versatile a poet South Africa ... he not infrequently achieves memorable force or beauty'. LIONEL ABRAHAMS, RA

"Peter Horn's poetry is prickly and sharp, but reminders of the abyss ever likely to open a His wise, cynical self-mockery is another sa places him firmly among the sinners... This poet scrup

people who live with friends in the white suburbs are going to have to find some other approved place to live if they are to obtain registration

If they cannot get accommodation, not even the fact that they may be in employment can save them from the dreaded ordered to leave stamp in their pass-books

There is also a Catch 22 only registered people can get recognised accommodation. There are two ways out of this one, says a Wab spokesman. One is for an employer to apply for hostel beds to be reserved for his employees. The other is for an applicant to obtain a letter from his township superintendent stating that if he were registered lodger accommodation would be available

But although applicants have one month's grace in which to find accommodation their chances are slim. Despite a claim by a Wab spokesman that some hostel beds are available, Wab's own labour director, Armand Steenhuisen, has said that there is virtually none

PASS LAWS
Is apartheid dead?

For the thousands of illegal workers flooding to pass offices to be registered, Cooperation Minister Piet Koornhof's moratorium on enforcement of his new R500 fine for illegal employment seems welcome. But on closer inspection, what has been widely hailed as a reprieve looks like a mere stay of execution

It was after all Koornhof who, during the recent parliamentary session, quintupled the fine on employers of illegal workers, setting off a wave of panic dismissals. When his moratorium ends on October 31, the harsher penalties will come into operation in full force. So while Koornhof is making provision for the many "illegals" who have accumulated in the cities in the past, he is also ensuring that the same "problem" does not occur again

The concession applies only to people who have worked for one employer for at least a year, or for more than one employer over at least three years. Proof of accommodation is also required. The

Western Cape is excluded entirely. Leaving little hope for the many squatters outside Crossroads

Also excluded are truly foreign blacks (as opposed to citizens of independent bantustans) including many Rhodesians, Zambians, Malawians and others who depend on their South African incomes. The Black Sash's Shrena Duncan points out that the position of these people, no matter how many years of work they have done in SA, is now hopeless. They face the worst prospect of all

But even those who qualify do not gain permanent residence rights. They will be registered under section 10 1(d) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, thus becoming migrants on one-year contracts

As long as they remain in the same job their contracts can be renewed annually. But as with other migrants, changing jobs requires that the new employer make a special application to the administration board proving that no local labour is available. The West Rand Board, Wab, tells the *FM* that permission is usually granted - to domestic and heavy manual labourers. But Duncan says that most migrants find difficulty getting registration for new jobs

The accommodation requirement is also a major obstacle because of the desperate shortage of black housing in Soweto and other townships. Applicants must prove that they have a hostel bed or a letter of a lodger's permit before they can be registered. Domestic workers can be accommodated on their employers' premises, but many

'It is a beautiful and moving work which seems to have jumped Aragon's 'cage of words' and found the door of this world of black and white" MARGUERITE EDMONDS, *New Nation*

Peter Horn
Poems

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Work curb 'unfair to Cape'

206
20/7/79
A.S.P.

Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH. — Local businessmen are being seriously discriminated against as a result of the Government's recent clamp-down on 'illegal' blacks in the Western Cape.

This was the opinion here yesterday of both Professor S P Cilliers, head of the department of sociology and Professor J Sadie, head of the Bureau for Economic Research.

Asked to comment on the massive rise in fines for employing unregistered black workers in the light of the special dispensation granted in other parts of the country, Professor Cilliers said it was cause for deep concern that Cape employers were being denied the opportunities, given elsewhere, to legalise their employment situation.

GROWTH PHASE

The employer in the Cape is at a disadvantage in not being free to select the most suitable labour for his requirements.

And this is particularly unfortunate in view of the difficulty we are experiencing in getting the Western Cape economy up to a growth phase again, Professor Cilliers said.

Studies by both the departments of economics and sociology at Stellenbosch University showed attempts to stop the hiring of illegal blacks in the western Cape had largely failed.

A report recently tabled in Parliament, and prepared by the Bureau for Economic Research, pointed out that black migrant workers performed tasks coloured people turned down.

SOPHISTICATION

Both said the fact there were 4 000 black unemployed in Langa alone showed the registered black worker had gained a

sophistication which made him reluctant to take on 'menial' jobs.

In human terms, there was no justification — economic, social or moral — for excluding the Western Cape from the special dispensation granted to employers and black workers in other parts of South Africa. Both agreed businessmen should not be forced to employ people just because they were there.

When it's Influx, the law is an ass

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20/7/9
Foot

NOT so long ago (I'm not that old, anyway), somebody who had obviously done a bit of reading told me there is a saying, "the law is an ass".

I have not, for various reasons, tried to establish the truth or not of that statement. Not, at least, until the whole impact of being an ebony-skinned citizen of this burg impinged my mind.

I have also tried to keep away from the whole machinery of law, its origin and applications, and matters like the law of evidence

I gathered, too, that there is something called the law of nature, upon which most other laws governing our very existence have been based.

The law of nature concerns matters which did not need a genius when judgment time came. If one killed a person, that was a crime I did not need a whole volume of technical matters to prove that the act was, indeed, a crime

And after careful consideration of all the practical applications of laws, particularly in this country, I ended up agreeing with my (older and wiser) friend - that the law is, indeed, an ass. Donkey would sound better, I thought

One such law in this country is for the influx control regulations.

Right now, there are hundreds of people rushing to the 'pass office' to get "illegal blacks" registered

Now I'm beginning to feel that I am an illegal black and, looking through legal books and documents, I'm seeking a court order to clarify my position.

My only problem is that I am not quite sure whether an "illegal black" is a black who is so defined illegally, and is therefore masquerading, or whether it is a black who just so happens to be illegal and therefore needs legality restored, or whether, if the black is removed, that person would then be legal.

Anyway, that is besides the point. The law, after all, is a donkey

Let us look at it this way.

Why must a man who is born a South African citizen have to prove that he was born, in the first place, and then prove



also that he was born in the area where he wants to work, when a German, Italian, Greek, even Russians and Czechoslovaks can simply pitch up here, set up house and wham! Get into business?

Few people can understand the impact of Influx.

Perhaps the story I will tell briefly will go better towards proving that the law is an ass (donkey).

Mr X works in Johannesburg for five years. During this period, no squatter camp suddenly pitches up on the beautiful streets of Johannesburg

But Mr X's boss has to leave for "overseas". So, regrettably, he has to tell Mr X that he has to look for another job.

Mr X, dutiful as ever, reports to "labour".

There he is told he cannot work in Johannesburg as he does not qualify

He is endorsed out. Told to go to Thabamokoaneng from whence he came.

But you see, Mr X does not come from Thabamokoaneng. That's where his great-grandfather came from.

His father could vouch for that. But, you see, his father has now died.

Of course, the official has already called, "next".

So Mr X goes out. Sticks around Jossie for more than the stipulated 72 hours.

Is nabbed in a raid and "sent" to Thaba-whats-name

When he gets to this place he finds that the people there have been resettled.

Thaba-what-its-name is now a white area

And THEY don't want him there either

So he comes back to Jossie

And gets nabbed again. And sent back to Thaba-whats-its-name. And so on

You think this is not possible? Some day, you will believe it when somebody tells you that the law is an ass.

Influx control high on Black Alliance list

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

INFLUX control, the Wiehahn and Riekert white papers and the country's future constitution are expected to be high on the agenda when the SA Black Alliance headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi meets in Kanyamazane township near Nelspruit today and tomorrow.

Since the alliance's last quarterly meeting in Port Elizabeth in February, there have been several developments on the constitutional and labour fronts, as well as the establishment of the controversial regional committees to advise the Government on the position of blacks outside the homelands.

This weekend's meeting will be hosted by Mr Ehas Mabuza's Inyandza movement. The other affiliates will be headed by Chief Buthelezi of Inkatha, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse of the Labour Party and Mr Yelman Chinsamy of the Reform Party.

Mr Hendrickse has already said his party will raise the question of influx control, to which Labour is opposed, and the moratorium on unregis-

tered black workers announced last week.

The controversy has been heightened by the exclusion of the Western Cape from the moratorium, the ban on coloured and Indian employers housing black workers on their premises, and provisions of the Prevention of Squatters Act, which Labour regards as a "hidden form of influx control on coloureds and Indians".

Since the last alliance meeting, the Coloured Representative Council has adopted the Du Preez Commission's report on the future constitution, the Government appointed an all-party constitutional Select Committee which has since been converted to a commission, and the Reform Party this week rejected constitutional proposals drawn up by an SA Indian Council special committee.

Inkatha has also conditionally endorsed participation by its members in the regional committees. This week, Inkatha central committee member Professor Sibusiso Nyembezi resigned from the regional committee.

ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

EXAMPLES

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Sum of new plant for R60 000 is provided at 12½% p.a. Annual allowance is granted for being 20% on the reducing % in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, to R45 000 and R50 000. Annual years ended 31.12.19.6

ded tax account in respect assuming

be disclosed in the ended 31 December 19.7,

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%

205 000,00.

(3) No, due to the financial implications.
Hansard 7 @ 1511 21/7/79

545 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the
Minister of Justice: 206

(1) Whether any persons were prosecuted,
during the latest twelve months for

which figures are available, for occupation of dwellings in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, if so, (a) how many (i) in the Republic and (ii) in the constituency of Hillbrow, (b) in which magisterial districts and (c) how many in each of these districts,

(2) whether any of the persons prosecuted were acquitted, if so, how many in each magisterial district,

(3) in respect of what period is the information given

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available

RAND DAILY MAIL,

Saturday, July 21 1979

Registration warning for industry

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE Government's reprieve for illegally employed blacks may fail to save the jobs of many unregistered industrial workers.

Mr Frans du Randt, chief black affairs commissioner for the Witwatersrand, confirmed this week that the moratorium did not mean employers will not be allowed to exceed their black labour quotas laid down in terms of Section 3 of the Environment Planning Act.

He said the quotas allotted to industrial plants were controlled by labour bureaux.

"If registration of the illegal workers exceeds a firm's quota we will not be able to register them," he said.

Many workers may be hit by the restrictions. While there

are no estimates of illegal employment in industry, the restrictive quotas are generally believed to be a major reason for illegal employment.

Employers exceeding their quotas may be fined R10 a day for every illegal worker.

Mr Jack Holloway, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, said there were "definitely such cases".

He emphasised that the chamber did not condone any illegal practices.

"But at the same time it is a great pity that the Government has not fully accepted the Rieker Commission proposal to scrap Section 3 of the Environment Planning Act.

"If it had, we could have had a similar moratorium on the quotas pending its repeal," he said.



NOTICE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED

A. Alphonse on structural tax balances and responsibilities and

1. What of the

2. Show income tax assessment

3. How would the company in the

4. How do deduct income

5. Further profit

Draw under

Assume

Mrs H Steward and Miss Gladys Gogela embrace at The Port Natal Administration Board offices in Durban soon after the registration of Miss Gogela. Miss Gogela who comes from the Transkei, has been working for Mrs Steward as an illegal worker for the past five years

Relief for the 'illegal' workers

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Transkeian who has been working illegally in Durban for the past seven years and subjected to constant police raids, was all smiles yesterday when Port Natal Administration Board officials registered her as a worker

She is one of the many illegal workers who have been registered following the Government's dispensation to register blacks illegally employed in white areas before October 31

Miss Mildred Nontando said her employer had been prosecuted twice and was always in fear of losing her services

Her employer, who did not want to be identified, said she had approached Nationalist MPs to legalise Mildred's employment

She said Miss Nontando came to Durban fully aware of the regulations which prohibited her taking employment in Durban

"I kept her in my employ at my own risk because she is not only a good worker but also a family friend"

Miss Martha Ntusi from Ladysmith has been working as a domestic servant illegally for the past 14 months. She said she was happy with her employer but was always worried that she would be endorsed out of Durban.

Employers and employees congregated at the registration office in Ordinance Road yesterday. Indian employers also brought in their workers

Some employers were given forms which they had to fill in declaring that the employee had been working for them for a period of 12 months.

Plant for R60 000 at 12½% p.a. is granted for the reducing and 42% in 19.7, and R50 000 ended 31.12.19.6

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financial year

206 RDP 2/11/79



MRS H. STEWARD and Miss Gladys Gogela embrace at the Port Natal Administration offices in Ordnance Road, Durban, soon after the registration of Miss Gogela as a worker. Miss Gogela, who comes from Transkei, has been working for Mrs. Steward as an illegal worker for the past five years. She is one of the many illegal workers who have been registered in Ordnance Road following the Government's new dispensation to register before October 31 Blacks illegally employed in White areas. Another worker, Miss Mildred Nontando, said her employer had been prosecuted twice and was always in fear of losing her services. Her employer said, "I kept Miss Nontando at my own risk because she is not only a good worker but also a family friend. Miss Martha Ntusi from Ladysmith, has been working as a domestic servant illegally for 14 months. She said she was always worried she would be forced out of Durban.

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

Human lives — handle with care

CAN evil come out of good? This must be the dominant question in many South African minds today as they contemplate the huge confusion which has followed Dr Piet Koornhof's eleventh-hour, pass-law moratorium.

It was a generous and humane decision, a stay of execution not only for thousands of black South Africans in grave danger of losing their jobs, but for South Africa itself which today, more than at any time in its history, is labelled: "Highly flammable; do not touch!"

Dr Koornhof headed off a human horror story, but as hundreds of black workers and their employers discovered this week to their cost, he did not defuse it.

There is no more dangerous element in a society like South Africa than hope deferred or disappointed, than expectations which rise only to stumble and shatter against the rock of reality.

If Dr Koornhof's reprieve fuelled the hopes of millions of black South Africans who live in the shadow of the pass laws; the reality was the grudging and confused reaction of the army of men who administer those laws, and who at times during the past week seemed to take a perverse delight in turning the good of the minister's moratorium into the evil of frustrated hope.

But it is too easy to blame offi-

cial for making a bureaucratic hell out of Dr Koornhof's good intentions.

True, there are men among them, like bureaucrats everywhere, who will resist any attempt to dispense with the laws and regulations which give them both their jobs and their authority over the lives of others.

But Dr Koornhof would find it easier to deal with these desk-bound saboteurs if he could prove that they were undermining not only his own private intentions, but the public policy of the government of which he is a minister.

And there's the rub. The laws which control the lives of the urban black man and his wife are apartheid's ugly inheritance.

The policy may have been publicly disowned and discredited, adapted and modified until today it is a threadbare thing, patched with qualifications and exceptions that only fits where it touches. But it is still there. And Dr Koornhof has found nothing to put in its place.

Until he does, his officials will continue to use its laws as a security blanket against the unknown.

South Africa, as this past week has shown, needs more than a moratorium on inhumanity.

It needs a fresh policy and a fresh start.

Pass law arrests will go on, say police

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Sun. Exp. 22/7/79

By JEAN LE MAY

POLICE will continue to arrest unregistered Black workers for pass offences — despite the three-month moratorium to allow them to be registered which was announced last week.

Brigadier Jan Visser, head of the public relations division at police headquarters in Pretoria, told the Sunday Express this week. "The law has not been changed. We shall continue to arrest people who are breaking the law."

Asked if this did not contradict the spirit of the moratorium announced last week by the Secretary for Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, he repeated that "the law has not been changed."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, commented that the police were obviously reluctant to abandon their long-established practice of harassing Blacks under the pass laws.

"There is a great deal of confusion and it is absolutely essential that Dr Koornhof should liaise with his colleagues, the Ministers of Justice and Police, to ensure that the concessions which he so sensibly arranged are not sabotaged by their departments," she said.

"There is great danger that the goodwill built up by the concessions will be eroded by recalcitrant officials who appear still to be living in the era of M C Botha and Jimmy Kruger."

Brigadier Visser said that employers must realise the concession applied only to two categories of employees — those who on July 31 had been employed by the same employer for one year, and those who on the same date had been employed in the same area for not less than three years.

Asked to consider the hypothetical case of a worker arrested on his way to register, he said:

"I'm a policeman. I don't consider hypothetical cases. In any case, the onus is on the employee to register at once and not lag behind. He will have to go to court. What the magistrate decides is another matter."

Brig H L Abbott, Divisional Commissioner of Johannesburg, said the police were "going on just as we did before."

"If an unregistered Black worker is arrested we just put forward the evidence — it is for the prosecutor to decide if he will proceed."

He had not been informed of the moratorium before it

'THERE'S BEEN NO CHANGE OF LEGISLATION'

was announced and the first he knew of it was when he read about it in the newspapers, he added.

The head of the Press liaison section in the Department of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Johan Eyssen, said when asked to comment:

"I do not get the impression that the police are going out of their way to arrest unregistered Blacks — rather that they are just doing their normal work."

He drew attention to the statement issued this week by his Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, after discussions with Mr F W de Klerk, acting Minister of Justice, and Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police.

This said that people "who come forward voluntarily to register their employees will not be prosecuted and employees will be registered — provided registration did not interfere with normal legal pro-

cedures"

Mr Eyssen also referred to a sentence in last week's statement announcing the moratorium, which was: "Employers must realise this arrangement applies only to the legalisation of employment and that it does not interfere with the normal legal procedures."

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said the concessions applied only to the registration of Blacks who were working in the area without permission, and their employers.

"There has been no relaxation of influx control or of the rigidity with which it is applied."

The Black Sash has access to a panel of experts, including practising and academic lawyers, which will help people with problems arising out of the pass laws and employers who are having difficulty in registering workers, Mrs Duncan added.

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Acquitted ^{23/7/99}
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law charge

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The Transvaal chairman of the New Republic Party, Dr J F Prins, was acquitted by a Johannesburg magistrate today on a charge of contravening influx control laws.

The magistrate, Mr P D Vorster, found Dr Prins, 37, of Portland Place, Northcliffe, not guilty on a technicality.

He found that a policeman, Constable A H Botha, had failed to establish in Dr Prins's presence that he paid a black Rhodesian for temporary work done for him.

Constable Botha claimed he had in fact done so.

Dr Prins previously told the court the Rhodesian had been registered by another employer and he was helping him out on the day in question.

Defence counsel, Mr E Bertelsman, said it could not be proved the Rhodesian was employed by Dr Prins as no contract had been entered into.

206 24/1/79 AS

Eight workers use amnesty

EAST LONDON — Only eight workers have taken advantage here of the Government's amnesty for illegally employed blacks

This was confirmed by the East Cape Administration Board offices here yesterday

The senior labour officer at the Duncan Village offices, Mr A N Daniels, said there had been a few telephone inquiries but only eight workers had been registered

The regional manager, Mr P. Sutton, said generally East London employers had complied with the law and the registration of illegal workers did not affect them

"We have not got problems like in Johannesburg," he said

"People just have to go and register with the labour bureaux like in Mdantsane and they are allowed to work here

There are no massive problems like in other areas"

A farmer travelled from Mooiplaas yesterday to register three of his workers

"There was no trouble at all and I've got everything fixed up," Mr F Fainskul said as he emerged from the administration board offices

"I'm much happier that it's done but the only thing I do not understand is why I must pay 40c to register my workers I give them everything on my farm so why must I still give the Government 40c for each worker?" he asked

Another worker who took advantage of the amnesty is Mr Kwedinani Mkobeni who was registered last week

Mr Mkobeni, a Zwelitsha father of five, said he read about the amnesty last week and

immediately went to get a work seeker's permit as he had been employed illegally

"I returned with the permit and went with my employer to register and there was no trouble at all," Mr Mkobeni, 35, said

"I'm so happy now because I can work in peace as a marker in a copper exporting firm," Mr Mkobeni said

Bachelor Mr Isaac Matenjane, 29, was waiting at the administration board offices yesterday to try to register

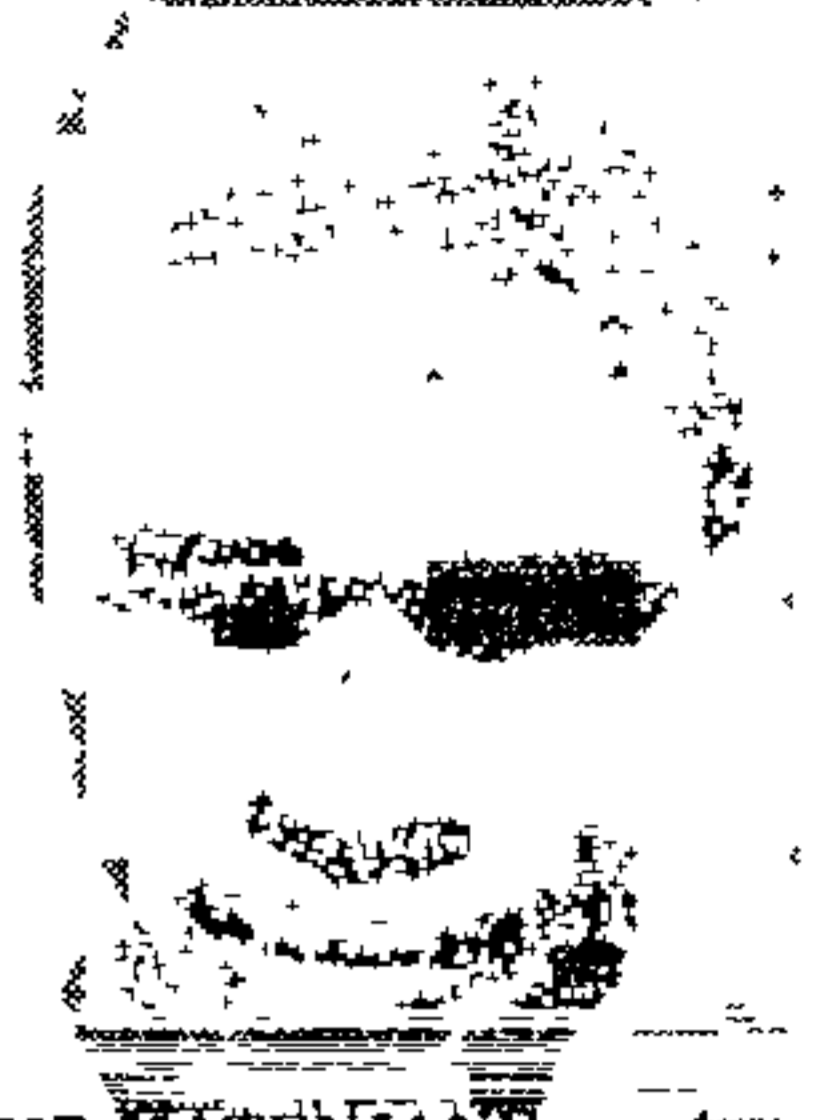
He lost his job at a brick-making firm two months ago because his employers told him they could not fix up his papers

He had been employed at Escom for two years before that and could not understand why his papers were not in order

"I'm therefore trying to get my papers fixed up because I need to work desperately," he said



MR MKOBENI . . . now legal worker.



MR MATENJANE . . . trying to register.

Mr Matenjane is from King William's Town and works as a labourer

Meanwhile, despite the Government's moratorium for illegal workers which ends on October 31, administration board inspectors were still carrying out their duties on checking workers'

documents
Mr Sutton said "The inspections cannot stop because of the moratorium. These inspectors still have to go out and check on workers to see if their papers are in order and to correct the situation if there is something wrong" — DDR

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.
The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.
The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.
I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

Labour plan could be tragic: Matanzima

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The recent imposition by South Africa of a R500 fine for "illegal" labour would have the most tragic effect on millions of blacks in southern African and stir resentment to breaking point

This was said by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in a special Press statement, released here today.

Chief Matanzima said it was South Africa's uninterest in Transkei's protest about the treatment of its nationals under the apartheid laws that led to the breaking of diplomatic relations early last year.

He stressed that the Transkei Government felt strongly that apartheid was a gigantic miscalculation, a divided not only of bodies but of heart and mind as well

Chief Matanzima said he sincerely hoped that the South African Government would reconsider. Dr. Koornhof's recent speech was surely intended as the start of a new effort to reach understanding

Illegal worker statement to dispel fears

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By Rob Meintjes

The West Rand Administration Board is to ask for an official statement to dispel fears of police action against illegal workers during the moratorium granted to their employers

Wrab labour bureau are already overcrowded with employers seeking registration of their "illegals," and if fear of police action is allowed to spread it could provoke another wave of nervous applicants into Wrab offices in the Johannesburg area

Mr A E Steenhuisen, director of labour for Wrab, told a public meeting in Sandringham last night he would discuss the issuing of a statement on police action with the chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr Frans du Randt

A senior police spokesman was quoted at the meeting as having said police would continue to make arrests during the moratorium in the normal course of their duties but they would not go out of their way to conduct raids

Mr Les Dishy, the PFP city councillor who organ-

ised the meeting, said the police spokesman had told him it would be left to public prosecutors to decide whether to prosecute those arrested.

Wrab's Albert Street office in Johannesburg yesterday experienced its biggest invasion of employers since the moratorium was announced two weeks ago

Mr Steenhuisen said last night that he had spent three hours behind the counter helping the public. He said all the applications were attended to, thanks to the drafting of every available man and woman on the staff

He urged employers to apply at their local Wrab bureaux outside the city and to stay away until they had prepared their applications.

Mr Steenhuisen said police had been briefed on the three-month moratorium and the public had no reason to panic. But he added that police would continue to take action against employees who did not qualify for registration in terms of the concession — such as foreign blacks and those being accommodated illegally

No room for black staff

There was not room for a mouse in Soweto hostels. A West Rand Administration Board official told a public meeting at Sandringham in Johannesburg last night

Mr A E Steenhuisen, director of labour for Wrab, outlined alternative housing for workers being registered under the moratorium granted to urban employers.

A woman in the audience said she had phoned five hostels in the Johannesburg area, only to be told there were 10 000 on the waiting list and her employee had no chance

Mr Steenhuisen said 800 beds in Soweto had been allocated during the last 10 days, but a couple of hundred were available in the Krugersdorp area and in an unused mine compound at Lupaardsvlei.

Workers could also occupy suitable accommodation at the homes of their employers who needed special licences to house more than one

Heads of families in the black townships could apply for lodger permits from township managers

Memononte Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelinge voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).
 Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober)

14

LIDMAATSKAP

3

Vir Intergroepstudies
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navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra. dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde

Mercury Reporter

IRATE householders have complained they have had to wait in queues for four days at the Administration Board offices in Durban to have ex-Transkeian servants registered

The rush started when Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced, he would give employers three months' grace to register workers. From November a R500 fine would be the penalty. For the first time employers have been able to register their servants who had migrated from other parts of the country and who had perhaps been working for them for many years.

Administration Board attendants have battled to

Four-day queues to register servants

Nearly 5 000 servants have been registered since Monday

Many employers who complained yesterday of the red tape and waiting involved.

"First you have to get forms at the board's offices in Ordnance Road and then you go to a police station to have them signed," said Mr Gilbert Seethal, who was trying to register four workers for a construction company.

"Then, it's back to Ordnance Road for more

forms to take to the Transkeian Consulate in Commercial City. From there you go to the chest clinic and then back to Ordnance Road where I have been waiting for the past four days from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.," said Mr Seethal.

"I'm not too sure if I'm really supposed to be here," said Mrs Cheryl Haskins.

She had asked an Administration Board attendant to look at her servant's pass book but he told her she had to wait her turn in the queue.

Another employer — she did not want to be named — feared the forms she had were filled in incorrectly. "I might have to start all over again," she said.

Mr S Bourquin, chief director of the Administration Board in Port Natal, said he was pleased people had heeded the appeal to have their servants registered but he emphasised there was time enough for all and there was no need to rush.

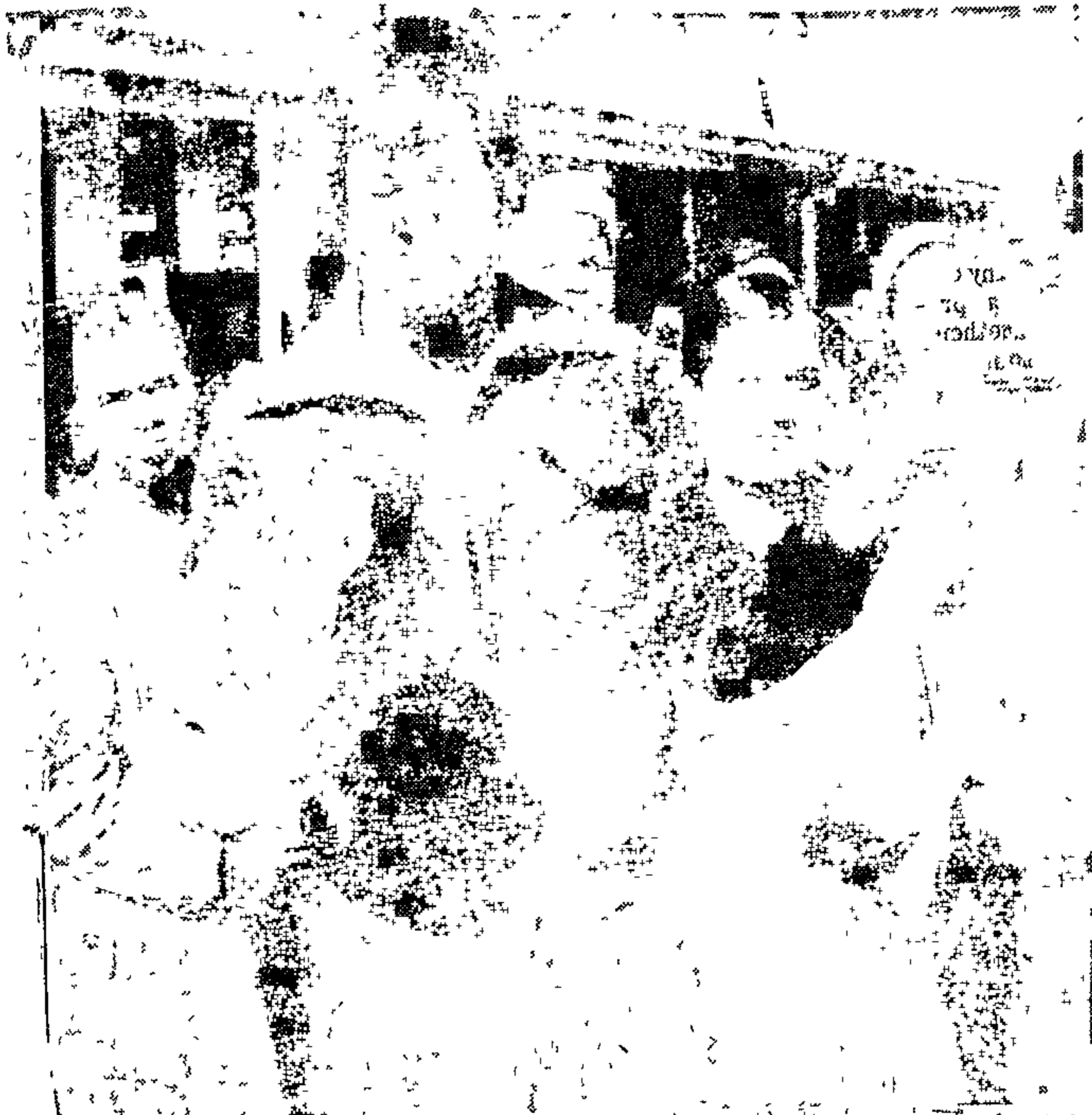
He sympathised with people who had to wait so

long but he appealed to them to be patient.

"Bear with us. Facilities are limited and we are only geared to cope with a normal flow," he said. There was no question of additional staff as there were only six counters and attendants would get in each other's way.

Regarding the red tape he said the board had to satisfy itself the workers were eligible to be employed in Durban. They had to be South African residents or from former South African territories. They also had to prove they had been working in Durban for at least a year. If they had worked in Durban at one time and had returned to work again they were not eligible for registration.

The Natal Mercury, Friday, July 27, 1976 (206)



MR GILBERT Seethal shows some of the forms he has had to fill in while waiting for four days to register four workers for a Durban construction company

Job *(LXX) 21/1/74*

R500 fine tragic

move—Matanzima

THE recent imposition by South Africa of a R500 fine for "illegal" labour would have the most tragic affect on millions of blacks in Southern Africa and stir resentment to breaking point

This was said by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in a special Press statement released in Umtata yesterday.

Chief Matanzima stressed that the Transkei Government felt strongly that apartheid was a gigantic miscalculation "a divider not only of bodies but of heart and mind as well. The very opposite in fact of what was needed in Southern Africa"

"Imagine our delight, therefore, at Dr Koorn-

hof's recent statement in America that apartheid is dead

"We wanted to believe it. Yet within a couple of weeks we had the announcement of the R500 fine for employers of so called 'illegal labour' — a move certain to have the most tragic effect on millions of blacks in Southern Africa and guaranteed to stir resentment to the breaking point

"A move absolutely guaranteed to wipe out at a stroke any good that might have been done overseas by Dr Koornhof's speech."

Chief Matanzima said he sincerely hoped that the South African Government would reconsider

"What this subcontinent needs is not violence, dictatorial attitudes and separatism but meaningful dialogue to overcome these distressing tendencies — and the sooner the better", Chief Matanzima said



Chief George Matanzima

27/7/79 DD

Chief George lashes at illegal labour fine

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday attacked the South African Government for introducing R500 fines for employers of unregistered labour.

"I find it incredible that the South African Government can allow its opportunities to founder in this way," Chief Matanzima said.

The move was guaranteed to wipe out any good that might have been done overseas by Dr Koornhof's "apartheid is dead" speech.

"Imagine our delight at Dr Koornhof's recent statement in America. He said it in front of the whole Western world in the most public way imaginable, and he clearly did so with the approval of his Prime Minister. He fervently wanted the West to believe what he said

"And we wanted to believe it. Yet, within a couple of weeks we had the announcement of the R500 fines for employers of so-called 'illegal' labour," he said.

"The whole initiative is now at the mercy of petty officials with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the regulations, but little understanding of the misery they can cause," he said.

Nothing in the past performance of such people led him to expect South Africa stood on the threshold of a major public relations success.

Chief Matanzima said the destinies of Transkei and South Africa were interwoven.

"Because we are neighbours we cannot ignore each other, nor can we be indifferent to what happens within each other's borders. This is especially the case when

significant numbers of people from one country live and work for much of the year in the other, and are subject to its laws," he said.

South Africa's lack of interest in Transkei's protests about the treatment of its nationals under the apartheid laws had been a reason for the breaking of diplomatic relations more than a year ago.

Apartheid was a "gigantic miscalculation" and a divider, not only of bodies, but of hearts and minds as well.

Meanwhile, there was confusion yesterday whether Transkeians qualified for the amnesty granted to illegal workers who have to register by October 31.

According to a spokesman for the East Cape Administration Board in East London, the amnesty did not apply to Transkeians.

He said a Transkeian had to have worked legally for 15 years in a town before he qualified for local rights.

But a spokesman for the Transkeian Department of Foreign Affairs, said the amnesty covered Transkeians working illegally in South Africa.

He said employers of illegal Transkei workers would have to register them in the normal way before October 31.

"If the worker wants to renounce his Transkeian citizenship he may do so, but he should first make sure he will be accepted as a South African citizen otherwise he could find himself stateless," the spokesman said.

Transkeians who wanted to work legally in South Africa would have to be recruited by employers who would have to register them —
DDR

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleentheid van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik program bygedra. dr Sheila T. va mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Ur

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Ser geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. I Statute van Venootskap word voer benoeming van eenhonderd lede. hulle sluit die volgende in.

a) Drie stigterslede.

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gelyk jaer lede van die Beheerlede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelso
Professor J.F. Beekma
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.R. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Elli
Biskop A.W. Habelgaar
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saundey
Professor H.W. van der
Mede-professor D.J. We
Professor Monica Wilson

37 years in SA detailed

Mr Joseph Chitsongo, the Mozambican whose deportation was stayed pending official investigation, has presented the authorities with details of his 37 years in South Africa.

Mr Chitsongo (61), was granted a reprieve last week, until August 20, pending investigations. He originally was to be deported because he is an illegal resident.

He has a South African

wife and three children and was to be deported after he tried to register under the Government's moratorium on illegal workers.

He told The Star he called on the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Johannesburg on Monday to outline his stay in the country since 1942

Mr Chitsongo worked in a bomb factory in Johan-

nesburg when he first came to South Africa and has subsequently worked as a petrol station attendant over the years at different businesses

His first brush with immigration authorities occurred in 1972 when he was deported after being arrested for a pass offence.

He returned to South Africa shortly after, claiming his relatives in Mozambique had died.

Star 8/8/79

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(206)

Public blamed for 'pass' delays

Mercury Reporter

NATAL'S chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr. Sighart Bourquin, has called on the public to be "patient and understanding" during the registration of workers in the next three months.

Mr. Bourquin said there had been complaints of long delays in the registration process when people rushed on the board's offices to register workers.

He said there had been reports of an "abnormal rush" as employers registered workers at the beginning of a three-month moratorium announced earlier by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof.

Register

Employers have until October 31 to register workers before being liable to a fine of R500.

Mr. Bourquin said yesterday that people should realise that they had brought the delays on themselves.

"It just shows how many illegal workers there have been," he said.

He said there was still time for workers to be registered and it was not necessary for people to rush to the board's offices

Staff

The staff could only cope with the usual flow of registrations and there was not the counter space to handle a sudden rush.

Mrs. Solveig Piper, advice office director of the Natal Coastal Region of the Black Sash, said yesterday she had received several complaints of delays in registrations.

Mrs. Piper said the realities of the moratorium were that it was for the White employers and not the Black workers.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

entrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe y-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe y gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey itute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur ansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder andele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet 61 van 1973).

Outcry

She said that after the R500 fine had been announced for employers employing unregistered workers there had been a public outcry and the moratorium had been announced.

Employers then became instrumental in assisting the Department of Co-operation and Development in carrying out its policy of influx control, Mrs. Piper said.

The only category of workers who had benefited from the moratorium in Durban was the domestic worker.

As long as the employer would guarantee accommodation for his domestic, registration was no problem.

No existing laws, acts or regulations had been changed with the moratorium, she said.

BLUEPRINT FOR ANGER

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

FRUSTRATIONS, anger or just plain boredom — it's all three for people trying to register their black workers

The switchboard is jammed with calls and letters have flooded Port Natal's labour offices in Ordnance Road, Durban, following the threat of a R500 fine for people employing black workers without permits.

The fine threat has brought crowds of people and five-day queues. Already over 1 000 illegal blacks have been told to leave the country — and there's going to be the same confusion every day until October 31.

A warning came from the board's chief director, Mr Sighart Bourquim about people who cheat the system.

Perjury

"We have found a number of people who have made false affidavits. These should not be made lightly. If people take a chance and they are caught they could be prosecuted for perjury."

He said 16 763 applications had been made and only 2 283 people had been accepted between July 16 and last Thursday, August 9. There were 13 248 cases being investigated and 1 232 people had been turned away.

"People should be grateful for an opportunity to put things right instead of grouching. After all, this is a statutory offence," he said.

Mr Bourquim said the State Prosecutor would decide whether to prosecute.

Employers line up for days to beat permit deadline — or pay R500 fine

"System? what system?" asked Donna Harris of South Beach, Durban. "It's enough to make anyone fire their staff. I've been queuing all morning to find out the procedure. But whenever anyone appears behind the counter, it's to answer the phone."

The procedure is quite simple. Queue for forms, fill them in and go to the back of the queue. A medical is necessary but that's at the chest clinic behind the Alhambra. "And that's only open in the morning," complained one woman bitterly.

Also, a worker must get permission to work from his home town, so it's back home with the forms.

Tribal fees

Each employer must pay R1 a year tribal fees for every year of employment. For Transkei citizens, it is R2 a year. And R1,20 a month must be paid to the Port Natal Administration Board.

All fees must be paid in full at registration and that means many people will wait until the end of the month, assistant labour officer at Ordnance Road, Mr George Calthorpe, said.

Mrs Ferial Adam of Stamford Hill has been waiting for five days with her Transkei maid, Abegail Nkholi, to find

out if she is a legal migrant.

"It's horrible, I have been here all day for five days and I don't know if we will finish today," she said.

A priest who did not want to be named said the whole system was "silly".

"The process should be centralised so everything can be done at the one place. It would save a lot of time"

Tears

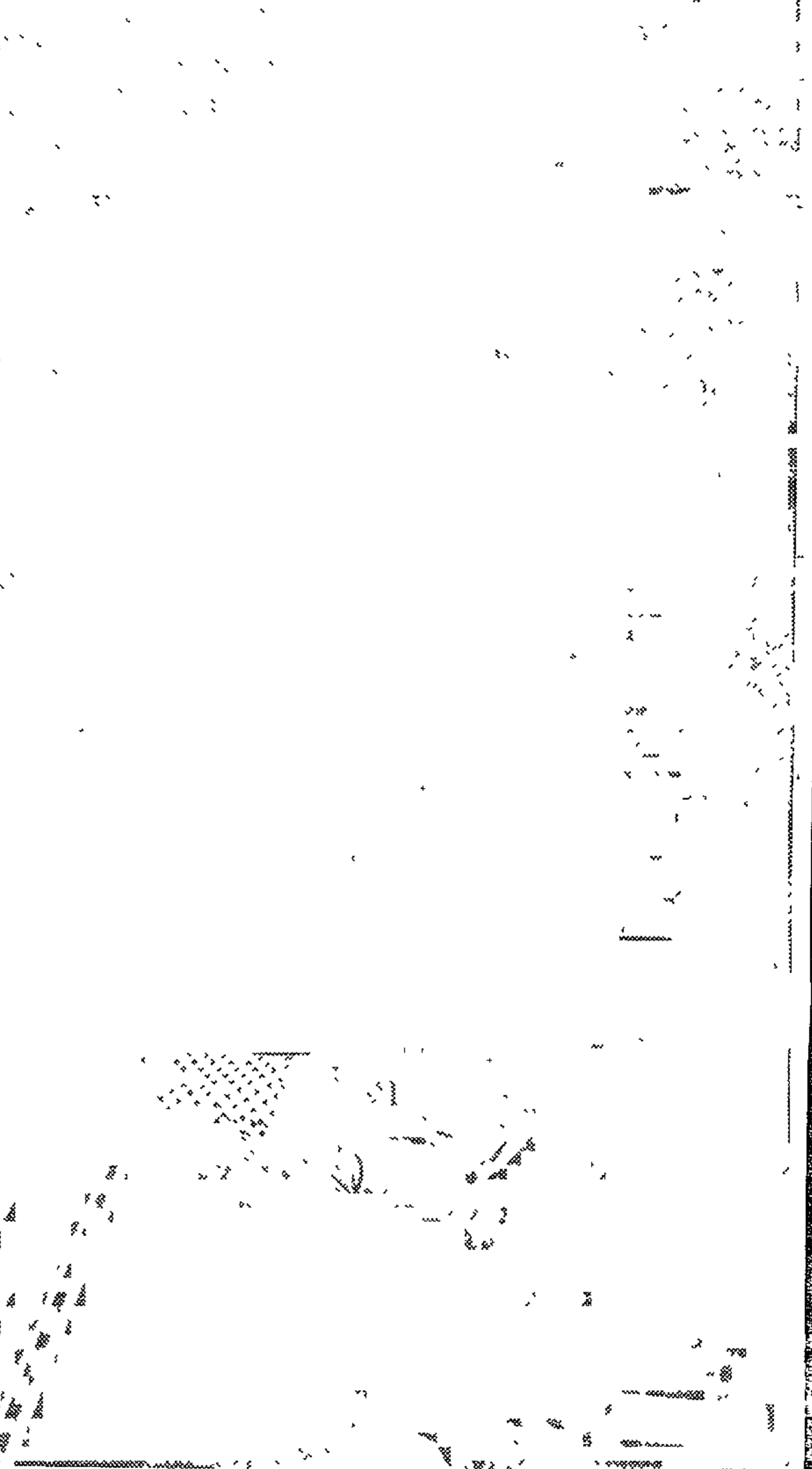
Mrs Gladys George of Sydenham nearly lost her maid to the Verulam police. "We filled in the forms and Lena went to Verulam to get them signed. But they were not accepted because she needed her father's permission."

"We went to Pietermaritzburg, got permission and Lena went back to Verulam. She returned in tears saying the police nearly locked her up because of the stamps from her father on her forms," Mrs George said.

But for the officials trying to cope with the never-ending stream of inquiries, it's three months of harassment and overwork.

"We have about 30 people working, but even 60 would not be enough. Anyway, we don't have the office space," Mr Calthorpe said.

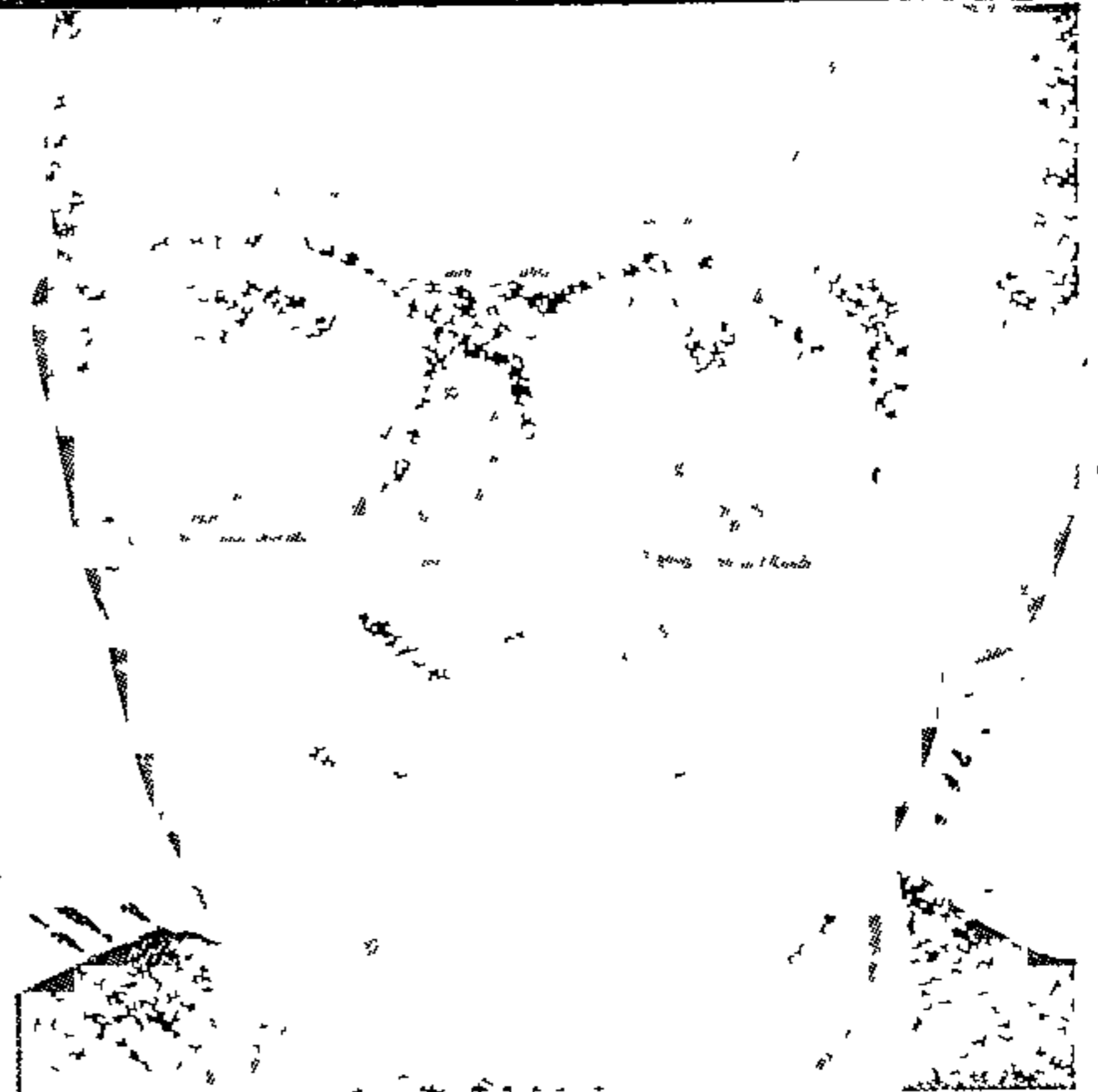
Just part of the crowd of anxious people waiting to find out if they will be allowed to live and work in Durban



It's all queues, queues, queues to register Workers

'A REMARKABLE AND COURAGEOUS JUDGMENT'

It may be law, it's not



Judge Didcott

justice — judge

IN a blistering judgment on a pass law case in which the victim was an epileptic, a Natal judge has concluded that while the legislation from Parliament may be law, it is not necessarily justice.

Mr. Justice Didcott, with Mr. Justice Milne concurring, set aside on review the sentence in a case in which the epileptic had been declared an idle person by a commissioner of the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

The judgment, which was published in the month's Law Report, has been hailed in legal circles as "courageous and important."

The case dealt with 24-year-old Mr Jabulani Sydney Dube, of Lamontville, who was ordered by the authorities to be removed to a farm colony for two years

By G R NAIDOO

after being declared "an idle person". The order was suspended on condition that he either obtained employment within 30 days or left Durban within 35 days.

Mr Didcott said that in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — the main pass laws — a person could be declared "idle" if, though capable of getting a job, he had had no employment for 122 days

Content

There were exceptions, and unemployment was not held against

- People younger than 15 or older than 65,
- Pupils or students at an educational institution;
- Someone bona fide engaged in an officialy approved business, trade, pro-

fession 'or other remunerative activity', or

- a registered work-seeker who had had no offer of lawful work for 122 days

"Otherwise," said Mr Justice Didcott, "your idleness is beyond question"

He said it did not matter whether the person needed work and its rewards

"Perhaps your family supports you adequately and is content to carry on doing so. That does not count. The section says so in as many words. Nor, apparently, do any other lawful means you might be fortunate enough to have.

"An official who has reason to believe that you belong to the class of idle persons may arrest you at any time and in any place outside a special Bantu area.

"You are then brought before a commissioner of the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

"He calls on you to give a good and satisfactory account of yourself, whatever that may be.

"Unless you manage to do so, he formally declares you to be an 'idle person'. Nobody is required to prove that you match the definition. You must prove that you do not."

Review

Mr Justice Didcott said that once a person had been declared "idle" there were "all sorts of things" that could be done to him.

"Your removal to a host of places, and your detention in a variety of institutions, can be ordered.

"You can be banned forever from returning to the area where you were found, or from going anywhere else for that matter, although you may have lived there all your life"

The judge said that when a commissioner had dealt with such a case, it went on review to a judge of the Supreme Court.

"He is expected, if everything is in order, to certify that what happened appears to him to have been 'in accordance with justice'."

66
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Tien Jaar.
NTRUM
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Sir Abe
e Abe Bailey
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e en sonder
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was not

Accordance

"It may have been in accordance with the legislation and, because what appears in legislation is the law, in accordance with that, too. But it can hardly be said to have been in accordance with justice."

"Parliament has the power to pass the statutes it likes, and there is nothing the courts can do about that. The result is law," said the judge.

"But it is not always the same as justice. The only way Parliament can ever make legislation just is by making just legislation."

He said Mr Dube was supported by welfare funds. He was not a registered work-seeker, nor had he worked for some years, though it seemed that he wanted to.

"He is, however, an epileptic who suffers from frequent fits," said the judge.

"One has not only his word for it. The district surgeon, having examined him, says the same, and adds that he is fit for nothing but light duties."

"He needs constant medication. King Edward VIII Hospital gives him pills and injections regularly."

Capable

Mr Justice Diccott said the question was whether Mr. Dube was capable of being employed, and if not, he fell outside the section of the Act altogether.

"That, in my opinion, is indeed the case. In the ordinary sense he is not capable of being employed. He can tackle only special work of a sheltered kind, and none seems to be available."

"This, at any rate, is what I infer. The commissioner specifically instructed an inspector to find such employment for him. There is nothing to suggest that the inspector succeeded, and it looks unlikely that he did."

'Illegals': Black Sash can help

glan 13/8/79
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The Black Sash will be at Star Line again tomorrow to answer queries from readers on how to register "illegal" workers

Readers can contact Mrs Beulah Rollnick from the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office at tel 838-2383 from 8.30 am to 3.30 pm tomorrow. The service provided by Black Sash and Star Line ends tomorrow.

About 12 000 "illegals"

have already been registered in the Vaal Triangle and Reef areas since the Government moratorium was announced a month ago. Most of these 10 000 workers were registered by the West Rand Administration Board, revealing the extent to which "illegals" have been employed in the board's area — Johannesburg, Soweto, Sandton, Randburg and towns on the West Rand.

c) Ander lede:

- Mnr K. Bosman
- Professor A Cupido
- Mnr N. Daniels
- Mnr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. ...

- Mnr H.W. Middelmann
- Mnr M.T.L. Moletsame
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mnr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. Olivier
- Mnr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pollak
- Mnr W.J. September
- Mnr Franklin Sonn
- Mnr P.M. Sonn
- Mnr J.H. Steyn
- Mnr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mnr S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson

ring van die Maat-
ar h verteenwoordiger
1 1978 gehou en die
gaarn. Teryyl geen
word hulle geraad-
trum se program raak.

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onder-
soek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier-
eiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon.

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

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

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

Thirty seven years in South Africa, but for Joseph Chitsongo it may be . . . Star 13/8/79

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A one-way ticket back to Mozambique — the unknown

Mr Joseph Chitsongo, the 61-year-old Mozambican who came to South Africa in 1942 to work in a munitions factory, is anxiously waiting, with his family, for a decision from the Government on whether or not he will be allowed to stay in the country.

Last week Mr Chitsongo was granted an urgent, last-minute reprieve from being deported back to Mozambique as an illegal worker while Government officials here investigate his case.

After working illegally in South Africa for 37 years, he had tried to register under the Government's recent moratorium.

But Mr Chitsongo was tried in a commissioner's court and ordered to return to Mozambique last week until the reprieve was granted.

He told The Star about his life in South Africa — details which he gave to Co-operation and Development officials on Monday to validate his stay in South Africa. "I came here in 1942 and

worked in a bomb factory and came to live in Sophiatown (now Triomf)," he said.

"Later I was employed at a petrol station and have worked as a petrol attendant at different places ever since."

But in 1942 Mr Chitsongo was arrested during a pass raid and deported to Mozambique.

He said he found his relatives had either moved away or died so he returned to South Africa.

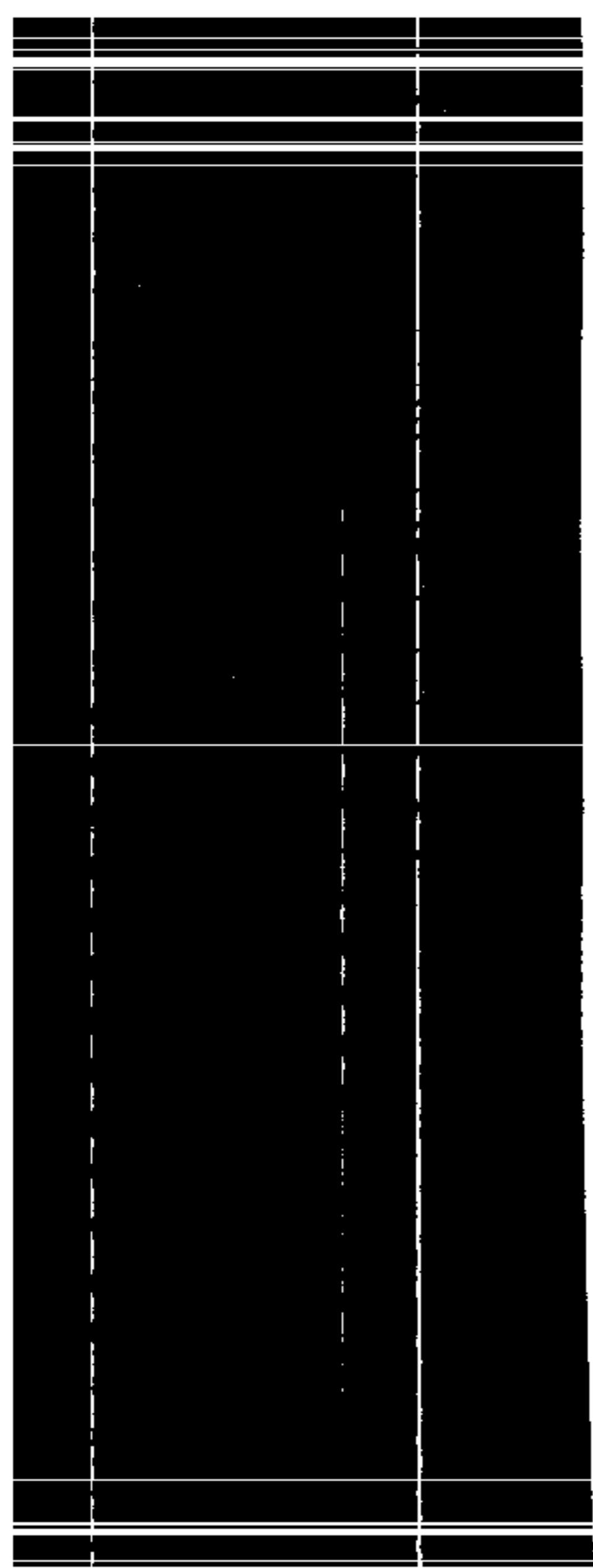
"I don't want to return to Mozambique and Frelimo," he said, "my family are all here now."

His present employer, Mr Solomon Brest, told The Star he had known Mr Chitsongo for several years and had told him to try and legalise his stay after the announcement of the Government moratorium.

But foreign blacks do not fall under the reprieve.

It was mainly due to public and media pressure that Mr Chitsongo's case is to be investigated.

Mr Joseph Chitsongo and his daughter Tembi.



Curfew regulation to be repealed soon

EAST LONDON — The curfew regulation here to keep the city white by night will be ditched soon

It will be ditched together with the regulation governing nine cities and 377 towns in terms of a recommendation by the Riekert Commission which has been accepted in Parliament

This was confirmed in a letter from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, to the East London City Council

Curfew regulations — referred to by Mrs Helen Suzman as "medieval" — were first raised here in the East London Management Committee meeting in January when the chairman, Mr Peter Mopp, referred to them as "ridiculous and obsolete."

They passed a motion calling for the regulations to be removed and the matter was considered by the Action Committee who applied to the Minister of Co-operation and Development for the repeal of the regulations

Dr Morrison replied that no purpose would be served by repealing the regulations for East London at this stage as they would soon be repealed simultaneously throughout South Africa in terms of the Riekert recommendation accepted by Parliament

The relevant Act of 1943 which refers to East London states "No native male or female shall between the hours of 11pm and 4am be in a public place within the area controlled by the municipality of East

London unless such native be in possession of a written permit signed by his employer or by a person authorised by such an employer to issue such a permit to such a native or by some person authorised by the said municipality or the Minister to issue such permits or by the officer in charge of any police station"

Investigation showed yesterday there have not been many prosecutions in East London under the curfew regulations for the past five years and there had been a general fall off in prosecutions throughout South Africa over the past few years

From July 1977 to June 1978, 17 472 blacks were prosecuted under the curfew regulations in South Africa compared to

37 000 the previous year for the same months

In fact in the year 1974-75 for the months of July to June 58 000 were prosecuted compared to 66 000 the previous year for the same months.

But despite the fall off in prosecutions, the regulation was despised by blacks who saw it as a form of harassment when they attended any entertainment in the city at night or for workers returning late from work, especially those employed in the hotel industry

There are, however, no curfew regulations in Cape Town because at the time of the introduction of the curfew laws, the city did not have a large concentration of blacks

The curfew in Kimberley and Bloemfontein is 9 p m — DDR

... and blacks welcome it

MR MNUKU . . . "taxi business will boom."

EAST LONDON — The move to repeal curfew regulations were welcomed by blacks here yesterday — with taxi-drivers predicting a boom in business.

"People were scared to come to town because they feared being harassed by these regulations," Mr Nimrod Mnuke said

Night business would also boom

Another taxi driver, Mr Dambleton Feleza, said

MR MHLANGA . . . "now we can at least move around without fear."

people were reluctant to come to town

"Now they can come without fear of being asked for night passes", he said

Mr P. Mhlanga said it was a good idea to scrap the curfew law

Miss Beauty Maku, a housekeeper at a hotel, said East London was progressing

She knocked off late at night, and getting a night pass wasted time.

MISS MAKU . . . "night passes waste time."

Mrs Gladys Tose, 53, said she was pleased to hear the curfew regulation was to be scrapped

Mrs Tose, a hawker, said people would be free to buy at night in the city shops

Mr G Bolo, of Mdantsane, said he was happy people would be able to window shop during the evening. He said some people knocked off work and did not know what shops in East London had

MR MQOBOTI . . . "they should now do away with influx control."

to offer Mr Vusumzi Schoolboy Mqoboti, said some people had no right to be in the proclaimed area of East London. What the authorities should do was scrap influx control regulations

They should also do away with section 10. Everybody should be allowed to remain and work in East London. Walking at night in the city would benefit nobody — DDR

Action speaks louder . . .

NM 14/5/79
ONE CAN understand why Blacks become cynical about Government promises to ease apartheid when it is still possible for them to be arrested merely for being on the streets at certain hours. Notwithstanding the Government's acceptance in principle of the Riekert Commission's recommendation to abolish the curfew laws, these repressive regulations are still being enforced — sometimes in absurd circumstances

One such instance cited recently by the Durban Chamber of Commerce concerned the arrest at 3 50 a m of a man standing at a bus stop after com-

pleting his night shift. Quite rightly the Chamber has pointed to the gap between Government promises and the reality of life for Blacks.

Words are just tumbling from the mouths of Government spokesmen these days to encourage the belief that racial reform is in the air. But meaningful action is taking a long time to materialise in many instances. If the Government cannot get down at once to abolishing antediluvian measures such as the curfew restrictions, then it must not be surprised if its sincerity is questioned

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIËS

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorkoste voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Relatiewe...

Star Line again had a flood of calls yesterday on the last day of the service offered with the aid of the Black Sash to advise readers on registering "illegal" black workers.

When the switchboard closed at 330 pm Mrs Rollnick from the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office had the names of 145 people waiting to be phoned back. She has appealed to those she was unable to reach yesterday to phone her at the Black Sash office.

Last week the West Rand Administration Board said there were already signs of a levelling off in applications for registration of "illegals."

Many of the readers who called yesterday expressed their reluctance to apply at board offices for fear of reprisals.

When Star Line's switchboard asked one woman with an American accent to hold on until Mrs Rollnick could talk to her, she said. "Don't worry, I'll just fire this one."

Soos voorheen geregistreer as Statute van Vennootskap benoeming van e hulle sluit die

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Mnr J.
Mnr H.
Mnr P.

b) Sewentien jaar lede lede aan

Profes
Profes
Profes
Mnr C
Profes
Dr J.
Profes
Bisko
Mnr H
Profes

Dr. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Star 15/8/79
Calls about 'illegal' workers still flow

'Irregularities in pass courts must be curbed'

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3

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra. dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Roshoff, mede-professor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

An appeal has been made to employers to make use of free legal representation which is available for employees arrested for pass offences in order to help eradicate alleged irregularities in pass courts.

Professor John Dugard of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand said this week it was important that there should be legal argument in the Commissioner Courts, which hear thousands of pass-offence cases a year.

"I once sat through a case which lasted 40 seconds," said Professor Dugard.

He was one of two speakers at a meeting of the Anatomy Luncheon Club of the university

Mr R E Monama, research officer for the university's Centre for Applied Legal Studies who also spoke, said the only way in which pass regulations had been relaxed in the past was through public outcry.

"When white employers were up in arms concerning recent legislation to increase fines for illegally employing workers, a moratorium was declared. Now it is time to attend to the gross irregularities occurring in the Commissioner Courts."

The Black Sash through the Legal Resources Centre, offers free legal advice, and representation. Employers who are interested can phone the centre at Johannesburg 29-5356.

Dr. W.A. Landman
Mr G K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

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2007 12/21/71

Tell the truth, employers are warned

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE East Rand Administration Board is to take tough action against employers suspected of making false statements in order to have illegal black domestic servants registered in terms of the three-month moratorium.

Mr Schalk van der Merwe, ERAB chairman, said yesterday that if the board had reasonable proof that employers

had made false statements about the period of employment of domestics, charges of perjury would be laid against them.

He added that the board would also not register workers if it suspected the applications were not made "in the spirit of the moratorium".

His warning followed a statement issued yesterday in which he criticised the registration of illegal domestics and announced that action would be taken against employers if ap-

plications for the registration of domestics were not in the spirit of the moratorium.

In the statement, Mr Van der Merwe announced that ERAB had registered 3 468 illegal workers since the start of the moratorium, of which 2 698, or 78%, were domestics.

The figures were "disturbing" as one of the reasons for the moratorium was to obviate an adverse effect on the economy through severe fines and to afford the commercial, indus-

trial and construction sectors an opportunity to register workers.

The board was receiving an increasing number of complaints that white areas were "becoming black".

Circumstantial evidence indicated that a considerable number of statements claiming that domestic servants had been employed for more than a year were incorrect.

Further allegations had been

made that certain employers were importing domestic servants on a large scale from the homelands.

"East Rand labour bureaux have therefore been instructed to examine the registrations of illegal servants thoroughly and not to hesitate to conduct further investigations or take action against employers should anything indicate that the registration is against the spirit of the moratorium," Mr Van Der Merwe said.

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[Handwritten scribbles]



Paulina Mnisi, Hendrina's woman petrol jockey — a domestic by classification

Hundreds of blacks are working illegally in the Eastern Transvaal town of Hendrina — because the town's founder decided in 1916 that no people of "other colours" would be employed as anything other than household servants in the area.

The result is that officially the town — white population 850 — has an image of being whiter than white.

The title deed stipulation was uncovered this week when a major mining equipment manufacturer in Hendrina — the little village in the eye of the coal boom hurricane — applied to the village council for permission to employ coloured and Indian storemen.

The stipulation states that no part of the town shall be hired or sold to any "coloured" and that no "coloured" other than a household employee will be allowed to stay on or occupy it.

The term "coloured" refers to anyone who is not white.

The stipulation was set up by the town's founder, Mr Willem Joubert, before the town was officially proclaimed in 1916.

Despite the rather harsh words of Mr Joubert, hundreds of blacks move freely about the town, working in shops, filling stations and various other commercial centres.

"I suppose it's the way you interpret the term 'household servant'," said the town clerk, Mr Jan Scheurkogel.

"I know what the founder actually meant — and that is that no person other than a white shall be an employer or landowner in this town."

"We do not have the power to change the stipulation — it will most probably have to be settled in court."

A spokesman for the mining equipment manufacturers who did not want to be identified said he could not understand

Spirit of Hendrina written in white

RDM
17/8/79



Mr Jan Scheurkogel ... court ruling needed



Mr Willem Joubert founder of Hendrina

RDM 17/8/79 206

the stipulation and that it seen in the broad sense it meant a lot of whites in Hendrina were employing blacks illegally.

"And that includes myself," he said

Hendrina has also never had an Indian resident

When a plant manager wanted to employ a few Asiatics this week, the locals talked of settling him for once and for all

"We'll possibly get one of those high school boys to climb into him," they told me when I asked them what they thought

"The blacks here are happy people," said Hendrina's one-time veteran mayor, Oom Willem Eksteen "There's a flourishing black township and they now use our sewerage system"

Oom Willem is into his 70s, and is now a retired man with a position on the village council. He has lived in Hendrina for 32 years and shares the hope with all his fellow town-folk that one day the town will boom

Will it take the impetus of a huge chainstore to push Hendrina to urban Olympus? Or will the steel ribbons of the railways do the trick?

CHRIS MARAIS drops in on an Eastern Transvaal dorp and finds there's a strange title deed stipulation that keeps the town "officially white" — except for domestic servants

Through the years, the people of Hendrina watched the area about them grow rich and prosperous. They saw the thousands of workers flow into the eastern Transvaal as the big power stations and coal mines mushroomed — and waited, like an ailing ghost town, for their share of the black gold

Railway routes sprang up all about Hendrina, but like a dirty little urchin the village was overlooked

There was little hope of a rail link until recently, when talk began to spread about those houses that were suddenly being built in one part of the town. The locals made a few discreet inquiries and found they were destined to be occupied by railway electricians

Two and two suddenly promised a railway line, and it's the

best news they've had in years. Mr Scheurkogel has been town clerk for 28 years

"When I started, we had a total population of 450. It is my ideal to see this town grow. Yes, we hope the railway will come to Hendrina"

Back in the pub, the boys are joking about an interesting pastime — shooting through to Swaziland for some light entertainment

That story seems restricted to the bar though, because neither Oom Willem nor Mr Scheurkogel agreed that this was a favourite local habit

"Thousands of others from all over stream through our town on their way to Swaziland, but our young people don't go there much," said Oom Willem. "We have dances here now and again, and most of the young visit each other for recreation"

One of Hendrina's "young" told me back in the bar that the town had its first discotheque recently, but he did not think it would return

Word was that members of the local freemasons would be coming for a nightcap later after their meeting, and so we wanted to be able to meet them

"The local freemasons are the most influential people in Hendrina," said one of the drinkers. "But I'm just as curious as you are as to what they do"

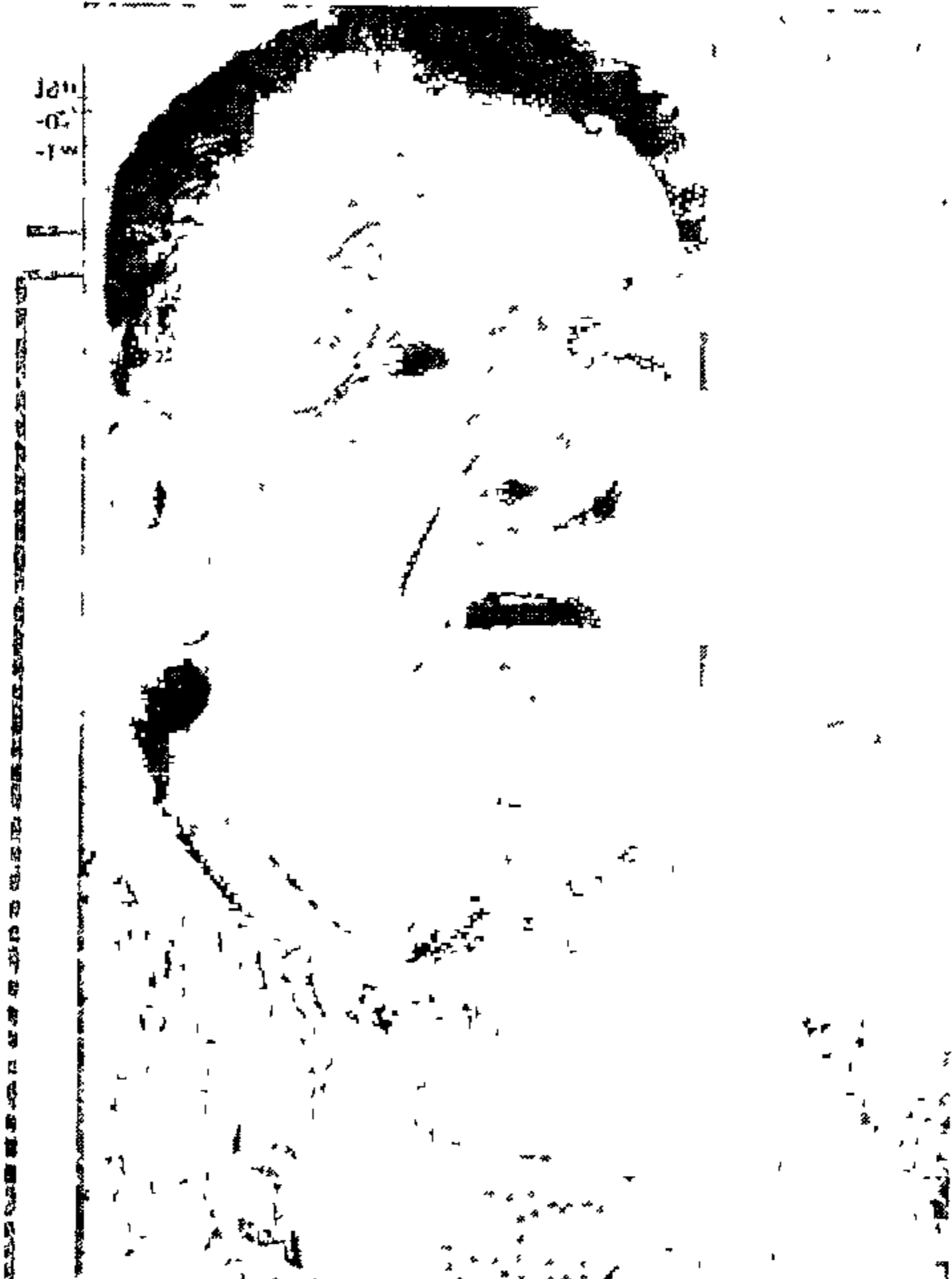
Back at the council offices, a look at Hendrina's files revealed that the town used to be a farm belonging to a Mr Gert Beukes and his wife, Hendrina, and that the settlement was started to "satisfy a spiritual need for a community and a church"

"Cars and motorcycles were so scarce here in 1919 that when one moved, people would run outside to view the strange spectacle," the records run

No one was allowed to shoe a horse or exercise an animal in the streets unless there had been "an accident"

And the town's favourite sport was shooting. So much so that a special range was built in the early 20s

"Goodbye, thanks for coming. Give us a good write-up, won't you?", were Oom Willem's last words to us



Oom Willem Eksteen, former mayor of Hendrina "Our blacks are happy here"

IF I LOSE MY JOB, THEY'LL HAVE TO TAKE ME BACK TO TRANSKEI AT GUN-POINT



● Miss Princess Sidlakadlaka and her employer Mrs M Ferreira "We'll have to come back next year, whether we like it or not." But Miss Sidlakadlaka declared she would never go back to Transkei voluntarily.

So you think your servant is legal now..

IF YOU think your Black worker who has been with you for many years will in time qualify for permanent residence in town, you're in for a shock.

Whether she was registered before the moratorium or not, she will only be allowed to live permanently in town in very exceptional circumstances

The hard fact is that even if she has worked for you for 10 years the authorities see those years as 10 separate labour contracts — not continuous service

She will NEVER qualify for permanent residence un-

less she can prove

- That she was born in Johannesburg, or
- That she has lived there legally and continuously for 15 years without ever returning home for more than a short holiday, and
- Has worked continuously for you as her only employer within the area covered by the West Rand Administration Board

If you moved from another town and brought her with you that is enough to destroy her chances — if the other town falls under

another board

This week the Sunday Express established that ALL Black workers registered in Johannesburg under the moratorium on "illegals" are registered as contract workers — which means that if they lose their jobs within a year they could be endorsed out

Moreover, at the expiry of their present contracts in a year's time, they will have to go through the whole process again — and face the possibility of not being allowed to return

Other anomalies of the moratorium — which expires at the end of next month — have been uncovered by the Sunday Express

- Some registered workers who have been sacked or lost their jobs through no fault of their own during the

moratorium period have been endorsed out — although their contract periods have not expired

- Many people entitled to permanent residence in Johannesburg have been registered as contract workers, with the right to work there for only one year — after which they must go through the legal processes applicable to migrant workers if they want to return

The Black Sash said, when the moratorium was announced, that it feared these things may happen. Now, after a month, the Sunday Express has established that this is precisely what is happening

The moratorium, announced a month ago, allows unregistered workers to be registered without penalty if they have worked for one employer for one

year in an urban area, or for different employers for three years. Since the moratorium came into force 8 500 "illegals" have been registered in Johannesburg

However, the Sunday Express established this week that all previously unregistered workers who have been registered under the moratorium have been registered under Section 10 1 (d) of the Urban Areas Act, which allows them to be in an urban area only with the permission of the labour bureaux — the category which includes all Blacks from homelands and rural areas

This means that they are contract workers whose right to remain in Johannesburg depends on having work and accommodation

If they are sacked, or if they lose their jobs through no fault of their own, they must return to their home areas — even if they have lived away from it for years while working illegally

Regulations confuse employers, employees

By CHARLIE MOGALE

DOZENS OF employers were flocking into the offices of the West Rand Administration Board in Albert Street, Johannesburg, on Friday — a month after the moratorium on "illegal" workers was announced

The Sunday Express asked some of the employers if they realised that the workers they had successfully registered under the moratorium would have to go through the same process all over again next year.

Although they seemed disappointed at the thought of that, both the employers and their employees seemed only too happy to have their positions legalised, never mind how temporary.

However, many did not seem to understand the implications of the regulations governing registration

One employer said: "My employee came here six times on his own, and they would not register him.

"I came with him for the first time this morning and it took 30 minutes.

"Now you tell me he's got to come back again next year, and if they give him hell again, or find an excuse not to register him, he'll just have to work for me 'illegally' as he has done for the past three years."

Mrs M Ferreira, who also took advantage of the moratorium to register Miss Princess Sidlakadlaka, said she realised the registration would expire in August next year.

"We'll have to come back next year, whether we like it or not," she said.

Miss Sidlakadlaka, who came to South Africa from Transkei three years ago, said she would not agree to be repatriated if she lost her job.

"I'd never go back — unless they take me there at gunpoint," she said.

Mrs Pauline Mokoena and her employer Mr T Yasbek both said they were not aware of anything unusual in the registration stamp.

"I don't want to think of it now," Mr Yasbek said.

By Thursday morning, 12 419 workers had been registered under the moratorium throughout the Witwatersrand area. Of these 8 500 were from Johannesburg.

SUNDAY EXPRESS INVESTIGATION BY JEAN LE MAY

Cont

Sunday Express August 19 - 1979

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These two 'illegals' are still on the wrong side of the law

THE office of the Black Sash in Johannesburg has had thousands of calls for help with the registration of "illegal" workers since the moratorium.

Workers at the office this week gave the Sunday Express examples of people whose "endorsing-out" or registration as contract workers does not appear to be in accordance with their rights under the law.

Here are two typical cases (with surnames omitted) from the records of the Black Sash:

● A registered worker, Paulus X, who came from Warmbaths, worked on contract for a firm in Denver from 1968 until March 1979. The firm closed down and he lost his job. He could not find another and appealed to the Black Sash for help.

The Black Sash got in touch with his former employers who wrote a letter saying Paulus had worked for them for 13 years and that they had no objection to another employer taking over the unexpired period of the contract.

On July 18 Paulus was offered a job by the South African Railways, whose labour officer stamped his papers. But when he went to register his new job — on the same day, which was a week

after the moratorium was announced — he was "endorsed-out", although his contract period is due to expire only this month.

The Black Sash and the Sunday Express have tried to find Paulus at his previous lodgings in Diepkloof, but the owner of the house said he had gone back to Warmbaths.

"Paulus will possibly come back to Johannesburg to work illegally and could be arrested," commented a Black Sash worker.

● An unregistered worker, Johannes Y, was "endorsed-out" and told to return to Mafeking. This is his story, as told to the Black Sash.

He was born in what is now Soweto on April 10, 1954. His birth was apparently not registered. When he was three years old he and his mother, a domestic worker, moved to his maternal uncle's home in Orlando, but his name was never put on the house permit.

Johannes' mother died, he was sent to school in Mafeking where he stayed until 1973. He took out his first reference book in Mafeking, since he was told by the school that he would not be allowed to write his examinations without it.

Johannes came back to Johannesburg in 1974 and worked without being registered. He tried to register under the moratorium, with no success.

The Black Sash points out that since Johannes was born in Johannesburg he has Section 10 1 (a) rights — the most highly valued right to live permanently in Johannesburg by reason of birth.

The Black Sash has applied for his tax area to be changed from Mafeking to Johannesburg and for late registration of birth — the birth certificate will prove he was born in Johannesburg. They have also asked for a workseeker's permit and a lodger's permit, since his maternal uncle will again allow him to live with him in Orlando.

If the Black Sash application is successful and Johannes gets Section 10 1 (a) rights, he may walk the streets of Johannesburg without fear of arrest. If it is not, he must return to Mafeking — or spend the rest of his life on the run as an "illegal".

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board confirmed that all workers being registered under the moratorium were being registered under Section 10 1 (d) — "contract or migrant workers".

'Illegals to go back soon'

East Rand Bureau

Blacks living illegally in white areas are soon to be repatriated to their homelands, Mr Chris Ligthelm, MP for Alberton said last night.

Speaking at a report back meeting in the Alberton Civic Centre, attended by about 30 people, he said the Government would introduce stricter measures to curb illegal blacks.

A delegation met the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange on Friday to discuss the high crime rate in Alberton.

Maat-
woordiger
n en die
rmyl geen
e geraad-
program raak.

Wilson

c) Ander lede:

Mr K Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mr A. Fiederman
Professor R.F. Fuglie
Mr G.J. Gerwel
Erw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Mr H.W. Middelmann
Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mr W.J. September
Mr Franklin Sonn
Mr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen

4

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgelyring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbode aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belang ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde kerke in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon.

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

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

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

Deal brings headaches

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

THE "new look" deal on worker registration has brought immediate new problems in the overall townships housing shortage

And as hang-fire registration of workers goes on before October 31 deadline, new uncertainties spring up for some people who may be "safe" now

Fines paid over by employers in Johannesburg this week plummeted to one-eighth of last week's total

The West Rand Administration Board raked in R2 580 from employers convicted last week.

During the previous week, ending July 6, fines imposed totalled more than R3 400.

This week they were R205 altogether

The Black Sash office in Johannesburg has been receiving complaints from people who have been refused registration although they believe they are entitled to this

"It is quite clear that

things are not going properly," said Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president.

The officials will never give an explanation — you just don't know what is happening. It seems officials are acting arbitrarily."

Mr A H Stander, Wrab Chief Director said the board presently had only

200 beds available for accommodation at the CMR mine hostel

The board would grant only lodger's permits — which are needed for registration — to workers who lived in "approved" accommodation

The chairman of the Soweto Coal Dealer's Association, Mr D G Mtshaulane, said the coal trade

would be doomed if its workers would not be registered because of their tin-shack accommodation

Except for the CMR hostel, there was no other hostel accommodation available in Wrab-owned homes

or at the Soweto hostels.

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p/a Dr. Universiteit
Rondebosk
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Sautooraal
Lesing Journal Science
Universiteit
Groote Schuur
Telefoon 26-1145, 69

INLEIING

gedurende die eerste rege Jaar
Sentrum vir Intergrasies en
sy verksamhede gepubliseer
verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te
in 1977 arvaig deur 7 Dorsig o

DIE OORSPONG EN DOELSTELLING

Die Sentrum word grootliks getru
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Bailey gestig is Dit is geregi
Institute of Inter-Pacial Studie
Garansie) — n maatskappy beperk
n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die
nr 61 van 1973)

THE Food and Canning Workers' Union is to challenge the arrest of one of its members at the hostel of the boycott-plagued Fattis and Monis food company this week.

Mr Friday Mabikwe was arrested with six other people — three men and three women — for being in an urban area after their permits had expired.

Mr Mabikwe was among the 88 workers who were dismissed from Fattis and Monis in April.

The general secretary of the union, Mr Jan Theron, said this week Mr Mabikwe qualified to be in an urban area.

The union believes the arrest of the workers was part of a victimisation campaign by Fattis and Monis and that the Administration Board inspectors who arrested the workers were sent by the management of the firm.

Two of the men arrested had accepted re-employment by Fattis and Monis.

All seven appeared in court this week and the hearing was remanded to September 7. They are out on R50 bail.

The strike by the Fattis and Monis workers followed the dismissal of 10 of their colleagues. The company director, Mr Peter Moni, said a few weeks ago that he could not afford to keep the strikers on his premises and set a deadline for August 1 for them to leave. They didn't leave. And the arrests followed.

It is not known what is to happen to the

We are victims of F & M bosses — union

206 SP 26/8/79

workers who are still on strike as they are also accommodated at the company hostel.

And the boycott of the company's products escalated. Mr Theron said that the company had expressed its willingness to negotiate with them.

He said, however that there was no indication when the union delegation would meet with management.

Mr Theron said the director of the firm, Mr Peter Moni, met this week with members of the South African Council of Churches.

"Although we were supposed to have attended the meeting as well Mr Moni objected to this and said they would rather meet with us at a later date. We are in touch with

By **ZWELAKHE
SISULU**

the SACC and we cannot rule out a possibility of reconciliation with Fattis and Monis," Mr Theron said.

Meanwhile the union is giving the strikers an allowance of R15 a week.

"Some workers have sought alternative employment but have asked that if the impasse at Fattis and Monis is resolved, they would want to come back," said Mr Theron.

Most of the workers are employed on a contract basis and have to renew their contract permits every year.



Produce pass books — or else...

206 E 22nd St
26/8/79
SP

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

By **MANDLA NDLAZI**

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

Mr Mdluli of Rockville said he received a letter from the local superintendent. The letter ordered him to bring with him the reference book of his son, Patrick (17) and that of his retarded daughter, Millicent (16) on or before Tuesday this week.

The letter had a final warning endorsement.

The letter said: "Will you kindly report at the reception counter at my office at 7.30 am on or before August 21, 1979.

"Nature of business: to produce reference books for Patrick and Millicent."

The letter warned that "should you fail to report, my police will bring you to the office."

Mr Mdluli said he went to the office, but not at the requested time as the office only opened at 8.30 am.

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

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

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

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

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

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

in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

in 1978 te vier is die Jaarverslag

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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

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Sunday Post, August 26

1976

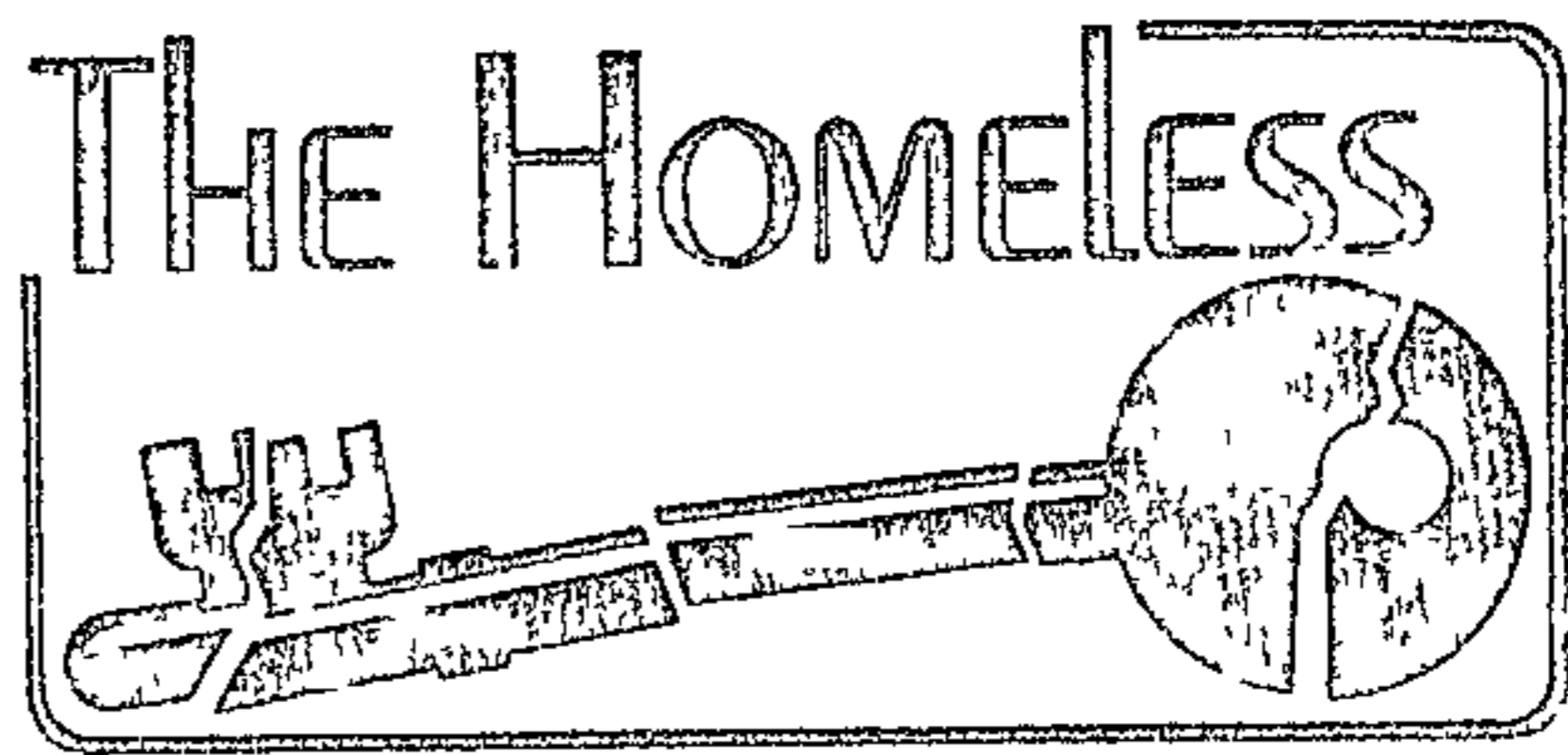
206

LIVING



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

star 25/8/79 (S4) (20)



The HOMELESS Group Areas policeman's lot is not a happy one

By David Breier

Police raids on coloured and Indian people living "illegally" in white group areas in Johannesburg may not be altogether a bad thing — according to Group Areas Branch police

The raids may serve to highlight to the government and municipal authorities, the housing shortage for coloured and Indian people in their own areas, police say privately

The housing shortage is forcing many who would rather live among their own people, to live in dingy flats in white group areas

The Department of Community Development this year estimated the coloured housing shortage in Johannesburg at 4 400 units, and the Indian shortage at 1 900 units

Branch

But the real backlog is far greater, as many people living "illegally" in white areas do not put their names on official waiting lists for fear of being prosecuted. The raids may serve to highlight these "unofficial" cases.

The South African Police has a specialist Group Areas Branch dealing with these cases

Several coloured and Indian tenants who have been found by the branch, have said the police have apologised for their actions and have said they did not enjoy what they were doing

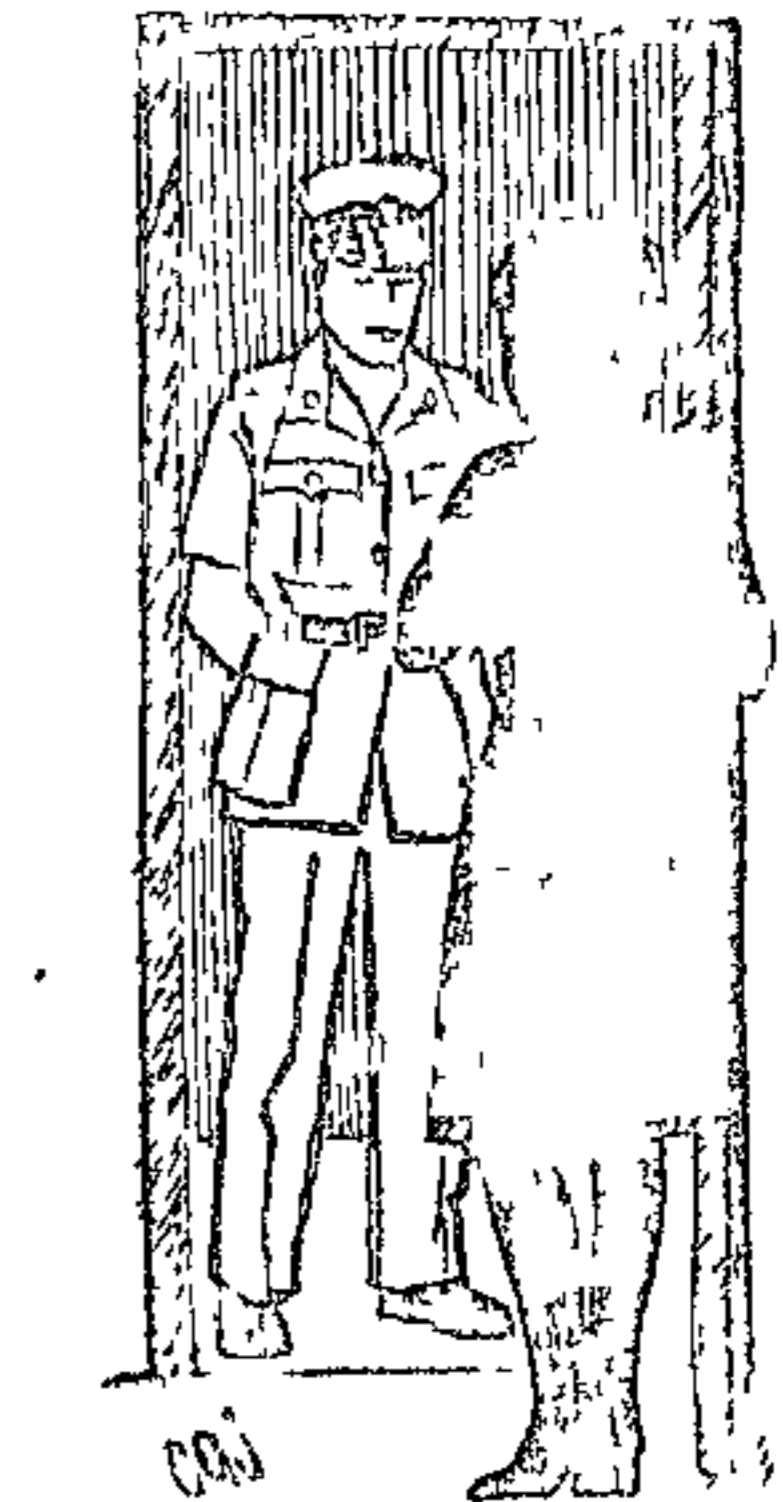
A police spokesman said the police could not comment on the issue

But unofficially, police agree they do not like raiding Indian and coloured families living in white areas

The police say they are only doing their jobs, and if they were moved, others would replace them.

Most raids followed tip-offs from the public — sometimes anonymous.

Police are obliged to follow up this information, just as they have to investigate every alleged



crime that is brought to their attention

But in some cases, police act on their own initiative, without public information

Police say that if they see people of the "wrong" race group entering a building, they investigate

In one case, a tenant said that police discovered him after they saw coloured children playing outside his building

The police followed the children to the door of neighbour — another illegal coloured tenant

The neighbour was "discovered" and told the police of other coloured tenants in the building, according to the tenant.

Members

Actstop — the Action Committee to Stop Evictions — believes that most of these raids are being carried out on the initiative of the police, rather than following complaints

The Group Areas Branch makes use of coloured police as well as whites. It even has at least one woman member.

One story has it that even the coloured members of the Group Areas Branch have had difficulty obtaining housing in coloured group areas, and in one case a coloured policeman was told to move out of a white group area.

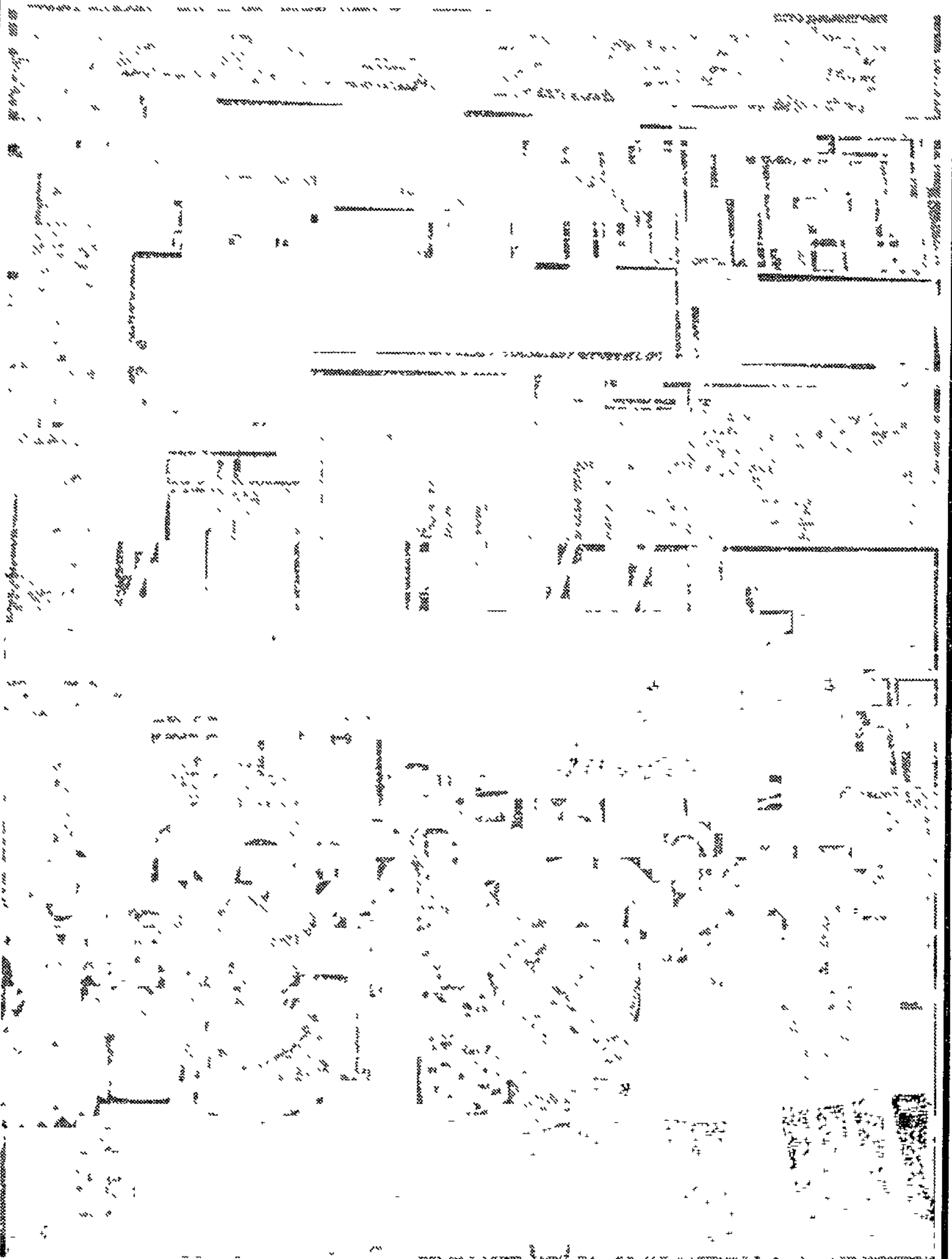
Coloured tenants in white areas say this proves that they do not live in white areas out of choice, but out of necessity.

Sedert sy 1979... uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

(c) Deelname aan Wetsyns-Professionele en Operatiewe Organisasies

Soos voorgeen gemeid, is die Sentrum vir Interproefstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die...

13 NOW GO TO FIND NEW HOMES



The servants at Park Plaza, Melrose North, some of whose employers are elderly and rely heavily on them for assistance.

They face loss of rooms and jobs

By Rob Meintjes

Thirteen domestic servants in a northern suburbs block of flats stand to lose their jobs after an order from the owner that they vacate their rooms by Saturday.

Angry tenants at Park Plaza in Melrose North said attempts to find alternative accommodation for their servants had proved futile, except for a couple who had found lodgings in Soweto.

Some of the tenants are elderly people who rely heavily on assistance from their servants. One elderly woman said she had a doctor's certificate to prove she needed the services of her maid from Kimberley, who had been with her for 15 years.

The servants originally came to Johannesburg from as far afield as Natal, the Cape, Potgietersrus, Pretoria and Vereeniging. Many of them are sole breadwinners for their families and will have to return home jobless.

The employers said their servants were all registered to work in Johannesburg and had permits to live at the flats.

The wife of the owner said her husband, Mr

A Sanatore, could not comment because he was a sick man. But the decision to evict the servants from Park Plaza was final.

The caretaker at the flats said the owner had decided to evict the servants because they were costing him more in water, lighting and wear-and-tear than he received from their rentals.

"They have visitors and foul up the building," she said.

"Police who have raided the building have said the Government is not in favour of having servants sleeping on the premises," she said.

One servant from Brits said she had been helping her sister through university, but would now have to return home with no prospect of another job. A woman from Hammanskraal said she had three children to support and had no relatives in Johannesburg to approach for accommodation.

The women said they only had one hot water tap and one bath among the 13 of them at their rooms. They said the caretaker had threatened to "throw our blankets in the street" if they were not out of the rooms by Saturday.

sta 29/8/79

Group Areas cases: few decisions yet

The number of black and coloured people who have appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court charged with illegally occupying flats and houses in white-zoned areas of the city is now about 300

About 100 coloured, Indian and black people appeared before Mr J A Loubser today on similar charges

They were remanded to February 26 next year when it is expected that the Appeal Court will have ruled in a test case

"The problem appears to be increasing," says

Mrs Hilary Elliott, of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions, an organisation which is providing legal advice for tenants.

"We are not quite sure whether this is a result of more people moving into the affected areas or whether it is a result of increased police activity"

Most of the people charged live in areas close to the city, such as Doornfontein, Hillbrow, Mayfair and in the central city area itself

Of the approximately 300 who have appeared, only about 20 have been tried and convicted.

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van die Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, Dean, professor

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

2

navorsingsassistent in diens geneem.

B. A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse

Twee ere-

neil en Ruth Ruth-
en mej Judith
stad) as deeltydse

mev B J Chapman
istente, mev H
enbosch), Ph D.

rekteur, professor

orsing- en studie-
sy plaasvervanger
e Raad van Beheer

raad waarvan die
apstad, ex officio
sipaal ex officio
s ex officio n lid
Duminy, ds W A
ordig en die Un-
W.H.B. Dean,
sor D J Weish.
die lede van die

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

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

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

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

15

Mum and children will be destitute

Members of the family of Mr Joseph Chitsongo were in tears today when they learnt that he is to be sent back to Mozambique.

Mr Chitsongo (61), a Mozambican, says he has been working in South Africa illegally for the past 37 years. When he tried to register under the Government's moratorium earlier this month, he was arrested and served with a deportation order.

His wife Gladys and three children whom he will leave behind said they would be destitute because they were totally dependent on Mr Chitson-

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said Mr Chitsongo would have to pay his own fare. If he refused to leave tonight, he would be repatriated and the State would "see to his transport."

The spokesman said Mr Chitsongo had failed to prove he had a wife and children in South Africa or to prove he had resided in South Africa without a break.

His employer, Mr Solomon Brest, said he had been ordered this week to ensure that Mr Chitsongo boarded a train.

● Picture Page 3

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Urb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27.6081

Scrap the pass laws

WE WOULD like to address yet another desperate appeal to both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to allow the deported Mr H Chitsongo back to South Africa.

Mr Chitsongo was deported to Mozambique after living in South Africa for the last 37 years.

No case has assaulted our innermost Christian conscience as that of Mr Chitsongo. A law-abiding family man who wanted nothing but to provide for his wife and children, he found himself caught in the dragnet of the country's pass laws.

What God had joined together and that which He has warned us let no man put asunder, has been put asunder by these laws. A marriage has been broken. A father has been cruelly torn off from his children. He may never see them again nor they him again. What kind of God are we praying to in this country?

Have we become so brutalised that we do not care any more? How can Cabinet Ministers go to church on a Sunday while such horrible crimes of insensitivity are perpetrated against God's creations?

It is not too late yet to undo this injustice. We beg the Prime Minister, in the name of decency and in the name of justice to restore this man back to his family.

It is these actions that make us tremble for the future of South Africa. The Chitsongo home is not the only one outraged and bitter about this act. Their predicament and sense of outrage are shared by all blacks in Soweto.

For heaven's sake — and South Africa's sake — why can't these abominable pass laws be abolished.

206

ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

ired an item of new plant for R60 000 appreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. 25% initial allowance is granted for and tear being 20% on the reducing s were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 he financial years ended 31.12.19.6

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ains 42%

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THE wife of deported Mozambican, Mrs Gladys Chitsongo yesterday received R70 from two Star readers who said they were shocked at the heartlessness of the authorities.

R70 for a deportee's wife

206
6/19/29
Post

Mrs Chitsongo was separated from her husband, Joseph, who was told to quit the country after living here for the past 37 years.

Mr Chitsongo had tried to legalise his stay after the Government announced a moratorium on illegal workers in the Republic. He was arrested and told to leave the country. He returned

to Mozambique at the weekend.

Mrs Chitsongo said yesterday she was destitute and had no means of support. Her three children — one is attending school — were yearning to see their father.

"God knows if I'll ever see him again," she said.

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QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Li on 1 May straight tax purp balance. and taxa respecti and 19.7

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%

Former Fattis CT. 7/9/79 worker fined

206

Staff Reporter ~~15~~

MZANO MAXANTI, 42, a former Fattis and Monis employee dismissed by the firm after a labour dispute in April, was yesterday found guilty of remaining in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours without permission.

After changing his plea to guilty in the Langa Commissioner's Court Maxanti was sentenced to R50 or 50 days suspended for 14 days, subject to his leaving the Peninsula or obtaining permission to remain from the Administration Board within that time.

Leading evidence in mitigation Miss Wendy Kaganson, for Maxanti said it was likely that he would be re-employed by Fattis and Monis in the near future.

Negotiations between the Food and Canning Workers Union — which represents the dismissed workers — and the Fattis and Monis management,

were likely to take place in the near future, and this would probably lead to the accused's re-employment, the union's secretary, Mr Jan Theron said Mr Theron appeared as a witness for the defence in mitigation of sentence.

Miss Kaganson asked the court to show compassion for the accused "in respect of a law which has broken so many people in the past".

Mr J Fourie, for the State, said the offence committed by the accused would be condoned were he to be permitted to remain in the Peninsula.

Mr W Fourie was the presiding officer Mr J J Fourie appeared for the state.

7/17/79 Post (200) FR

50 days sentence for F & M striker

A CAPE TOWN Commissioner's Court yesterday sentenced one of the 88 strikers at Fattis and Monis to 50 days (or R50) for remaining without permission more than 72 hours in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula.

Mr Mzamo Mxanti (42), who is from the Transkei, was convicted after changing his plea to guilty.

His sentence was suspended for 14 days on condition he either left the Peninsula or obtained permission

from the Administration Board to remain.

Mr Mxanti lived at F and M's factory compound in Bellville near Cape Town and had played a major role in the formation of a negotiating body for the workers there.

He was arrested at the compound a few weeks

ago following a raid by Administration Board inspectors allegedly under instructions of F and M officials.

Giving evidence in mitigation of sentence Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union — a trade union of which Mr Mxanti is a member

— told the court that he was confident a settlement of the F and M labour disputes could be reached.

Mr Theron said there was a strong possibility negotiations would take place soon between the union and the head office of F & M in Johannesburg.

"The question which has to be settled now is who the mediator or intermediary in the negotiations will be," Mr Theron said.

DISCHARGED

He added that it was very likely that Mr Mxanti would be reinstated to his previous position if negotiations were successful.

In reply to a question by Mr Fourie, for the State Mr Theron said Mr Mxanti, on the facts of the matter, had been discharged by F & M.

Mr Ton Terblanche, administrative manager of the Bellville factory of F & M, was in court for the proceedings but was not called to give evidence.

Mr W Fourie was presiding officer and Miss W Kaganson appeared for Mr Mxanti.

- b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in income statement for the year ended 31 Decem assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the of an extraordinary gain or disposal of a di company, amounting to R70 000, all of which in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 deductible loss, which can be set off against income from other sources of R50 000? Draw income statement assuming the deferral metho
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a net 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%

HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

- 1 T syrup
2 T brown sugar
squeeze lemon juice

- 1/2 oz butter/margarine
1/2 pt warm water
1 d custard powder mixed with
1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

---o0o---

TOMATO SAUCE

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

- 4 tomatoes
4 sliced onions
4 t sugar
8 level t maize

- salt and pepper
4 small carrots - grated
1/2 pt boiling water
4 T cold water

1. Wash and cut tomatoes into rough pieces.
2. Put tomatoes, onions, carrots into a saucepan with water and seasoning; boil until soft.
3. Sieve, add maize, blend and boil again.

---o0o---

BARBECUE SAUCE

Peggy Brown, Halseton

- 2 onions, chopped fine
2 T vinegar
2 T Worcester sauce
1 T salt

- 3/4 cup water
1/4 t pepper
1 t chilli powder
3/4 cup tomato sauce

Mix all ingredients together. Simmer for 45 minutes.

---o0o---

SHERRY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings)

K.W.V. Paarl

Warm sherry (1/4 pt) and add 2 egg yolks and whisk in a basin over a pot of nearly boiling water until thick and frothy. Serve at once, adding sugar to taste.

---o0o---

SAUCE WITH WHITE WINE

K.W.V. Paarl

(For White Meats and Sea Foods)

- 1 cup hot cream
1/4 cup dry white wine
3 T butter

- 1 T flour
salt and pepper
1 t chopped parsley

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

---o0o---

BRANDY SAUCE
(For Steamed Puddings)

K.W.V. Paarl

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

---o0o---

HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE
(For Ice-Cream)

K.W.V. Paarl

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
3 T butter
4 oz chocolate (melted)

- 1 cup cream
1/4 cup medium sherry
1 t vanilla

MIX SUGAR, BUTTER

Nats call for strict pass laws

206 Post 9/9/79

CALLS ARE going out at the coming National Party Transvaal congress for strict implementation of influx control and a rethink on allowing back people to become members of white sports clubs.

Motions on the agenda of the congress, which runs from September 17 to 19, include:

- Praise for the former State President, Mr John Vorster

- A call on the Government to use greater circumspection in the changing of names of State departments.

- A statement by the congress about whether or not it favours a confederal structure in Southern Africa.

- A request that a kilometre zone along the border with northern neighbouring states should be cleared of all plant-life.

- A request that Indians should remain and conduct businesses in their own areas.

- A confirmation of the policy of separate residential areas for race groups and a request that the Government should, if necessary, improve legislation and measures to ensure this.

One resolution says that in the light of the long-term implications of allowing black people to become members of white sports clubs, the congress expresses strong reservations about this and asks that there should be serious consideration of this matter.

There is also a resolution expressing concern about "negative reporting".

The congress will also discuss the political say of "black peoples" within the context of "their own groups" with special reference to urban blacks. There is also a request that influx control should not be watered down.

Sun. Times 9/9/79

Influx control powers will be in black hands — Govt

THE black community councils are to take over influx control and in time the administration boards that now run African townships will be phased out completely, says Dr G Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development

Dr Morrison was interviewed soon after he had told hostile questioners at the Free State National Party Congress

"We can't bluff these people any more. We can't

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

have a local authority and when it has developed tell them that it must remain a child or dependent of the administration boards."

He saw a continuing role for the boards as agents of the councils until the black local authorities had developed sufficient skills and know-how

Eventually — and he stressed that in certain circumstances it could be a long time — even the agency function would disappear

Dr Morrison also revealed that the black (Urban Areas) Act would be drastically amended next year to allow blacks nationwide mobility

Another amendment would enable black homeowners to bequeath property bought under the 99-year-old lease-hold provisions

The amendments, which are in line with the Rieckert report recommendations, are central to the Government's final acceptance of the permanence of the urban black man in white South Africa.

Meanwhile, informed Nationalist sources have revealed that the Government is considering proposals to establish a "relations committee" for the urban blacks similar to those which have already been established for coloureds

The committees would include representatives of the private sector, black and white local authorities and, it is hoped, even non-elected black leaders, such as representatives of the Committee of 10.

Their function would be to act as a link between black opinion, industry and commerce and local government

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Expelled man now fears to visit family

14/9/79
Post



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

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

Mr Themba Jeffrey Madonsela (33) has been living in Johannesburg since 1962.

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

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

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

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

POST Reporter

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

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

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

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

'Illegal' for 37 years - another reprieve

Star 17/9/79
206

Mr Joseph Chitsongo, the Mozambican who faces deportation for being in South Africa illegally, has been given another reprieve to the end of August

This is the second reprieve for the 37-year-old Mr Chitsongo, who claims that he has lived in South Africa for 37 years

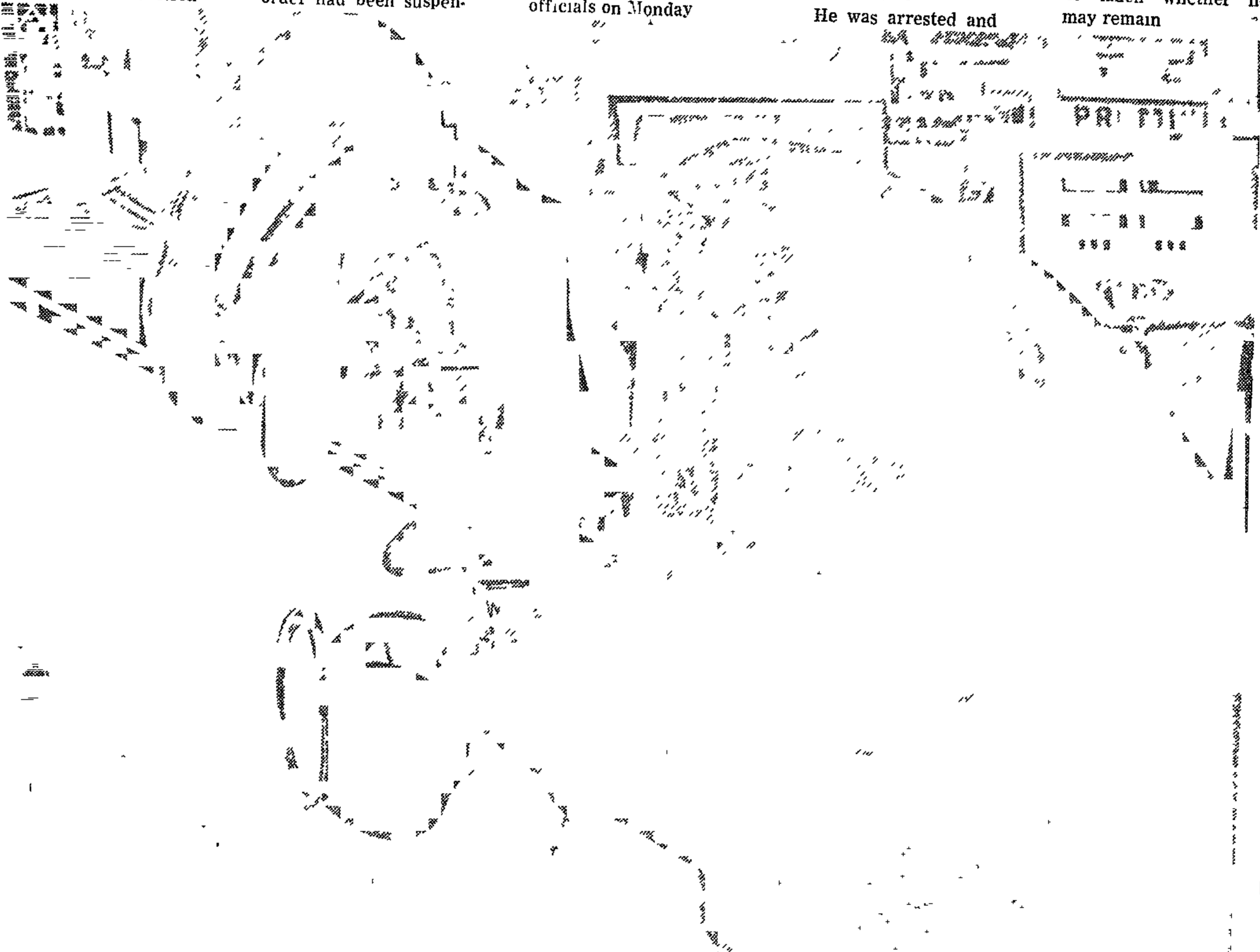
A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria told The Star today that the repatriation order had been suspended till August 31 for a final decision

Mr Solomon Brest, Mr Chitsongo's employer, said he had been told by an official to take Mr Chitsongo to Pretoria for talks with Government officials on Monday

Mr Chitsongo's troubles began on July 30 when he tried to register at the Johannesburg pass office after the Government's moratorium allowing employers to register illegal employees

He was arrested and told he could not stay in South Africa

Mr Chitsongo was given 16 days to sort out his affairs in South Africa while a decision is taken whether he may remain



Mr Chitsongo fills a tank at his work in Johannesburg. He still awaits a Government decision on whether he can stay with his family in South Africa.

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e, U.K., en professor J L
die Universiteit van die Noorde.

Thousands of employers have been spared the prospect of stiff fines by the registration of about 18 000 "illegal" black workers by the West Rand Administration Board since July 16.

And thousands more applications are in the process of being "legalised," according to Mr A E Steenhuizen, director of labour for Wrab.

Employers who fail to register their "illegals" during the next two months face prosecution and fines of up to R500 after the Government moratorium ends on October 31.

Mr Steenhuizen told The Star the initial flood of applications had shown signs of levelling off after the first three weeks of the moratorium — during which 10,000 illegal workers were registered.

But, he said, another wave of employers had now reached Wrab labour bureaux in Johannesburg, Roodepoort, Sandton, Randburg, Krugersdorp, Westonaria and Randfontein. The board was "only just coping" and all available staff were on the job.

Mr Steenhuizen outlined the procedure employers should follow to have their illegal workers registered by Wrab.

- Citizens of South Africa and the independent homelands are eligible for registration, but not foreign black workers employed "illegally" in the country.

- "Illegals" from South Africa and the independent homelands are eligible for registration if they have worked in the board's area with the same employer for one year or for various employers for three years.

- Employers without approved housing or rooms for their workers — a requirement for registration — are granted one month's grace to find accommodation. Mr Steenhuizen said these employers should have their workers' reference books endorsed accordingly by Wrab, to authorise the employees' presence in the area until they could be registered.

He said the period of grace would be extended by Wrab if employers failed to find housing within a month.

Workers could be housed in hostels or as lodgers in the black townships if their employers could not provide accom-

Breathing space for 'illegals'

Employers still have the rest of this month and October in which to register their "illegal" workers under the Government moratorium. As an aid to readers The Star has obtained an outline of the registration procedure.



Mr Steenhuizen . . . legalising applications.

modation on their premises, he said.

- Letters from previous employers should be obtained — before applying to Wrab for registration — for workers who have not been employed by the same person for one year.

Wrab will accept letters from employers as proof of workers' length of service. The board also supplies application forms which serve the same purpose. These forms bear the written assurance that employers will not be prosecuted on the strength of information volunteered for registration purposes.

- Mr Steenhuizen said it was advisable for both employers and employees to be present at the labour bureaux when applying for registration. Fees had to be paid and documents signed by the employers.

- Workers must produce their reference books or travel documents — if they are available.

Employees without reference books should apply for them at the office of the Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand — after obtaining clearance at Wrab labour bureaux.

Pending the granting of reference books the Chief Commissioner will issue temporary identification certificates, which enable "illegals" to apply to Wrab for endorsements on the temporary certificates — certifying their registration in terms of the moratorium.

The endorsement is transferred to reference books once they are issued to these workers.

- Transkei and Bophuthatswana citizens without travel documents should apply for these at their local representatives before approaching Wrab for registration.

The Transkeian representative is based in Tembisa (code 920 Tel 114) and the Bophuthatswana office is in the North City Building, corner of Plein Street and Klein Street, Johannesburg (Tel 23-1767).

Cases which are not approved by the Transkeian or Bophuthatswana authorities are referred to Wrab or the Chief Commissioner where temporary certificates are issued to enable registration to take place.

- "Illegals" who succeed in their applications for registration are issued with one-year service contracts. At the end of the first year they obtain "call-in cards" from Wrab and return to their homes in the rural areas. To return to their employers they apply for new one-year service contracts from the authorities in the rural areas.

Mr Steenhuizen said workers who broke off employment before expiry of their service contracts were entitled to find work with other employers for the balance of the year before leaving the area on the call-in card system.

206
~~229~~
STAR
17/9/79

Trade union rights for all South Africans

80 18/9/79

206

160

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172

688

PRETORIA — In a major reversal of government policy, Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, announced yesterday that statutory trade union rights would be extended to all citizens of South Africa and countries which previously formed part of South Africa

The move grants formal union rights to millions of black "frontier commuters" and migrant workers who were to have been excluded from registered unions in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, which comes into effect on Monday next week

Contract workers from neighbouring states including Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique remain excluded.

With the concession the government has moved towards full implementation of one of the most crucial recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission of Inquiry into Labour Laws

Its initial decision earlier this year to restrict union rights to urban blacks permanently in white areas was harshly condemned in South Africa and abroad

The concession comes at

a time of major policy adaptations in other fields, including homelands consolidation, constitutional changes and even suggestions that the government may be prepared to scrap the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act

Addressing a conference of the Federated Chamber of Industries in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Botha said the restriction of union rights to permanent residents would have excluded a large section of the South African work force

"I have decided in terms of the powers given to me in terms of the amended legislation to permit all persons engaged in South Africa and who are citizens of South Africa as well as those who are citizens of countries which previously formed part of South Africa, to become eligible for trade union membership."

All workers with the exception of contract workers from foreign countries and persons who entered the Republic temporarily to undertake specific tasks and then return to their countries would be subject to the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

A notice to this effect

would be published in the Government Gazette on Friday

"I trust this decision will be seen as a manifestation of the government's goodwill and determination to ensure equitable treatment for all"

The move was acclaimed by a wide spectrum of employers and trade unionists, but provoked strong reaction from right-wing white union leaders

Also, it was not clear yesterday whether the concession would change the attitude of black unions who have decided not to register in terms of the Act, one of the main reasons up to now being the exclusion of migrants and commuters from union rights

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers — the largest black union in South Africa — was overjoyed by the news.

"All we have asked for has become a reality and our aspirations have been fulfilled. It's unbelievable -

"I appeal to black unions to respond and apply for provisional registration as soon as possible," she said — DDC.



MR FANIE BOTHA .. major policy change.

Star 19/9/79 (206)

Private sector 'to build for blacks'

Political Reporter

Legislation is being prepared to enable the private sector to develop housing schemes in black townships in accordance with the 99-year leasehold system

This emerges from a statement issued by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the Transvaal National Party congress in

Pretoria. Other points made in the statement include

- The Government has progressed far in its investigation into the replacement of the reference book by a new kind of document
- Pending the amendment of certain regulations, it has been arranged administratively

to grant freely, permits to Indian and coloured people to house black domestic servants on their properties

- The promotion and simplifying of the leasehold system is receiving continuous attention

Dr Koornhof said he and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha would visit

Atteridgeville and Mamelodi in October

He spoke after a Pretoria MP, Mr Albert Nothnagel had pointed out the gravity of the black housing situation in Pretoria

Dr Koornhof said an announcement might be made shortly about the position of black people in Pretoria.

(Report by T Duff and Leon Marshall, both of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

Dr K backs some form of influx control

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Pretoria yesterday that the Government fully associated itself with the view that there had to be one or another form of control over the movement of workers to the urban areas.

Addressing the Transvaal National Party Congress on the Riekert Commission's report Dr Koornhof said the commission's report in regard to this matter was not sufficient to deal effectively with the influx of blacks from the black states.

"The Government, therefore, accepts control at both the work and the home, but does not associate itself with the 72-hour time limit

"It prefers to retain the existing third leg of the influx control mechanism."

The Government's standpoint was that, should the stricter application of the first two legs (places of work and home) appear to be efficient, emphasis on the 72-hour time restriction could gradually be removed.

"This could even result in the 72-hour time restriction being repealed," Dr Koornhof said.

Referring to businesses in urban black residential areas and free trade areas in group areas for blacks, coloureds and Indians he said the Government was in favour of the creation of free trade areas there and had in principle accepted it in order to ensure a balanced participation by all the population groups in the economy.

Dr Koornhof said the implementation of the recommendations of the Riekert and Wiehahn reports would contribute to a higher economic growth rate since the black labour component, which comprised about 70% of the total labour force, could be better utilised.

This better utilisation of black labour did not imply that the position of the white worker would be affected.

"Economic growth and freedom in which all the inhabitants of the Republic can share is one of the most powerful deterrents against Marxist ideology, because no right-thinking inhabitant in South Africa will exchange prosperity and freedom for poverty and suppression."

In order to be able to make better use of black labour as speedily as possible, the legislative framework must be reviewed to keep pace with the demands and developments of the times.

"It will therefore be extremely unwise on the part of the Government of the Republic to cling slavishly to laws which have fallen into disuse and which could harm the process of economic growth," Dr Koornhof said — Sapa

(Report by C. le Roux, Barclays Bank Building, Church Street, Pretoria)

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20/9/79
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Pass law limit on 'visitors' to be phased out?

Hopes have been raised for the eventual phasing out of the kernel of the pass laws — the hated 72-hour limitation on black "visitors."

But the scrapping of the law will depend on how effectively other influx control measures stem the flow of the blacks from the homelands to the cities.

In a paper on the Riekert report delivered at the National Party con-

gress in Pretoria, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the government had accepted that control could be exercised through the availability of work and housing.

But at this stage it did not associate itself with the Riekert report's call for the scrapping of the 72-hour law.

He added significantly, "The government's view is

that if stronger application of the work and housing criteria is effective, the emphasis in influx control could move away from the application of the 72-hour law (which implies demanding passes in the streets) even to the extent that the 72-hour prohibition could be withdrawn."

PUNISHMENT

The Riekert Commission had said punishment for illegal employment should be applied only to the employers, but this had not been accepted because an offence was being committed also by the employee who should also be punished.

Dr Koornhof also said the Government accepted in principle the idea of free trade areas for whites, coloureds and Indians to ensure a balanced participation by the groups in the economy.

Opening up would only follow an investigation by the Group Areas Board to ensure that it would not lead to residential mixing or to under-utilisation of trade facilities in new group areas.

Report by Hugh Leggatt 216
Vermeulen Street, Pretoria

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Interpropeptudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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

INLEIDING

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitt. 766

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

date of

(206) (340)

Deadline for workers nears

GRAHAMSTOWN — No unprecedented rush to register as workers or workseekers to beat the October 31 deadline has occurred at the East Cape Administration Board in Grahamstown or the surrounding areas possible because most of people are "legal"

October 31 is the date by which employers of black workers or workseekers should present their employees with credentials to avoid fines of R500 or prosecution

Mr Dennis Bush ECAB regional manager in Grahamstown examined the situation here.

He said the black population was estimated at about 38 000. There were 9 270 registered adult workers, 4 407 men and 4 863 women. There were also 1 308 registered workseekers of whom 533 were men and 785 women. This probably accounted for most of the bread winners. There were probably about 1 000 visitors

"But these are not illegals in the true sense," said Mr Bush.

He said school children, a number of whom were in Grahamstown schools but came from outside the city, were exempt from

registering as workers

Mr Bush said the rights of blacks to work and live in municipal areas were governed by section 10 of the Urban Areas Act with its various clauses Section 1 (A) Com (B) Com (C) and (D) Section 10 1 (B) gave similar rights to those who worked continuously for one employer in the area for not less than 15 years Section 10 1 (C) was concerned with the rights of families of blacks with (A) or (B) rights. But Mr Bush pointed out that their rights were dependent on their parents retaining (A) and (B) rights. Should a parent lose his right, his family could lose their rights in terms of (C)

Other blacks covered by Section 10 1 (D) might only be in an urban area if permission were granted by labour bureau officials.

This category included blacks from the homelands and rural areas

For an "illegal" to become "legal" there were certain steps to take. Employers could register their workers at labour bureaux. Unemployed blacks could register as workseekers

Mr Bush pointed out that blacks from rural

areas could also register as workseekers in rural areas. Jobbing gardeners or similar self-employed people could register themselves as independent contractors by paying a fee of R1 a month, thus qualifying to be in the urban area legally

Although school children were exempt from registration, Mr Bush gave this advice. When they turn 16 and require a reference book, they should register at labour bureaux and have their books endorsed "scholar"

When they left school, they should register immediately as workseekers

Mr Bush said "in this way they keep out of trouble"

Without these rights or permission, no African might be in an urban area for longer than 72 hours unless they came from the independent homelands

Applications for registration must be accompanied by identity documents and in the case of workers, proof of employment. Mr Bush pointed out that proof of legal accommodation in Grahamstown was a clause on which ECAB officials could not insist because of the colossal housing shortage here

"About 90 per cent of workers and workseekers in Grahamstown lack suitable accommodation"

He said as long as workers were here legally and had proof of work, employers could legalise their positions by paying arrears levies had they failed to do so in the past

"But we won't be unreasonable — until after October 31. We will only require back levies for this year"

He said after October 31, employers who did not register their workers were liable for R500 fines.

Mr Bush said should a worker wish to register and could produce proof of employment for the past three years, he would accept his credentials.

He appealed to all employers to come forward and register their workers as a mutual safeguard for themselves and their employees. He also appealed to so called "illegals" to register themselves — before the end of October

"There is an undertaking that none who present themselves for registrations, employers or employees, will be prosecuted until that date. After that employers may be fined," Mr Bush said.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the car and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrot, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped c in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the s into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a s bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radi roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Ethne Beard, Port Eliza

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a lit salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and dic
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dress. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof pa and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

READERS' VIEWS

Everyone can be legally represented

What goes on in the pass courts

Star 27/9/79 (206)

I refer to a report "Irregularities in Pass Courts must be curbed" (The Star, August 15).

I am employed by the Department of Co-operation and Development as a judicial officer at the Commissioner's Court in Johannesburg and believe your readers would like to hear more about the so-called "Pass Courts."

It will most probably be an eye-opener to many to hear that the Commissioner's Court is a legally constituted court; that all the judicial officers are legally qualified; that the procedure is prescribed by the same law as applicable in any Magistrate's Court and under the Criminal Procedure Act, anybody who appears in any of the courts is free to engage a lawyer, in fact any number of lawyers are appearing daily in these

various courts

Admittedly, the lawyers seem to concentrate on the Maintenance and Civil Courts but that is a matter of their own choice and I have no doubt the reason is they find it more lucrative.

The point I want to make, however, is that no lawyer is barred from appearing in any of the various courts including those which deal with contraventions of Influx Control Regulations and, make no mistake about it, they do occasionally appear in these courts as well

According to your report, free legal advice and representation can now be obtained by employers whose employees appear

in the so-called "Pass Courts" Personally, I think it is a very good thing and I hope it will be extended to every accused South Africa will agree with me that the burden on a judicial officer is so much less in a case where the accused or the respondent is legally represented.

I personally do not preside in any of the Courts dealing with Influx Control contraventions as I am fully occupied in another court but I have assisted on occasions by taking a few of those cases to my Court when Courts usually dealing with these matters are swamped by particular whether he has an employer or not.

I am positive that my

fellow judicial officers in Market Street, together with all those throughout largely heavy rolls. In doing so, I have had a good insight into the onerous and almost impossible task resting on the Presiding Officer who daily has to try large numbers of suspected Influx Control offenders.

Any number of judgments by the various Courts in Market Street are regularly submitted to the Supreme Court for automatic review as prescribed by law. Surely, if there were any irregularities, the Hon reviewing judges would have noticed and stopped them long ago

A C Wilken

Florida.

27/9/74

Koornhof 'opens door' on lease plan

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Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, has opened the door for the eventual extension of 99 year leasehold rights to Western Cape urban blacks.

The Western Cape has consistently been excluded from the leasehold system and Dr Koornhof told the Cape National Party Congress that this was still the policy.

He said, however, that a change would only be made if recommended by a local advisory committee under his department and agreed to by National Party MPs in the area.

He also emphasized that the Western Cape remained a coloured and white labour preference area and that everything possible would be done to apply influx-control measures.

Reporting on a closed discussion the previous evening, the

MP for Athlone Mr Johan Greeff, said yesterday Dr Koornhof had stated that the Western Cape Urban Advisory Committee would be making recommendations about the area.

Dr Koornhof emphasized that the 99 year leasehold system would not be made applicable to the Western Cape.

He said he would not apply the system to the area before he had discussed the matter fully with Western Cape MPs. He would attempt to get consensus on the issue, Mr Greeff said.

A majority of Nationalist MPs in the area have in the past pressed strongly for the removal of Crossroads. Dr Koornhof held lengthy discussions with them last year before announcing his new deal for the squatter camp.

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DR K TO DECIDE ON MAFEKING IN THE 'VERY NEAR FUTURE'

A DECISION regarding the future of Mafeking would be taken in the "very near future", the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was reported to have told a closed study group at the Cape National Party Congress.

According to a brief report on the discussion, read out to open Congress yesterday, Dr Koornhof had undertaken to take a decision on the matter soon. The report dealing with the consolidation of BophuthaTswana, he said, had already been handed to him by Mr Henne

van der Walt, chairman of the Government's Consolidation Committee. During the closed discussion, Congress requested the Government to expedite finality on the commission of Co-operation and Development's recommendations about Mafeking and the surrounding district. One thing which clearly emerged, the report said, was that Dr Koornhof was sincere in his efforts to come to grips

with the problems of his department. Congress also thanked the Government for the steps taken to restrict the presence of blacks in the Western Cape, endorsed its previous decision that the leasehold legislation in regard to blacks should not be applicable to blacks in the Western Cape, and requested the Government to implement influx control effectively. According to the report, Dr Koornhof had under-

taken not to enforce the 99 year leasehold scheme in the Western Cape for blacks, saying that he would hold discussions with the Members of Parliament for the area and try to reach consensus on the matter. Congress also thanked Dr Koornhof for emphasizing that the Western Cape would remain a preferential area for whites and coloureds. (Report by Claude Le Roux van der Stel Building, Berg Street Cape Town)

When husbands don't come home

C. Jones 3/10/79. 206

Staff Reporter

IF your husband fails to return home after work one day, what steps should you take to find out what's happened to him?

If you're black and live in Cape Town, the first thing to do is to check whether he's been arrested under any of the myriad restrictions governing influx control. If that fails, you check the hospitals and if you draw a blank there, you check with the mortuary as a last resort.

A Crossroads mother of three, Mrs Patricia Mongo, says she followed all these steps several weeks ago when her husband, Maxim, didn't arrive home one evening from his job as a Bishopscourt gardener.

But during the following week she couldn't find out what had happened to him.

She presumed he was dead. She was unable to trace him at any of the Peninsula's hospitals, Commissioners' Courts, prisons or the mortuary.

All the authorities denied any knowledge of his whereabouts.

Meanwhile, she and her children had to rely on neighbours for the odd scrap of food.

Ironically however, Maxim Mongo was, in fact, counting the days in Pollsmoor Prison, following his arrest under section 10 (4) of the Group Areas Act on September 13.

Adjourned

He appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on September 20, and his case was adjourned. He applied for bail, but this was refused as he had lost his identity documents, and the commissioner was not satisfied that his identity had been established. He was sent back to Pollsmoor to await trial, which was set for Thursday of the week before last.

Meanwhile, Mrs Mongo was becoming desperate.

"I went to Pollsmoor on the 15th, and they said he wasn't there," she said. "I went to all the hospitals, and they said he wasn't there. A friend even went to the Salt River mortu-

ary to see if his body was there, but it wasn't.

"We had nothing to eat, my three children were very hungry I was very worried. We thought he was dead," she said.

Mr Mongo's employer, Mrs Elvin Jansen, says she telephoned several hospitals and the authorities at Pollsmoor Prison, but was told that Mr Mongo was not there.

Eventually she contacted the Athlone Advice Office, who traced him to Pollsmoor Prison and obtained a legal representative, Mr Charles Nupen, for him.

Mr Nupen applied for Mr Mongo to appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court for a bail appeal. The commissioner, Mr J Fourie, interviewed Mr Mongo in the cells before the application was due to come before the court, and satisfied himself that it was the real Mr Mongo who had been whiling away his time in prison.

The state then withdrew the

charge against Mr Mongo, who left the court and was reunited with his delighted but incredulous family.

Mr Fourie said he had not dealt with Mr Mongo's first appearance, but had authorized his release on Monday after seeing his Transkeian travel document.

He said he was "not in a position to comment" on why Mrs Mongo had been told that the Langa Court did not know her husband's whereabouts.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons said that as far as he was able to establish the Mongo family was informed in writing of Mr Mongo's arrest.

"Whether they actually made any calls to Pollsmoor cannot be verified at this stage," he said.

He added that the Mongo could lay a formal complaint if they so wished.

Mr Mongo could not be contacted for further comment.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD
1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

lettuce
finely sliced
redishce

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bunch of mayonaisse for those who like it. To make the radish

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD
1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley. Keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD
2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

Mrs Futter, East London

Coil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)	1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
2 cups diced apple	1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained	2 t soya sauce
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks	1 t lemon juice

Apple, orange sections, mayonnaise, soya sauce dressing to salad;

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica
Ginger

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

MOM'S GINGER BEER

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons.

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for 2 week before drinking.

IRISH COFFEE

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tsp Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mokka Java (or Maccoco instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

TIA MARIA

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

GRANADILLA DRINK

3 cups sugar
3 cups water

Boil water and sugar granadillas. Then to over and allow to cool get all the juice out

WESTLEIGH PUNCH

1 large tin of pineapple
1 medium tin of orange
1 small tin lemon juice
1/2 cup sugar

Mix all together, let ator. Serve in punch lemon cut very thin.

CAPPUCINO COFFEE

Use a strong brew of go boil. Pour equal quant in together. Whip in a little chocolate and c

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK
(Delicious in Hot Weather)

10 oranges
2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar

Mix dry ingredients, or Allow to stand for 6 hou To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

COFFEE SPECIAL

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.

Mrs Mpondo was last month ordered by the

The chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A MacLachlan, today confirmed that Mrs Mpondo had found accommodation for her family and that she could now live here legally.

MRS Mirriam Mpondo, the Xhosa mother who has been living in Cape Town 'illegally' for the past 18 years, has been granted permission to remain here

Initially she was granted three-month temporary residence permits but these were stopped seven years ago.

Mrs S E Philcox, of the Athlone Advice Bureau,

She has been living in Cape Town since her marriage to Mr Kruger Mpondo in 1961

IN 1961

Langa Commissioner's Court to return to Transkei if she did not find approved accommodation within a month

said that it was 'superb' that Mrs Mpondo had been given permission to stay.

'It is an encouraging and hopeful sign for the many homelands women who want to join their husbands in the prescribed areas,' she said today

Mrs Mpondo, a domestic worker, and Mr Mpondo, a machine operator for a building contractor, could not be contacted for comment.

Xhosa woman can stay

Argus 5/10/79

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GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

HE MUST GO!

Back to Malawi . . . after 35 years

Answers 1/10/79 206

THE Government wants to send a 64-year-old Cape Town gardener, Mr Patrick Wowowa, back to his birthplace in Malawi after he has lived and worked in this country for 35 years.

If he goes, he will leave behind three wives, two of them common-law and five children, the smallest a four-month-old baby.

Now, the Atteridge Advice Office has appealed on humanitarian grounds to the Department of Co-operation and Development's Chief Commissioner to allow Mr Wowowa to remain in Cape Town.

The Malawian has been working 'illegally' in Cape Town since 1968 when his endorsement to work in this country expired.

Mr Wowowa who speaks English fluently said this week his passport had been endorsed on various occasions before then to allow him to work from 1940 until 1968 in this country. Between 1944 and 1948, he had returned to his

hometown, Mzimba, but had worked in South Africa for the rest of that period.

Almost daily the ageing gardener dodges Administration Board inspectors to earn money trimming hedges and cutting lawns in the Southern Suburbs.

'Where will I get work or money if I go back now? And who's going to look after my children,' Mr Wowowa asked.

Said his present employer 'I know him very well, he's a good and steady worker. But don't dare say he works here I've already paid one fine for employing him illegally and I don't want to pay another'.

Department of Co-Operation and Development officials handling Mr Wowowa's case have already turned down the advice officer's plea for Mr Wowowa to remain here.

Instead they have offered to pay his train fare back to Malawi.

The advice officer's organiser, Mrs Sue Philcox, said the official she spoke to was adamant that he could not remain in Cape Town and had to leave

'We have now appealed to the Chief Commissioner and are awaiting his reply,' she said.

After his endorsement expired in 1968, Mr Wowowa's case was taken up at top level between a Malawian government representative and officials of the then Department of Bantu Affairs.

It was decided to send Mr Wowowa along with several other Malawians back home.

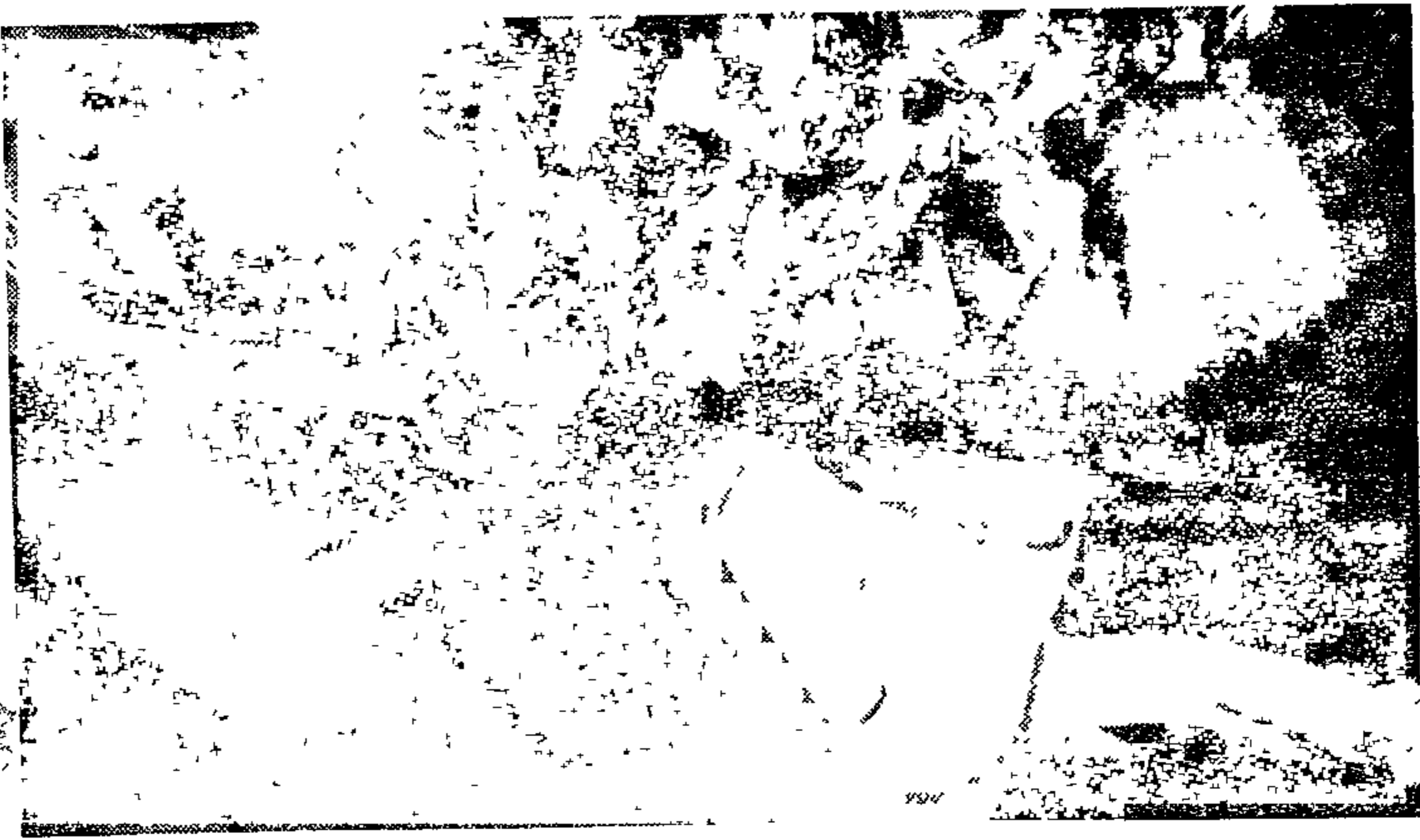
'We were put on a train with a guard to watch us,' he said.

'But when we got to the border, the guard left us. So I turned back and walked to Mafeking. From there I worked my way to Johannesburg where I stayed for two years before going to the Western Cape.'

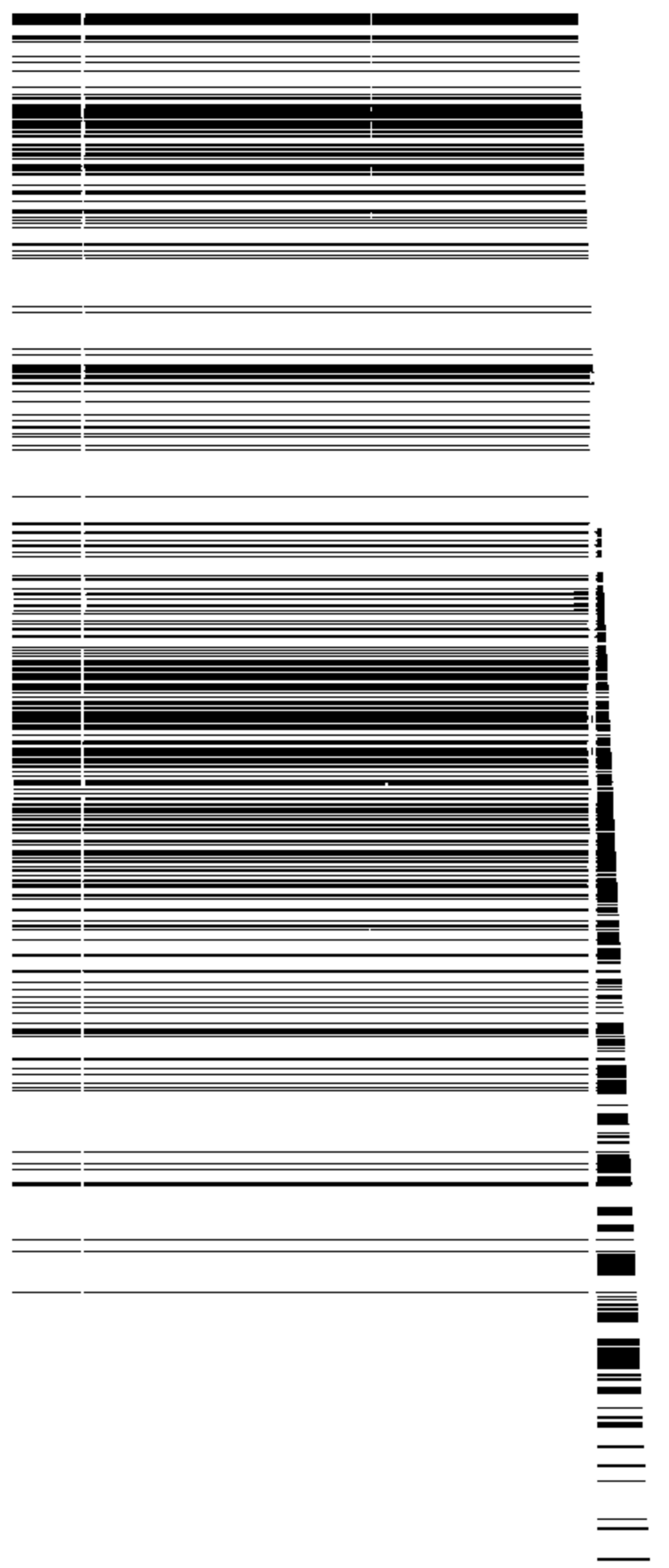
'If they send me away again, I'll come back, you'll see.'

Mr Thimo Benidenhoud, the Chief Commissioner, confirmed this week that an appeal had been made to him.

He said he had not had time to go into the matter but would study it thoroughly next week and take a decision.



64-YEAR-OLD Mr Patrick Wowowa faces repatriation to Malawi after spending 35 years in South Africa.



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11

WHERE WORK AND FAMILY LIFE ARE SIMILAR

THE Government's coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape is a rationalisation for maintaining 'the last white homeland', according to the annual report of the Athlone Advice Office.

The report describes the policy rigorously applied in spite of coloured opposition as economically harmful and morally dangerous and it is dangerous and unhealthy to protect one group at the expense of another for the benefit of a third.

The policy is the cause says the report of unemployment, starvation, despair and misery for blacks despatched to the Eastern Cape where they cannot make a living.

NO RIGHT

To blacks who have lived in the Western Cape for generations but have no right to freehold

the right to search her out to put her in a van, keep her in cells and put her in court, then fine her or keep her in jail — for working.

In the rest of the country employers have been allowed to register their employees of one year or more.

There is nothing we can do except hope that the change in the air

everywhere else comes to the Western Cape, the report says.

Wives wishing to live with their husbands are a perennial problem encountered by the Advice Office.

It would seem that if you are black and living in the Western Cape it is sinful to want to live with your husband, the report says.

This stems partly from

the appalling lack of housing. There has been no significant building of homes for black people in the Western Cape since 1968. Not even the natural increase of those legally resident has been catered for.

'NO HOPE'

Men legally resident under section 10(1)(a) or 10(1)(b) of the Urban Areas Act have the right

to have their wives with them.

But the report points out the authorities insist the men have accommodation only given to men with families already living with them.

Contract labour contracts are no more a preserve of being able to bring their wives to join them legally.

The contract worker is part of the rigid control of black labour for white use in South Africa — switched on or off as it suits the employer.

LOWEST PRICE

The contract labourer is a victim. He cannot throw his labour or bargain with it. It is his means of survival, the reports say.

If we cannot abandon the contract labour system we must see that it is not abused. We ask for a contract which is a valid agreement of employment offered and accepted under statutory regulations, not the present contract where white capital acquires black labour at the lowest possible price.

The Cape Western Cape yesterday condemned the intensified application of the white and coloured labour preference area policy in the Western Cape.

It is hoped to expose the harsh injustice of the policy in the coming year and to campaign against it.

hard boiled eggs salt and pepper

RIEKERT CONFERENCE

How free is the blueprint?

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PM 12/10/79

Three cheers for Riekert That was Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof's rallying cry to a conference of politicians, academics and businessmen in Pretoria last week

Hosted by Unisa's School of Business Leadership (SBL), the conference brought

together such luminaries as Tukkies' Professor Piet van der Merwe, the Urban Foundation's Dr Robin Lee, and Soweto community council chairman David Thebehali They were there to thrash out, and mainly endorse, the implications of Dr Piet Riekert's report into manpower utili-

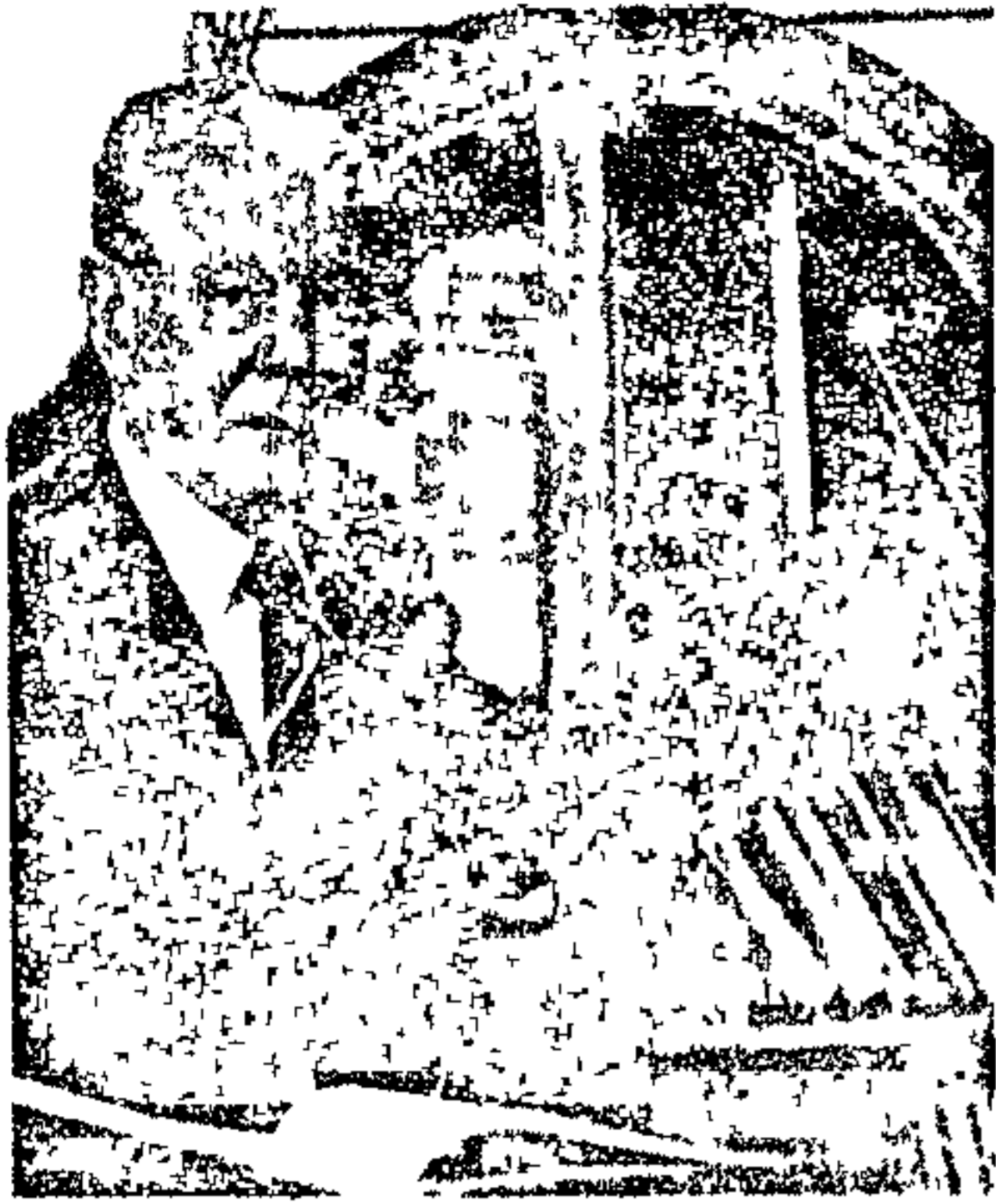
sation and government's consequent white paper

By and large, it was a caucus of the converted — certainly as far as most of the white speakers were concerned Only two speakers — the SBL's Dr Jan Lange and Stellenbosch University's Professor S

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Cont.



Riekert . . . a contradiction

P Cilliers — touched on influx control, pinpointed by observers such as the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan as the cornerstone of Riekert

This is not to suggest that the conference merely highlighted (once more) the satisfaction with Riekert of the white, pro-Pretoria establishment. But there was an overall feeling among the speakers that the bondage of the Verwoerd era had been loosened.

Reflecting this, speaker after speaker — including black businessmen like Nafcoc executive director Moses Maubane, and Sy Kutumela — affirmed dedication to the free market economic system which Riekert had claimed to take as his main point of departure.

However, as the *FM* has frequently pointed out, Riekert's commitment to ensuring "the optimal allocation of manpower" is irremediably undermined by the very premises of the report itself.

As spelled out in the white paper, Pretoria's blueprint for stability and growth until the end of the century demands not an amelioration of, but an actual intensification of the practice of influx control. Hence the R500 fines on employers of illegal Africans flowed from Riekert's recommendations. And Riekert also recommended that black urban householders be penalised severely, even to the extent of losing Section 10 rights, if they harboured "illegals".

As Duncan has pointed out, illegal workers coming to the cities are largely dependent on sub-letting accommodation from householders. If this proposal is adopted, householders are hardly likely to take the risk any longer.

Much play has been made of the fact that Riekert wants influx control to depend on the availability of jobs and housing only. But that is largely what influx control has always depended on. Riekert's proposals would simply intensify the problem and extend it to non-African groups like the coloured people.

This hardly adds up to a free market economic system. Indeed, it moves further away from that concept.

12/10/79

But was it ever meant to? As the white paper put it: "The question to which the commission and the government had to find an answer was not whether there should be influx control, but what the right mechanism should be."

No wonder that a moderate, capitalist-minded black businessman like Maubane — precisely the kind of man Pretoria would dearly like on its side — felt moved to tell the conference that Riekert, "despite the occasional spark of enlightenment in most of its recommendations," failed in that it could not bring itself "to deal with blacks as an integral part of the mainstream of South Africa's economy." Yet Maubane displayed surprising forbearance in his conclusion: "We can still cherish the hope (that) the more far-reaching recommendations will still find their way into the statute books of our country."

Making Riekert work, as Sheena Duncan has pointed out to the *FM* (May 5), means that the burden of impoverishment and exclusion from upward mobility falls on the inhabitants of the rural areas — men, women, and children who are not Section Tenners, who are landlocked by the homelands policy and/or resettlement. But, short of erecting huge fences around the bantustans, it is certain that an exodus of workers to the cities will continue. Dr Jan Lange — himself a Riekert supporter, and senior researcher at Unisa's SBL — presented a table detailing the percentage extent to which economically active homeland blacks can improve their position by illegally taking work in the "white" cities — even though jail terms of various lengths are a direct consequence.

CITY LIGHTS*

	Ciskei- P'Maritzburg	Lebowa- Johannesburg	B'Tswana- Pretoria
Nine months' work; three months' jail ...	702.7%	255.0%	85.4%
Six months' work, six months' jail.....	468.5%	170.0%	58.9%
Three months' work, nine months' jail...	234.2%	85.0%	28.5%

* The table shows how workers benefit from urban job opportunities even if they have to go to jail as consequence. The percentages reflect the degree to which the worker improves his living standard.

Riekert's proposals would have employers and black householders try where the police have failed. Lange indicates (though this was not his intention) that, should this strategy succeed, the consequences will simply be to subject rural areas, which are already unable to feed their populations, to unbearable strain. The chief argument for the retention of influx control is that it is the only means available to prevent African workseekers "flooding" the cities. It is further argued that wage rates in the cities will drop if control is lifted. But Lange's figures indicate clearly that the rural areas are so impoverished that even jail terms will not keep country people out of the cities, and imply that influx control is not keeping

them out anyway.

Stellenbosch's Professor S P Cilliers, hardly a radical, asked precisely this question in relation to the Western Cape, where coloured workseekers are given preference over Africans.

Citing a survey carried out by the Department of Sociology at Stellenbosch, he noted: "Employers were asked whether they would be willing to employ additional black (African) labour if the coloured labour preference policy was to be discontinued. Almost two-thirds (63.7%) of the respondents replied in the affirmative. Even of those not at present employing blacks, a majority (53.6%) replied positively. Just more than half of all employers surveyed indicated that their companies would suffer to a greater or a lesser degree if there were to be a reduction in the supply of black labour in the Western Cape."

In speaking of the Riekert report in relation to that of the Erika Theron commission, Cilliers said: "(Riekert) set itself the goal of, as far as possible, identifying the various market failures and points of friction arising from the existing statutory framework and of eliminating them within the framework of certain political parameters."

In the light of this aim, and the Stellenbosch findings, curbs on the entry of African labour to the Western Cape white/coloured labour preference area (which Theron argued should be increased, whereas Riekert did not pronounce on it, arguing that it was a "political" issue and therefore outside his brief) "is counter-productive to the retention and development of the free market system, in so far

as it prevents the effective utilisation of all the available manpower resources of the region, and thus contributes to the retarding of economic growth in the region."

At present, according to Prof van der Merwe, nine out of every 100 workseekers entering the market (274 000 in 1978) are white, the rest black. By 2000 AD there will be 96 black workseekers for every four whites. Clearly, if Pretoria's twin goals of security and growth are to be achieved, the Riekert blueprint is inadequate to the situation, and contrary to the wishes of employees and at least some employers. Whether Pretoria has the will or inclination to face this squarely is another question altogether.

PIET KOORNHOF

206 337 FM 12/16/79

Respect in a plural society

"No society or people can survive without doing reasonable justice to other people" — Mr Justice Jan Hendrik Steyn, executive director, Urban Foundation of SA. To a great extent, Jan Steyn's credo sums up what Prime Minister Botha has been trying to impress upon the NP provincial congresses

Viewed against uncertain prospects of peaceful settlements in ZR and Namibia, the message is more compelling than ever: SA can survive regional conflict in Southern Africa only if, in a limited period

of time, she can succeed in defusing racial animosities in our plural society. In the short run this seems to require the creation of an environment of mutual respect for human rights, human dignity and economic justice. While it might be naive to expect that this will result in a non-racial united front being erected against whatever forces are hurled against the country, it would nonetheless render the task of defending SA significantly less difficult.

Botha's commitment to uproot the

crasser forms of apartheid/discrimination has sharply intensified the focus on everything government does in the interests of better race relations. Inescapably, Cooperation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof and his duo of deputies, Greyling, Wentzel and George Morrison, will have to absorb most of the flak, having, as they do, to administer influx control and the pass laws, second only to the race classification Act as the crudest form of discrimination on the statute book.

It can be argued that controls or, pref-

CONT.

12/10/79

erably, incentives, are necessary to slow down urban sprawl with its symptoms of slums, overcrowding, poor sanitation and pollution. But few people outside the USSR (where in any event the pass laws are designed for political/security control rather than for reasons of demographic drift) understand why in SA pass laws apply to blacks, but not to white, coloured and Asian work-seekers in their own country. Blacks detest the measure because it impedes the exercise of a basic human right, to sell one's labour on the most favourable terms offered by a willing buyer in a free market situation in one's own country.

By determining that the Republic comprises not a unitary state but a constellation of separate "national states", government policy in respect of the movement of workers from outside the (white) economic core has encouraged the development of a system of oscillating migration. Official apologia is that the system is no different from Europe's where Greeks, Turks, Algerians, Italians and others cross national frontiers to work as *Gastarbeiter*.

There is, of course, a big difference. Algeria, Turkey etc are sovereign states of their own creation. Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana are sovereignties created by Pretoria and the acceptance of independence was never subjected to the test of a referendum. Where blacks of the new independencies have farms to work and jobs to go to, it is conceivable that they accept the new set-up and are possibly even contented.

But where pressure on land is mounting and the rate of homelands job creation is failing to absorb even 10% of workers coming onto the labour market each year, there is clearly no prospect of reversing the irresistible economic force of rural-push and urban-pull to the industrialised metropolis. Not that black workers are unwelcome in these areas. They are, provided they come as "bachelors" and leave their families at home.

For nearly a century the system of oscillating migration has appeared to serve the economy well — at great cost to family life and, in all likelihood, to the social, political and economic growth of the entire nation which today could enjoy the benefits of a vast, settled black mid-

dle-class with a stake in growth and stability.

But it is pointless to bemoan the lost opportunities of past decades. With discrimination under the spotlight, the policy has now come to the crossroads. Government must decide whether it is morally defensible that the pass laws continue to be applied to only one section of the population, that black workers are welcome in the common area on condition that they forsake family life 11 months in



Crossroads . . . where people bucked the system and won

a year for the duration of their active economic life, that under a further refinement of this policy, the Western Cape remains a preferential labour area for whites and coloured people only.

In the early Sixties the NG Kerk synod condemned the system in the strongest possible terms. In 1973 Punt Janson conceded the "migratory labour system is at heart not a good system" and on October 24 1974 Foreign Minister Pik Botha (then

ambassador) told the UN Security Council "I want to state here today very clearly and categorically that my government does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race or colour. Discrimination based solely on the colour of a man's skin cannot be defended and we shall do everything in our power to move away from discrimination based on race or colour."

Since 1976 the problem has been internationalised by the glare of publicity that has been focussed on the squatter community camp known as Crossroads, near Cape Town. To a large degree, Crossroads is a symbol of defiance because the overwhelming majority of its 4 000 households (24 000 souls) consist of heads of household who are contract workers who have been coming to Cape Town for periods ranging from five to 25 years who wearied of the system and sent for their families in contravention of the law.

The community has now been reprieved. Inhabitants will be moved from their shanties into a new R27m township comprising 2 600 houses provided by the Department of Community Development. Only criminals, vagrants and volunteers will be sent back to their "places of origin". No one who is economically active will be sent packing. And, according to high level sources, Koornhof is almost certain to announce a major policy shift in due course: the extension of permanent tenure to the blacks of the Western Cape, in line with policy for the rest of SA.

But government has stressed that this will be a once-off solution and has backed up the statement by introducing awesome penalties (R500) for employers taking on "illegal blacks". According to Deputy Minister Morrison, tighter influx controls and stiffer penalties are paying dividends. New accretions of blacks to the Western Cape have been cut to zero. But, he says, hundreds, maybe thousands of blacks from the Ciskei are now popping up in the East Rand Administration Board area, proving that problems in one area cannot be solved by transferring them to another.

Surely it must now be clear to Koornhof and his colleagues that denying a man job opportunities because of his skin is not only moral bankruptcy but also economic flagellation.

Bogus College

212 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

SUNDAY TIMES, October 14 1979

Whoops! Written by a graduate perhaps? The International Institute of Education's title appears to have bamboozled the signwriter.

in passbooks racket

A BOGUS educational "institute" operating from a run-down office in Germiston is offering to help black people obtain reference books if they pay a registration fee of R10.
Officials say this is illegal

Called the International Institute of Education, it claims links with the "North West London University", also a bogus institution that sells bogus degrees

Its co-director, Mr Frans Badenhorst, displays on the wall of his office a diploma from the North West London University which says he is "Doctor Commerce Honoris Causa" — a nonsense phrase in pig Latin. It was presented to him on March 31 about the time that the Sunday Times revealed the "university's" degrees could be bought.

The office has three doors opening off a dingy corridor in a Germiston block, with two desks and a filing cabinet. The only visible sign of educational paraphernalia is a dusty globe standing forlornly on a table.

Attempts by Mr Badenhorst's secretary to produce a letter to corroborate a point he was making failed when she could not find it in the filing cabinet.

BY GEOFFREY ALLEN

of Mr Badenhorst, had never authorised a degree to be awarded to him, and had no knowledge of the International Institute.

"I cut all ties with South Africa after I heard that diplomas had been sold to people there," he said.

"If anyone is ostensibly awarding diplomas under our name, they are doing it without permission. They must be running the diplomas off themselves."

Commander Lawrence told the Sunday Times that the North West London University

operated under the auspices of the Royal Masonic Grand Lodge of England, but British educational authorities say they have never heard of it.

Commander Lawrence said its diplomas, all honorary degrees, were handed out to "worthy" people who already held degrees from recognised universities or colleges.

No actual study was required or offered.

Mr Badenhorst, explaining his link with the university, said he had spoken to its former South African representative, Dr Joe Bailey, of Brixton, Johannesburg.

The former South African headquarters of the North West London University, in Brixton, Johannesburg.

"He assured me that he had seen the university in London and it was a large and substantial campus," said Mr Badenhorst. But at his Brixton home, operations

which was the university's former headquarters, Dr Bailey said that he had stopped representing it some months ago because he was unhappy with its operations.

He would not give detailed reasons and said he was now only interested in his bible study classes.

Forty-eight hours after an initial interview Mr Badenhorst rescinded much of what he had said, claiming that he had spoken to his lawyer and that he now wished to state that the title International Institute of Education, was "just a name".

He said the institute was not a money-making racket, but a "non-profit making advisory service".

In its first month of operation it had 30 recruiters and 40 students, many of them black.

In his first interview Mr Badenhorst stressed the service he could render in helping to obtain reference books, but later he said he could only send the member to the correct government office "after phoning the authorities to speak to them".

For his R10 a member is only advised where he should go to settle any problems he might have.

The building in London which houses the "substantial" campus of the North West London University.

For example, people in financial trouble are advised to go to a building society to raise a loan.

"But we do try to encourage people to take an education course," Mr Badenhorst said.



CONT

212 206 / STimes
4/10/79

Vanice

Sunday Times

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14/10/79

The institute asks its "members" to recruit others, letting the recruiter keep R7 of the R10 registration fee

Fortune

Those who pay the fee are given certificates which say they have given "evidence of co-operation and services rendered in the interest of academic privilege and progress with regard to this institute"

The institute's prospectus says

"You will be amazed at how simple and easy it is to gain respect and admiration from your employers and friends to secure whatever advice, aid and money you need or want

"The International Institute of Education is there to help you on your way to fame and fortune.

"We offer you a chance in life to improve yourself and to obtain advice on all aspects concerning the following

"Reference book and registration problems

"Financial matters

"Legal aid

"Loans and creditors

"All educational services

"All other professional services

"Life will never be the same

"It will be tremendously better"

Illegal

The document is signed by Mr. E. Seome, "Manager for South Africa"

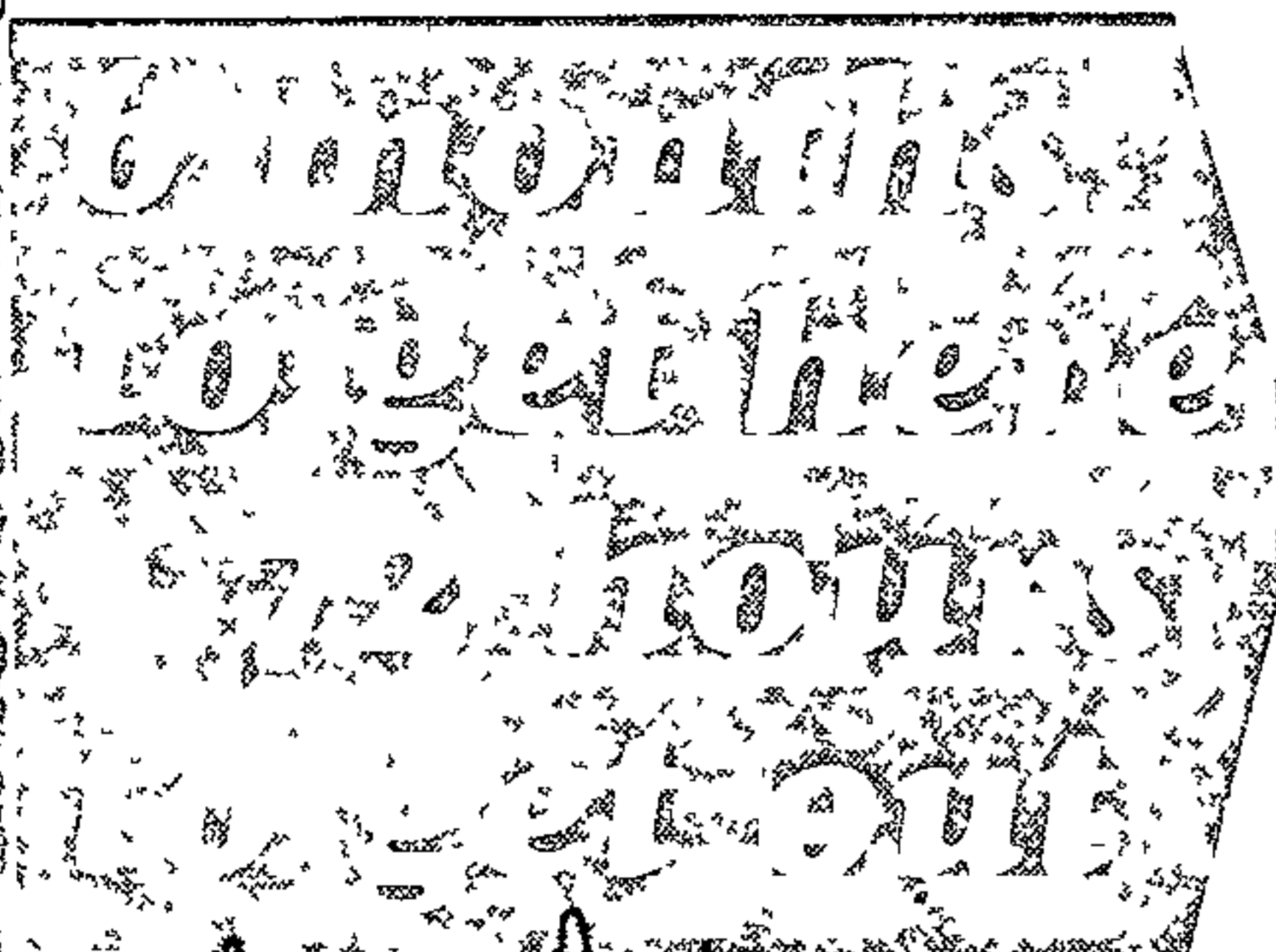
However, in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act it is illegal for anyone other than an attorney or advocate to take money in any form for any "service rendered, proposed or alleged or pretended to be rendered" to blacks in obtaining a pass book or permission to enter or remain in an area.

The institute offers no direct educational facilities - merely advice on how to obtain correspondence courses costing up to R105, and it incorrectly claims that members will get a 20 per cent deduction in correspondence course fees

The institute offers to put its members in touch with the South African representative of the North West London University

Early this week Mr. Badenhorst said the institute operated under charter from the University of North West London which issued degrees at a "negotiable" cost

But the university's rector, Commander Lawrence (he declined to reveal his first name unless I wrote to him "officially") said from his London home that he had never heard



Argus 25/10/79

UNLIKE Dick Whittington taking the road to London with his hounds to seek fame and fortune, Magsin, 54, walked for six months from Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal to Somerset West, merely to be in the Cape — the place he loves.

After walking the entire 1800 km stretch, Magsin has reached the farming community in Somerset West where he was born and spent his childhood working as a farm hand.

Not once was Magsin given a lift and with his plastic shopping bag and an old tree branch serving as a walking aid he followed all the shortest highways and byways to reach the Western Cape.

Slightly crippled from hip operations, Magsin was found wandering along the Kuils River road by a family who then looked after him for a few nights.

VERY CONFUSED

Being very confused about why he actually undertook his 'personal pilgrimage' the only coherent words they could get from him were that he was in search of a Somerset West farming family. He gave them the name of a family and together they traced them.

Magsin apparently worked for the family's neighbours more than 16 years ago but left for Tzaneen after his employers sold their farm and left for overseas.

No reason for his leaving Tzaneen could be

found out. All Magsin was able to say was that he lived in a kraal but had no relatives and in his loneliness he longed for the farm he remembered so well in Somerset West.

IMPOSSIBLE

The owner of the farm, now taking care of Magsin, said it was impossible for her to keep him on the farm because he neither had a pass nor any other form of identification.

After consulting the local branch of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Stellenbosch, she was told he was allowed to remain on the premises and in the area for only 72 hours.

The Athlone Advice Office also informed her that nothing could be done to enable the man to stay in the area because of the difficulties that would be encountered because of his lack of identification and the fact that he was physically disabled for labour work.

- A DILEMMA

'It's quite a dilemma and we really don't know what to do for the old man. The local assistant magistrate told me a rail warrant and an escort could be provided for Magsin to return to Tzaneen but what is to happen to him once he gets there? He has no relatives or friends.'

But Magsin does not want to go.

He said he would not be forced to leave again because 'the spirits told me I must go stay in the place I remember as home.'

NO one stopped to give a lift to Magsin, 54, when he walked for six months from Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal to Somerset West to be on the farm where he spent his childhood working as a farmhand.

C.T. 25/10/79 (206)

Alice Kohlakala is going home

Staff Reporter

MRS ALICE KOHLAKALA — whose husband's fine of R50 for harbouring her in Cape Town was overruled by the Supreme Court this week — is to return with her son to Transkei at the end of October

Officials renewed Mrs Kohlakala's pass until the end of October, at which time her son is expected to have fully recovered from the tuberculosis that necessitated his treatment in a

City hospital

Mr Dickson Kohlakala was originally fined in June for allowing his wife to stay on the Constantia farm where he is employed as a contract labourer while she visited their sick child in hospital

Lungisane Kohlakala was found to have tuberculosis, and was brought to Cape Town for treatment as there were inadequate facilities in Transkei

Mr Kohlakala's sentence

prompted a major public outcry after the Langa Commissioner who imposed the fine, Mr W Fourie, said he saw no reason for Mrs Kohlakala to remain in Cape Town, as the child was in the best of hands in hospital and would not need his mother's attention

Mr Fourie said there was no reason for being lenient "because the accused knew all along that it was not permitted to keep his wife illegally on premises requiring a permit".

After the trial, numerous people donated money to the Kohlakalas, and an "international" southern suburbs hotel accommodated Mrs Kohlakala free of charge

Mr Kohlakala's employer said yesterday that Lungisane was expected to be fit by the end of this month, after which he and his mother will leave for the Transkei to rejoin the Kohlakalas' two daughters, Nonsizwe, 7, and Nobabalo, 3

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Is this machine for a

- (1) Part-time post
- (2) Full-time post
- (3) Additional post
- (4) Does this position demand excess work load

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required

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If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine

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We have received your Purchase Requisition requesting a new/
second hand typewriter

Could

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- (3) P

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our records

The Cape Times

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1979

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A nine days' wonder?

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- (1) P
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- (3) A
- (4) D

THE KOHLAKALA case has had a happy ending. The child whom Mrs Alice Kohlakala brought to Cape Town from Transkei in June with tuberculosis has been cured. The R50 fine imposed on Mr Dickson Kohlakala, for "harbouring" his wife, has been overruled by the supreme court. And the Burger has been sanctimoniously patting itself on the back for having arranged a temporary residence permit for Mrs Kohlakala after English-language newspapers had drawn its attention to her plight. However, it is not content with merely congratulating itself. This week it again accused the other two Cape Town dailies of "reckless propaganda" in publicizing the case. It was the duty of either the Cape Times or the Argus, apparently, to arrange temporary permits, not the Burger's. The Burger, however, seems to forget that the responsibility for the disgraceful law which penalizes a man for having his wife temporarily join him is borne entirely by the

governing party it so slavishly supports. This is the system which the Burger, to use its own phraseology, recklessly propagates. And it was this particular example of the system in operation, as reported by the English-language press, that so shamed the Burger that it felt compelled to intercede personally on the Kohlakalas' behalf.

We have a question for this conscience-stricken apologist for government policy. It stems from the magistrate's remark at the time that many similar cases probably passed through his court. In the nearly four months since June, how often has the Burger intervened to keep husband and wife, or mother and child, together? If there are any occasions, other than that prompted by our exposure of the Kohlakala case, we would be most interested. But if there are none, the Burger obviously needs our continuing help. We wouldn't want its philanthropy to be labelled a nine days' wonder.

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the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be based on the following criteria:

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE MORATORIUM for the registration of illegally employed blacks will not be extended beyond the October 31 deadline, Dr George de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced yesterday

Unregistered black workers and their employers therefore have only three days left next week in which to try to legalise their position.

After Wednesday, employers of unregistered blacks will again face prosecution - with maximum fines raised from R100 to R500

"Illegals" themselves also face prosecution and endorsement out of the urban areas to their areas of origin.

Dr Morrison said there was "absolutely no possibility"

of the moratorium being extended

He added that the department had received no appeals to extend the deadline

Dr Morrison disclosed that about 50 000 blacks had been registered in terms of the moratorium, which has applied countrywide except for the western Cape

Expressing concern about the extent of illegal employment, he said the figure had to be seen against the background of thousands of unemployed blacks with permanent residence rights in the urban areas

"These 50 000 have now taken jobs away from permanent residents. We feel it is unfair. Also, the illegals often work at lower wages than those with Section 10 rights"

"But we are not going to mount a new campaign to search them out," he said

● Picture Page 4

Illegal blacks
no reprieve

ROM - 22/10/74 Job 46

but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". 9

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is straight line. A 25% initial allowance for tax purposes, wear and tear being balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and taxable income amounted to R45 000 respectively, for the financial year ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7
- What is the balance on deferred tax of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - deferral method
 - liability method?
 - Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31.12.19.7 assuming
 - deferral method
 - liability method
 (assume there are no other timing differences)
 - How will the answer to 2. be affected if there is an extraordinary gain on disposal of the company, amounting to R70 000, all in the 19.7 financial year?
 - How does the answer to 3. change if there is a deductible loss, which can be set off against income from other sources of R50 000 in the 19.7 income statement assuming the deferral method?
 - Further to Note 4, assume now that the profit before depreciation of R60 000 is earned in the 19.8 financial year
- Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
- liability method
 - deferral method
- Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Chitsongos planning ahead

By MANDLA NDLAZI
FORMER deportee Mr Joseph Chitsongo and his wife Gladys are now in a position to plan for their future without fear that he will be arrested. Mr Chitsongo was sent back to Mozambique at the end of August after he tried to register under the Government's moratorium on illegal workers. He was given permission to return to his wife and children in Swaziland on "humanitarian" grounds. The couple is now in a position to register at the Johannesburg Co-operative Affairs Commissioner's office the traditional marriage they entered into in 1958. They are also in a position now to be entered in the waiting list for a house, though Mrs Chitsongo said they could buy a house now. Mrs Chitsongo said these were matters her husband would have tackled some years back, had it not been for the fact that he was a foreigner in the eyes of the law. "All the same I'm happy that he has been allowed back and that we can now settle as a family," she said at her partner's house in Mofolo. Mr Chitsongo's return to Johannesburg this week followed intensive investigations into his past history by his present employer. The Department of Co-operation and Development stressed however, that Mr Chitsongo's case created no precedent and the decision to allow his return was based purely on compassionate grounds. See cartoon, Page 8.

Gladys Chitsongo

ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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FACE RECIPES

50000 'Illegals' will beat Wednesday deadline

Stev
2/11/68
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By Sieg Hapag, Labour Reporter

About 50 000 illegally employed blacks will have legalised their employment in the East and West Rand Administration Board areas when the three-month moratorium expires on Wednesday.

The number of those who became registered under the moratorium under both boards by Friday evening was 47 814 — 37 119 on the West Rand and 10 695 on the East Rand.

If the flow of registrations remains unchanged during the last three days, about 2200 more will be

registered by the deadline on Wednesday evening. The flow of registrations varied from one office to another, but officials reported that overall there was no mad rush and things were going much the same as last week.

The Orange-Vaal Administration Board, covering the Vaal Triangle and the Northern Free State, reported 961 registrations up to Friday.

From Thursday, people found employing unregistered blacks face stiff new penalties of up to R500 — five times the previous maximum of R100.

But a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria said there would be no mass round-up.

"We are not going to go all out to catch employers or workers who may be contravening the law — unless there are specific complaints," he said.

"Employers and their illegal workers will be dealt with in terms of the existing legislation as was the case before July 31 when the concession came into effect."

The spokesman said there would be no extension of the moratorium.

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

- 1 small cup chopped raisins
- 1/2 grated beef suet
- 1/2 pt milk
- 1/2 t salt
- a little mixed seed finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot rutmeg sauce. This pudding was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful!

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PUTTO, PCF T 5-1111 DER CF 1900

- 1/2 lb mutton
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It was a long wait outside Wrab's Johannesburg offices yesterday for Mrs Elizabeth Khiba and John Johnnoa, 4, while his mother queued inside to register her employees before tomorrow's D-day for "illegal" workers

Picture RALPH NDAWGC

Mulder to quit Wrab

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

DR PIET Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday announced that Mr Manie Mulder, controversial chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, will step down on December 1 and return to teaching

In a statement after a 30-minute meeting between the two men in Pretoria yesterday, Dr Koornhof said Mr Mulder had resigned of his own accord

The announcement followed reports that Mr Mulder had been ousted by the verligte Dr Koornhof
Dr Koornhof denied this.

'Illegals' besiege Wrab as D-day looms

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) offices in Albert Street, Johannesburg, were besieged yesterday as the deadline for the registration of "illegal" black workers drew near.

At times officials battled to control the crowd pressing through the entrance in a last-minute attempt to take advantage of the moratorium which runs out tomorrow

At one stage, the doors were shut for about an hour to allow officials to cope with the queues cramming the registration hall.

Outside, the tightly-packed crowd surged forward every time the doors were opened

Some just gave up and went home after waiting for

hours to enter the building.

There appears to be no chance that the deadline will be extended.

Progressive Federal Party city councillor, Mr Les Dishy, yesterday sent a telegram to the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking him to extend the deadline to December 31

But a spokesman for the department confirmed that no extension would be granted

From Thursday, employers of unregistered workers again face prosecution — with maximum fines of R500 for each offence, instead of the previous R100. The workers themselves also face prosecution and endorsement out to their areas of origin

Mr Armand Steenhuisen, Wrab's labour officer, said

yesterday the Albert Street offices were kept open later than usual in an attempt to deal with as many applicants as possible. He said the offices would remain open until 4pm tomorrow.

Wrab officials will meet with the chief black affairs commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr Frans du Randt, tomorrow morning to discuss the position regarding applications which are still in the pipeline

By last Friday, Wrab had registered 37 119 previously "illegal" workers — the overwhelming majority of the almost 50 000 people registered in terms of the moratorium

According to Mr Steenhuisen, Wrab has not kept figures of applications which have been refused

● See Page 2

The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend

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Down in the bullring race barbs stick

single ones. Around the double tap is a foul smelling puddle of water simmering in the heat.

Suddenly, an empty paraffin tin landed near the mini-cess-pool. It was kicked there heftily by a young black whose frustration was obviously reaching breaking point.

Nearby, on a long bench against a wall, a row of dejected-looking men sat waiting for a little yellow card — their passport to the doctor.

In another part of the "bull-

ring" I asked a man who had been through the system what type of medical examination he was given.

"They look at your private parts," he said. "And for some there is an X-ray."

A question presumably of cough and keep your fingers crossed.

Anyway, after anything up to a five-hour wait, the lucky ones leave the yard with registration and medical cards and report

to another part of the Wrab empire, on the opposite side of Albert Street.

In those offices are counters dealing with black employees who are accompanied by their employers. This scene is busy, but far more civilised.

At 3.45pm yesterday, there was organised chaos everywhere, as something like 200 people of all races milled around the counters, few of them seeming to know quite what was expected of them but

most of them aware that their office normally closes at 4pm.

The question in the minds of many of them was why wasn't the sprinkling of harassed officials behind those counters reinforced at times like these?

Well, the answer is, according to a senior official, that between eight and 10 additional people have been employed on those counters for the duration of the moratorium.

The same official told the Rand Daily Mail his office had

been extremely busy during the past five working days with people taking last minute advantage of the 'reprieve' for blacks.

A sign at the end of the office advertises Soweto bus tours, which seemed a bit irrelevant yesterday.

Two other signs demonstrate that Wrab is still somewhat insensitive to the recent soothing messages of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

One at Counter 18 reads "Registration Of Male Bantu". The other, at Counter 14, announces that here is where you register "Female Bantu".

Not all the hopefuls who go to register are accepted. Large numbers of blacks are still being endorsed out of Johannesburg.

"We haven't figures on that," a Wrab official said.

Outside that office filled with sweaty humanity, a blue police truck manned by two white policemen was working flat out collecting "loiterers".

Apartheid is dead, you understand. And all races are being treated like human beings.

OF PROGRAMMES

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Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, lens, sanitation programmes, etc.

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compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

THEY call it the "bullring" — the yard in Johannesburg's Albert Street where "illegal" black men not accompanied by their employers go to start the tedious process of legalising their position under the Government's moratorium, which expires tomorrow.

The 'bullring' is a yard so drab and unsympathetic it resembles a part of a rundown jail at the end of the last century. It is patrolled by loud-voiced blacks in the uniform of the West Rand Administra-

tion Board police.

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He adds:

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Wrab may allow contract workers to change jobs

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

BLACK employees registered by the West Rand Administration Board in terms of the Government's moratorium might be able to change jobs without returning home, as long as they did not abuse the moratorium, a Wrab official said yesterday.

This was stated by Mr Armand Steenhuizen, Wrab's labour director, as public confusion grew about the future status of previously illegal black workers who have taken advantage of the moratorium which ends tomorrow.

Mr Steenhuizen said contract workers who lost their jobs would be re-registered in other jobs by Wrab labour bureaus for the remainder of their contract periods and could thereafter return regularly to their new employers on the 'call-in card system'.

This would apply to workers registered in terms of the moratorium as well.

Wrab labour bureaus would look closely at their applications and they could be endorsed out.

Mr Steenhuizen spelt out the procedures to be followed in order to re-register workers.

All workers registered in terms of the moratorium were now contract workers and had the same status as all other contract workers. Their contracts would last for a year from the date of registration.

Like all other contract workers, they will have to return home yearly to renew their contracts.

A few days before the contract expires, the employer or employee should approach the local labour bureau to get a "call-in card".

This must be signed by the employer and the employee should take it to his local labour bureau in his home area where a new service contract for the next year will be registered.

This was the case whether they were dismissed or resigned for bona fide reasons, he said. But if it seemed they had "abused" the moratorium or switched jobs too often, the local labour bureaus have the right to "refuse" to renew the contract but when a "call-in" card is used this is normally not refused. Fees varying from R1 to R2

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the budget.

Employers of unregistered blacks face a maximum fine of R500 (or three months' imprisonment). For a second or subsequent conviction they face a fine of not less than R500 (or three months' imprisonment) — or both the fine and imprisonment or imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The Star's Pretoria bureau reports that the moratorium on the registration of illegal workers does not apply to Zimbabwe Rhodesians working in South Africa.

They are subject to the terms of an agreement between the governments of the two countries. Mr James Coetzer, attaché (home affairs) at the Zimbabwe Rhodesian diplomatic mission in Pretoria, said any "illegal" Zimbabwe Rhodesian employee had to be repatriated. The employer could then requisition for him through the West Rand Administration Board.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness, and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

2. Sc ot IV LC MO Ove way prol
to relate the various objectives to each other.

Hundreds of people of all races queued outside the West Rand Administration Board office in Albert Street today in a rush to register "illegal" workers.

Tomorrow is the last day of the moratorium granted by the Government for "illegal" employees to be registered. After tomorrow's deadline raids on unregistered blacks are to resume.

People queuing up today waited for four hours on average before entering the WRAB building. People began queuing at 5.30 am.

The total registered since the reprieve has now reached more than 38 000 and it is expected that more than 2 000 people will have been registered today.

WRAB today, has every available man on duty and prepared to work into the night to cope with the rush of employers wanting to beat the deadline.

From Thursday, em-

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

SACC says thanks on Chitsongo

30/10/79
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Bishop Desmond Tutu

THE South African Government's decision to allow Mr Joseph Chitsongo to return to South Africa and his family was commended by the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday.

The 61-year-old Mr Chitsongo was deported to Maputo two months ago after he had unsuccessfully tried to get himself registered as a worker following concessions by the Riekert Commission

Mr Chitsongo was subsequently told by his Mayfair, Johannesburg, employer, Mr Tich Brest, that the Government had now allowed him to return to his wife and three children.

An SACC message reads. "We commend you and your Government for the decision to allow Mr Chitsongo to return to South Africa and his family after his deportation two months ago

"Kindly pass our appreciation to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and assure him of our continued prayers." — Sapa.

COLOMBIAN BO RAVELION!

'Our white masters laugh at our fratricidal warfare' — Dr Nthato Mollana

'I want to emphasize the urgent need for us to bury the hatchet of petty political bickering' — Chief Gatscha Buthelezi

MORE than a quarter of a century ago the black leader Paul Mosaaka wrote in a letter to the now defunct newspaper Bantu World "The leaders quarrel while the people die." Mosaaka was lamenting the state of disunity in the black community.

Letters to newspapers today reflect a similar despair over continuing acrimony and division within black society. A recent writer to the Rand Daily Mail asked "How myopic and unforgetting can we get?"

Then as now the dispute revolved largely around the controversial issue of "collaboration," a word which was popularised as a term of abuse by the Unity Movement in the 1940s and later taken up by black consciousness cadres in the 1970s.

Most blacks agree that they are born into and live under "the system." If by that is meant the network of segregationist and discriminatory laws which control their lives, as well as exemptions approved by the authorities.

But agreement ends there. At some point, compulsory living within these laws becomes active "collaboration with the system." But different black leaders define the point at which collaboration begins differently.

Dr Nthato Mollana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, identifies it as acceptance of the "homeland policy," which has as one of its end consequences stripping blacks of South African citizenship.

The dilemma of whether to work within the system or outside it is one which faces many blacks. The views are as varied as they are sincere. Added to that there is another factor to be considered... one of time. Deputy Political Editor **PATRICK LAURANCE** examines the problems facing the black leaders.

"If you make yourself an instrument, however unwilling, in that process, I draw one helluva line"

While shunning co-operation with black politicians working within the framework of the homeland policy, he says: "I can work with, say, a principal who is co-operating with the system by being in a 'Bantu' school because he is improving the quality of education of our children (and not) helping to deprive them of their South African citizenship."

Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has a different cut-off point. It is not whether a politician occupies a position in a "homeland" legislative assembly but how he uses that position.

Where it is used to thwart moves to "Balkanise" South Africa into mini-states, apartheid is subverted and black emancipation advanced, Chief Buthelezi contends. But, in his view, apartheid is aided by acceptance of independence and its consequence, loss of South African citizenship.

To quote Chief Buthelezi: "Apartheid cannot be brought to its logical conclusion unless the South African Government brings all the so-called homelands to the point where they voluntarily opt for Pretoria-style independence. Kwa-Zulu will not become independent Pretoria-style."

It is, he said on an earlier occasion, as nonsensical to conclude that he accepts apartheid because of his position in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as it would be to conclude that Chief Albert Lutuli or Professor Z K Matthews accepted United Party segregation policies because of their positions in the old Native Representative Council.

But if Dr Mollana and Chief Buthelezi have different interpretations as to what constitutes "collaboration," Chief Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, have a third.

Although President Mangope and President Matanzima are seen as "collaborators" from the perspective of Dr Mollana and Chief Buthelezi, both would repudiate the label.

Judging from the speeches which they made at their respective independence ceremonies, both Chief Mangope and Chief Matanzima justify independence as a lever of power-base from which to mount pressures for further change in South Africa.

Neither politician has completely closed the door to forging some form of confederal or

Where is the point of no return?

even federal link with South Africa, provided South Africa purges itself of racist laws. In the interim they will make non-racialism a reality in their states.

To quote a speech made last year by President Mangope during his visit to Transkei: "I have never believed it to be in the interest of my people to embrace the rigid concept of 'complete sovereign independence' in the sense of a total and final act of cutting ourselves off from South Africa. In the ultimate analysis we still are, and we will still remain, South Africans."

If, however, these different perspectives complicate the issue, they are but the start to a question of labyrinthian complexity.

Documents produced by the prosecution in the trial for sedition of 11 members of the now banned Soweto Student Representative Council reflect a radical black perspective that failure to boycott Bantu Education schools constituted another form of "collaboration" during

the period 1976-77. The return to school of Soweto students since then introduces a new element, time into the debate, what is collaborationist today may not be so tomorrow or the next day, depending on the prevailing political situation.

Another complicating factor is the position of, say, black clerks who help administer influx control laws, black policemen who help enforce "racist" laws and black prison warders who help staff prisons whose main inmates are people who have fallen foul of the hated "dompas" laws.

If a hardline stand is taken and these people are labelled "collaborators," what of the clerk who helps someone acquire a much-needed document, the policeman who turns a blind eye to people who break "racist" laws without neglecting his duty against genuine criminals? The situation is likely to become more rather than less complicated as the interests of or the warder who helps the pass law prisoner?

Government and business converge increasingly — as they are almost certain to do as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, presses ahead with his policy of minimising the role of Government in business while seeking the assistance of businessmen for his constellation of states.

What of blacks who hold positions in companies actively "collaborating" with Mr Botha? Do they become collaborators once removed but collaborators nevertheless? Reflection on the situation would seem to suggest that it should depend on what action is taken within any given situation.

Black journalists seem to have shown the way. In terms of black consciousness thinking, the established Press is white-owned and white-controlled. But in some newspapers black journalists, through their union, have succeeded in switching the emphasis away from sex and crime to fundamental and "relevant" political issues.

While black activists applaud the way in which these journalists have resisted "co-optation by the system," and used the "white Press" to help politicise the black community, the same activists seem reluctant to concede that the same "subversion of the system" can be achieved by politicians working within the system.

Steve Biko, the founder of black consciousness, articulated the view that it was futile to seek to subvert the system when he wrote of homeland leaders "It may be true that they are extremely dedicated to the upliftment of black people. But if you want to fight your enemy you do not accept from him the unloaded of his two guns and then challenge him to a duel."

Mr E J Mabuza, Chief Minister of KwaNcwane, reflects a different view when he says: "I found myself in the system. It was not a question of entering it. There was no choice. The system engulfs the people and they expect you to speak for them."

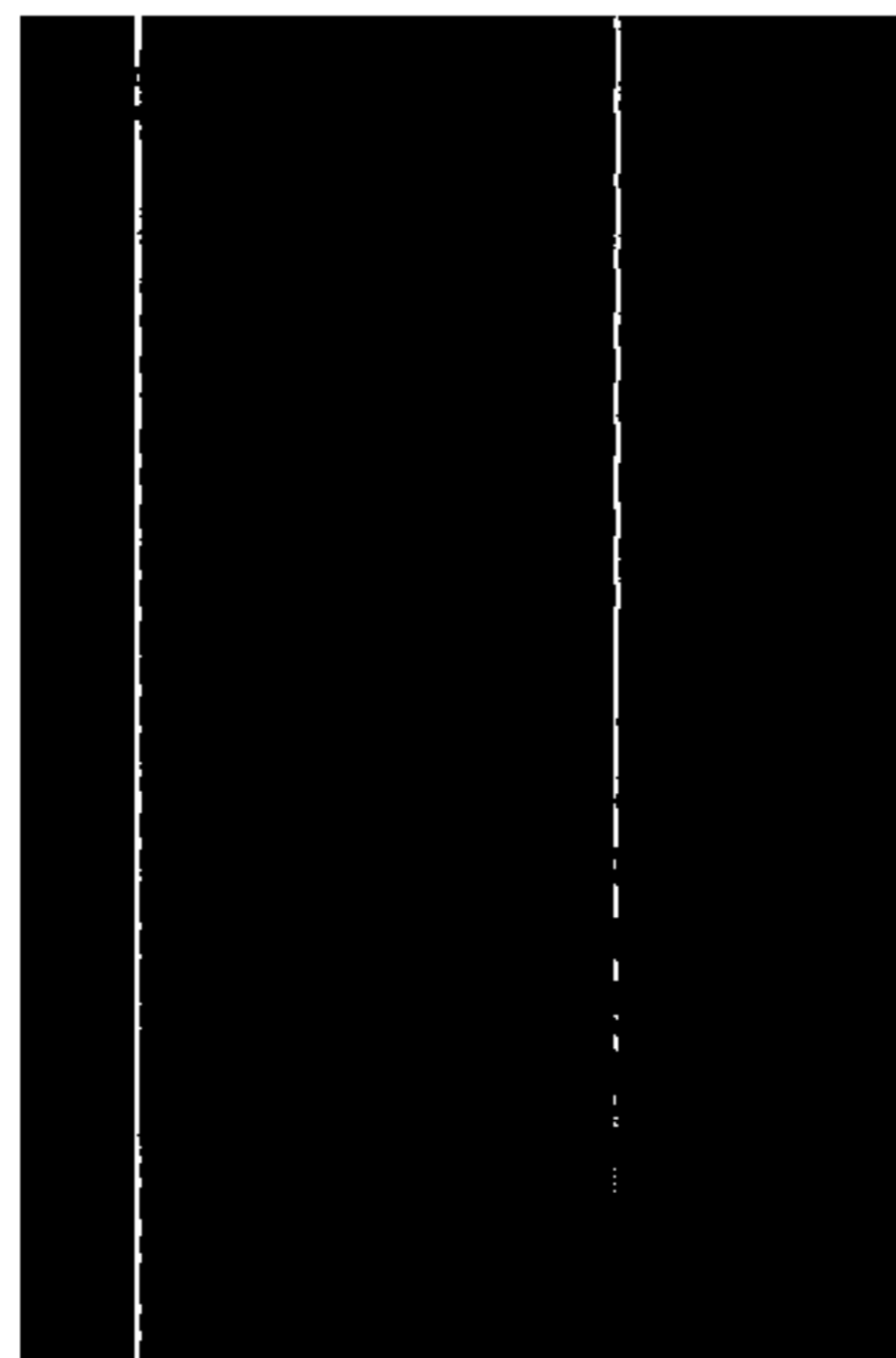
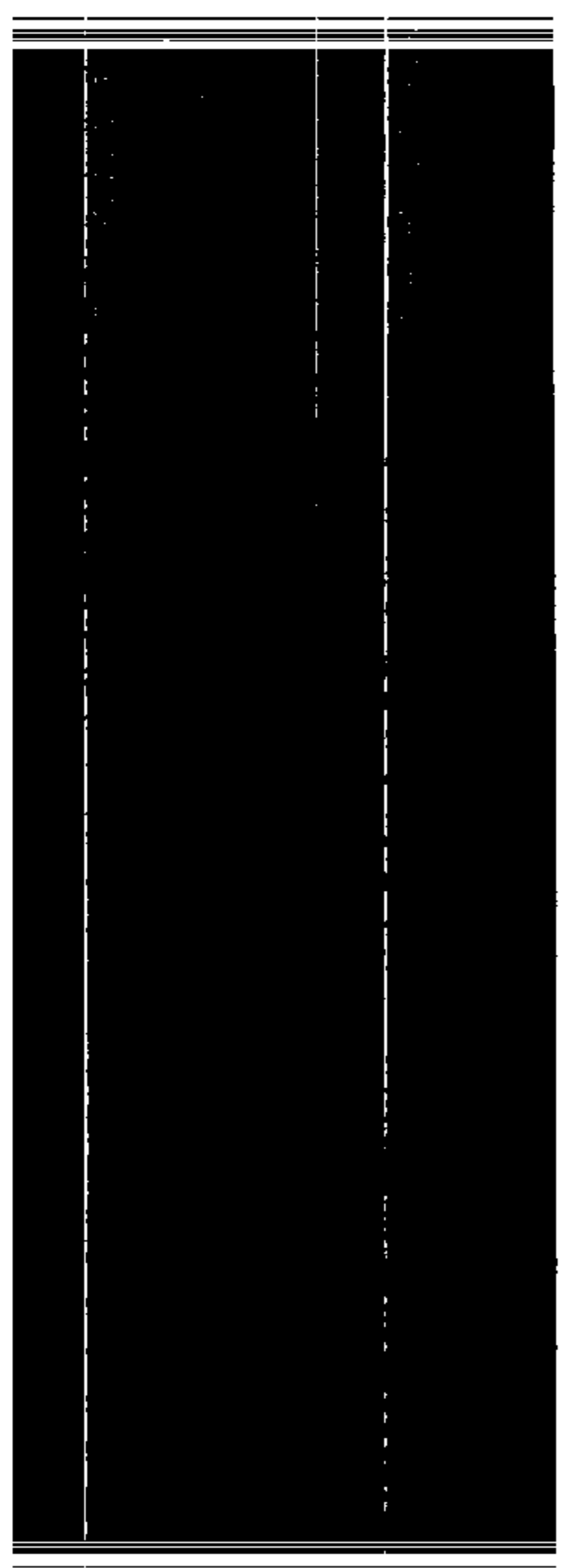
His Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr David Luthele, says: "Not all people operating are operating within the system for the sake of collaborating with the Nationalist Party. They are using the platform to articulate (black) views and gain access to millions of blacks who are exposed to Nationalist propaganda through the Press and radio."

The nuances and shifts in the collaborationist debate have not been fully explored, but it should be clear that it is not subject to simple political diagnoses and remedy.

In the end each black man has to make an existential choice for himself in the knowledge that there will be fellow blacks who will criticise it. Hopefully it will be less acrimonious that it has in the past weeks.

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Johannesburg Wednesday October 31 1979

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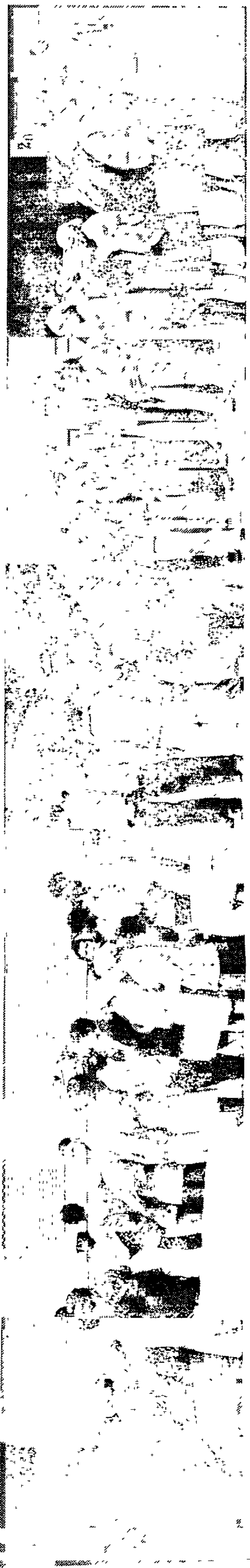
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FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

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WORLD

Thousands queue to beat deadline on illegal workers



A queue of thousands stretched around the Wes Rand Administration Board's office at 80 Alber Street, in Johannesburg. This picture shows sections of the crowd anxious to beat the deadline of the three-month moratorium on the registration of illegally employed blacks. The reward for the lucky employers in the long queue was a safeguard against fines of up to R500 and possible imprisonment. (B Story) Page 3.

Illegals bid to beat registration deadline

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3/11/74
STON
2

Police today stood by to maintain order as thousands queued in Johannesburg to beat the deadline for the registration of illegal workers.

Last-minute move to save hundreds from prosecution

By Yussuf Nazeer

A last-minute move is being made to save hundreds of Indian and coloured householders and their black domestic servants from prosecution when the moratorium on "illegal" residents ends today.

The Lenasia Indian management committee today appealed to the director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr M P Wilsnach, to try to get Wrab officials not to raid Indian and coloured premises looking for servants living there without permits — until they have been obtained.

A chaotic situation has developed at the Lenasia civic centre, where two Wrab officials are trying to cope with thousands of people trying to get permits to house servants.

Although the servants are registered, their employers have no permits to allow them to continue living in servants' quarters on the employers' premises.

The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) is granting permits only to householders whose home plans show that they have servants' quarters.

But hundreds of homeowners have their servants' quarters marked as "store room" on the plans. They did this because Indian and coloured householders were not allowed under the Group Areas Act to have servants' quarters.

Now that they are allowed their plans have to be amended to comply with the Urban Areas Act.

Without amended plans, householders will not be given permits by Wrab to allow their servants to occupy these quarters — which they had been doing all along without disturbance.

With the end of the moratorium today householders and their servants face prosecution if the latter are found sleeping on their employers' premises without the necessary permit.

Mr Wilsnach told The Star yesterday he had communicated to Wrab the problems facing Indian and coloured householders and their servants.

He also said he had asked officials at the Civic Centre to help expedite the acceptance of amended plans which required "storeroom" to be changed to "servants' quarters."

There were similar scenes in Pretoria.

"We shall stay open after midnight if necessary," said Mr Armand Steenhuisen, labour director of the West Rand Administration Board. The deadline for registration of "illegal" blacks expires today and will not be extended, according to the government.

But although he estimated that "a couple of thousand" people were queuing at the Albert Street office, he did not expect to have to work beyond 8 pm.

Yesterday, all of the waiting public had been attended to by 6 pm, he said.

"Every available man is on duty," Mr Steenhuisen added. "I have sent my deputy down and I am going back myself to lend a hand after making my calls."

About 20 West Rand Administration Board policemen went to Albert Street at about 6 pm to prevent queue jumping. Later at least 10 uniformed South African Police stood by while traffic inspectors directed the many motorists trying to park.

It became clear today that more than 60 000 unregistered blacks will have legalised their employment by the time the moratorium on registration expires at midnight.

This does not include an unknown number of temporary permit holders who are able to complete the registration process in coming months.

The total registered under the moratorium on the Reef is expected to exceed 50 000.

Mix all ingredients together well. Lie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and Gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

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MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
drizzling
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

At the latest count the numbers registered elsewhere were Port Natal — about 7 000, Central Transvaal — 1 341, Drakensberg (Natal) — about 1 200, Orange-Vaal — 961, Eastern Cape — 739, Southern Free State — 559, and Highveld — 163.

The West Rand Administration Board registered 1 763 illegal workers yesterday — more than twice the 842 registered on Monday and almost three times the average of 596 registered daily.

This brought Wrab's total for the entire moratorium to 39 724 by last night.

● Getting a pass needs luck and stamina—Page 5.

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Staw 3/16/74

Getting a pass needs luck and stamina

On Tuesday morning Mr Nelson Machabe (44) set out with his employer, Mrs Dawn Rossini, for the West Rand Administration Board's registration offices in Albert Street to legalise his pass.

Late that evening they returned — tired, hot, frustrated and still not sure that his registration to work in Johannesburg would be cleared. They had spent seven hours at the offices.

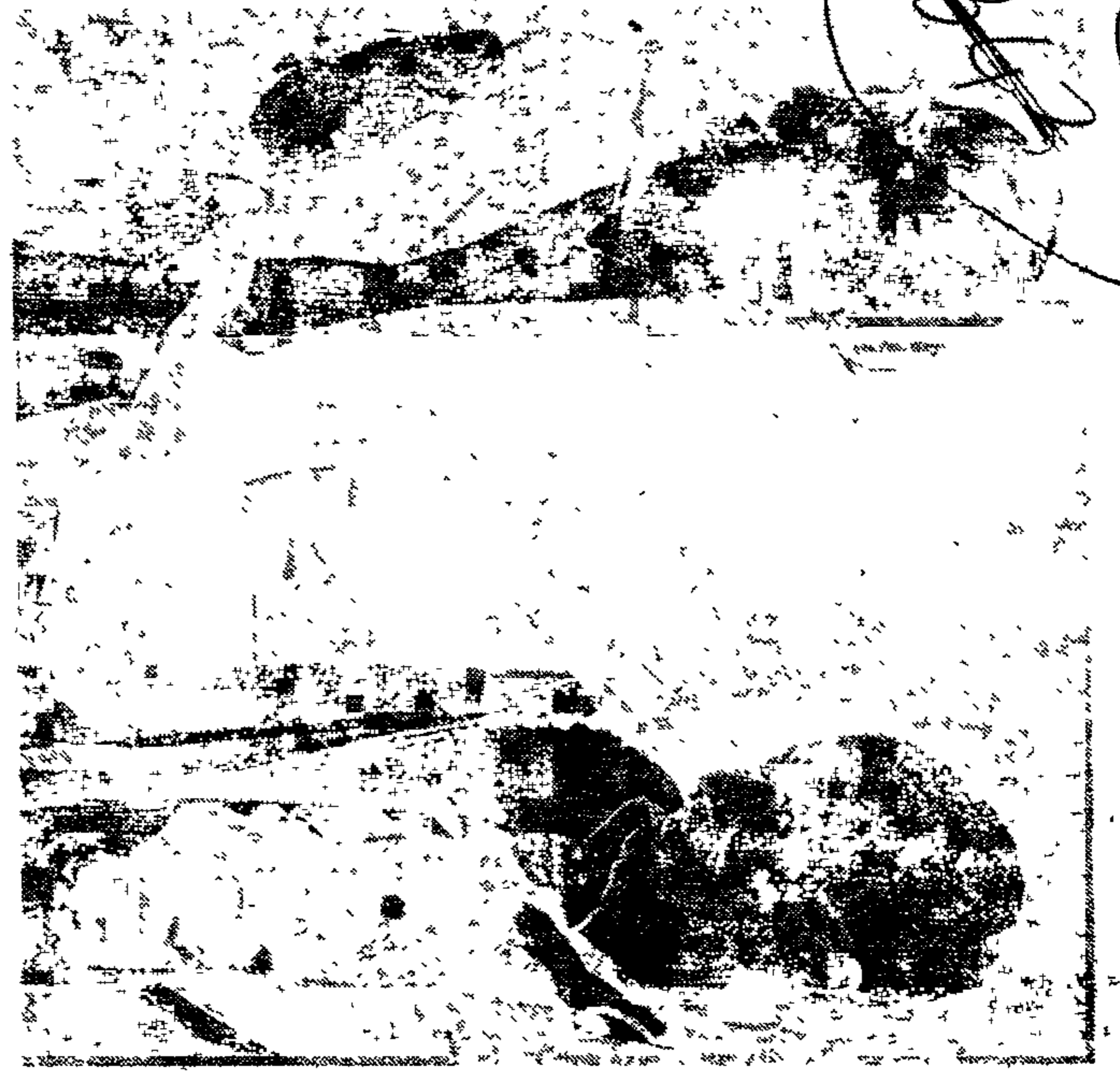
This is typical of the stores coming from Albert Street.

Mr Machabe's case had been fairly straightforward, and his employer was with him.

At the headquarters of the Black Sash, the organisation which tries to facilitate the registration process for hundreds of people every week, an official, Mrs Benulah Rollnick, said

"The process will take five hours if you start with everything in order and have a white with you. Otherwise it can take days, weeks or months."

Mrs Rossini and her friend, Mr Machabe, reached the offices at 9 and with a completed ap-



Mrs Dawn Rossini and Mr Nelson Machabe, her employee, with some of the forms that had to be completed to register him.

plication form. After queuing for two hours they had to pay R15,60 in back registration fees.

"Nelson has been working for me illegally for a year," said Mrs Rossini. (The moratorium for employers with illegally employed blacks expires today.)

After waiting in a second queue, they were told it was the wrong one for registration. Three more queues and three different rooms later they were able to display the proof of Mr Machabe's employment since 1976

Once these were cleared, employer and employee were able to apply for a licence to allow Mr Machabe to sleep at his employer's premises at Westcliff. But first another two forms had to be completed and approved.

A woman clerk directed the two to other offices at the corner of Anderson and Eloff streets, several blocks away.

When they arrived, they discover that the clerk was wrong. Fortunately, Mrs Rossini knew the correct building was

further down Eloff Street Extension. The time was then 1.30 pm.

At the offices, the forms were processed and it was then back to Albert Street before they could go home.

Now they must wait at least a week before the forms come through the post and they can take the next step.

Mr Machabe will also have to go to the Lebowa homeland for two weeks so that he can reapply for another 12-month work contract with Mrs Rossini.

Quotas block plans to create jobs for blacks

By Sleg Hendriks
Labour Reporter

Scores of blacks could find new jobs on the Reef every week if the Department of Planning did not insist on maintaining the labour quotas which prevent industries from expanding in this area.

Every week there were three to five cases of employers who wanted to take on 20 to 50 workers each, but could not do so because of the Enyiron-

ment Planning Act, an employers' spokesman said yesterday.

He asked for the opportunity to take on at least those who were entitled to work on the Reef, in view of the high rate of unemployment.

The employers' call came at a quarterly meeting of commissioners and labour officials of the Administration Boards under the chairmanship of Mr F du Randt, Chief

False statements on workers alleged

Between 50 percent and 60 percent of the statements provided by employers to legalise the employment of blacks in the moratorium were false, it was claimed yesterday.

The claim came at a meeting of labour officials from various administrations boards under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner, Mr F B du Randt, in Johannesburg.

It was indicated at the meeting that magistrates' courts probably would continue to accept admissions of guilt from employers of unregistered workers rather than take them to court.

Commissioner for the Witwatersrand

Mr du Randt told the meeting that large reductions in the unemployment payments being collected from his offices indicated that unemployment had dropped.

But an East Rand spokesman said black unemployment in his area had grown worse.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that urban blacks rejected lowly paid jobs as domestic servants and even jobs with wages of R35 a week where these entailed heavy physical work.

The meeting was divided on the question whether black women should be admitted from the homelands or prevented from working on the Reef irrespective of the supposed shortage of domestic servants.

The meeting also decided to seek political decisions from the Department of Co-operation and Development on the question of

Whether workers admitted under the moratorium should be given call-in cards to remain their employment in respect of unemployment among urban blacks. How to deal with unregistered blacks who wanted to register employers

PURCHASE

Servant arrested for working without permit

C.T.

31/10/79

(206)

Staff Reporter

A BREDA PARK man returned home and found that the woman whom he had employed to look after his four children had been arrested for being in the area without a work permit

Mr Gregory Uren, 31, was fined R60 or 60 days for employing a domestic servant without the correct permits. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr Uren said in his defence that he had not thought to ask his domestic servant, Ms Irene Citwa, whether she had the cor-

rect documents. Ms Citwa was arrested but later released as she had travel documents but no work permit.

Mr Uren said he was "very angry" that Ms Citwa had been arrested with no warning, as it was only by chance that he had returned to his flat.

"I was greeted at the door by my children who told me that their nanny had been arrested," he said.

Mr F A H Juhl was on the Bench. Mr N Jones appeared for the State. Mr Uren was not represented.

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OPINION

RAND
Daily Mail

WEDNESDAY
October 31, 1979

And now, after the moratorium...

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W.P.
10/31/79
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THE three-month moratorium for illegal black workers and their employers is due to end tonight. It has been a welcome reprieve for those who have been living beyond the law; it seems that more than 50 000 workers will have legalised their position. As we said when the moratorium was announced, the Government deserves praise for its action.

But what must be realised is that this is only a part-solution, and a temporary one at that. Those who have been registered enjoy only a tenuous right to their work and existence in the city.

Not only is there confusion in Government explanations about what will befall them should they lose their jobs — which, among other aspects, puts them at the mercy of unscrupulous employers — but they rank as contract workers. That embeds them inside the bureaucratic entanglement that is the influx control system, with the army of officials to administer it, the policemen, court officials and prison warders to enforce it, and the vast expenditure of time and money as tens of thousands go between city and countryside to maintain their jobs.

What, too, of those who have not been able to qualify during the moratorium? Who have not had employers who could go to bat for them? Does anyone have any idea of how many people might fall into this category? And what of those who will continue to come to the cities, without permission, driven by the force of rural poverty?

The Government's hope is pinned on the R500 fine which will now be enforceable against employers who give work to "illegals". That will drastically reduce the jobs available. It won't, however, reduce the number of rural blacks desperately wanting work. Nor will it entirely eliminate the "illegals" in the cities, but will only push them deeper into a dangerous, subterranean existence.

No. what is needed is a more fundamental, more realistic, approach aimed at generating greater job opportunities, with welfare benefits for those who cannot obtain work.

Above all, the aim must be to stop using the apparatus of the law against people whose crime is that they want to work so that they can earn money to exist.

232

...iveness of a given amount of money when spent
...ives, so that choices can be formulated in
...atives we might afford — so many geriatric
... so many child welfare clinics, etc.
...e traditionally arranged on this basis but in
...as', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separa-
...ure on different disease groups or age groups
... into programmes is an art. Pole, an econo-
... of Health, writes:

...uld, in my view, be mainly determined
...taking of which one wishes it to con-
...uggest that where decisions are primarily
...r moral judgement — of determining basic
...want the activities to be compared to
...grammes — the mentally handicapped against
...are it is a more technical question of
...s can best be achieved — drug therapy
...ek" — one would want the activities to
...a particular programme. This distinc-
...omic jargon of slightly older vintage —
...post-effectiveness; and through that
...classical welfare economics, which attempts
...been the choice of the composition of the
...choice of the set of resources from
...produced. The former is, in a broad
...es, values, or utilities; the latter is

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

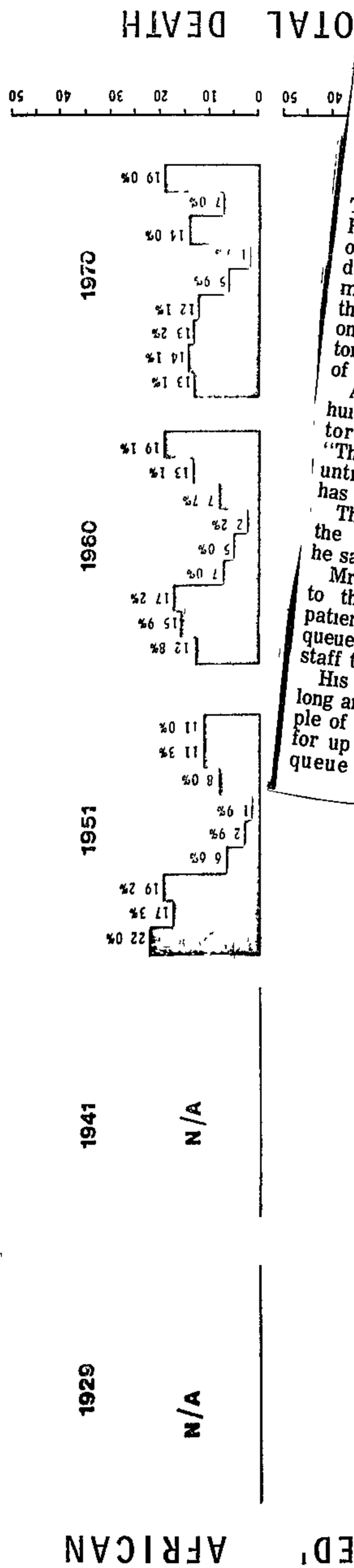
This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis,

...any matter to make a hard and fast
...al matters and matters of values or
...utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the
...question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the
...community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil
...whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this
...group? But community care originally became fashionable as a
...good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle
...the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the
...politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them,
...but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". 9

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sort-
...ing out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on
...the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical
...criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Fig.5 PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH
WHITES, 'COLOUREDS', AND AFRICANS 1929 - 1970



The last day for illegals

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE doors of the West Rand Administration Board office in Albert Street were due to open at 6.30 this morning to accommodate the massive rush expected on the last day of the moratorium for the registration of "illegal" black workers. And Mr Armand Steenhuisen, Wrab's labour director, pledged yesterday "The doors will not close until every single person has been dealt with". This would apply at all the Wrab labour bureaux, he said.

Mr Steenhuisen appealed to the public to exercise patience and form orderly queues to help the Wrab staff to deal with them. His appeal came after a long and weary day for people of all races who waited for up to seven hours in a queue which numbered

more than 1 000 at times and stretched around three sides of the Wrab office block

Mr Steenhuisen said people whose applications had not yet been finalised due to incomplete documentation or other reasons would be granted more time to do so. Such people had been granted temporary permission to remain.

Discounting fears of a large-scale crackdown on remaining illegal employment after the expiry of the moratorium today, Mr Steenhuisen said there would be gradual return to normal routine inspections by board officials.

Mr Frans du Randt, chief black affairs commissioner for the Witwatersrand, confirmed that employers and employees would be granted further time to complete applications which had not yet been finalised due to circumstances beyond their control.

Mr Du Randt reiterated that employees registered in terms of the moratorium might be registered with other employers without having to return home, as was the case with other contract workers.

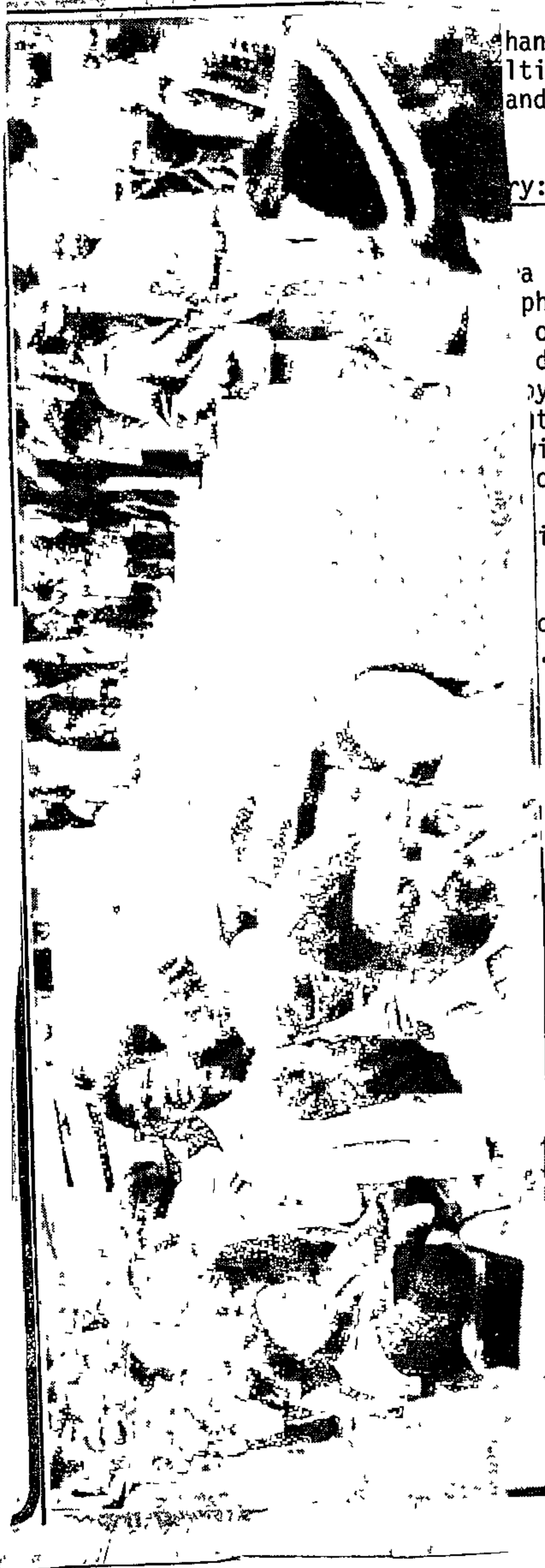
But he said each case would be "treated on merit".

● See Page 10

- 1 & 2 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases (Including Respiratory Tuberculosis)
- 3 Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis
- 4 Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis
- 5 Cardiovascular Diseases
- 6 Malignant and benign Neoplasms
- 7 Certain Degenerative Diseases
- 8 & 9 Accidents & Violence (Including Motor Vehicle Accidents)
- 10 Certain Diseases of Infancy
- 11 & 12 Other Unknown Causes (Including Complications of Pregnancy)

SECTION IV : Aspects of Developing Capitalism. (August 22 - August 30)

Changes in methods of production involved changes not only in economic institutions, but also in political and legal ones. New financial techniques had to be devised to deal with the greatly increased volume of trade. Classes struggled for larger shares of the increased wealth.



changes in methods of agriculture (2) Legal
resulting from these (4) Police had to be used
and banking (4) to maintain order as people
thousands queued up in their
thousands

Capitalism (

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Wrab's labour officer,
Mr Armand Steenhuisen,
said about 39 729 workers
were registered by Tues-
day.

In Pretoria, Mr A L
Dreyer, a spokesman for
the Central Administra-
tion Board said the board
had been under pressure
since the morning.

He said about 1 000 em-
ployees had been regis-
tered since the morato-
rium came into effect.

The deputy director of
the Orange-Vaal Admin-
istration Board, Mr G
Joubert, said he expected
more than 2 000 workers
would be registered by
yesterday. He said there
had been a rush since the
beginning of the week.

There was confusion at
the Wrab's offices in Al-
bert Street, Johannesburg
as more than 4 000 em-
ployers with their wor-
kers queued to register
their employees.

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AT LEAST 45 000
black workers regis-
tered in the Pretoria,
Witwatersrand and
Vaal Triangle region
yesterday as thousands
of employers rushed
to the administration
boards to beat the Go-
vernment moratorium
on "illegal" workers.

Rush to beat deadline

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PORT ELIZABETH — The Eastern Cape Administration Board was overrun by people registering "illegal" labourers before the close of the three month moratorium announced earlier this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, a spokesman for the board said yesterday.

He said quite a number had come forward in the last few days of the moratorium, which ended at 4 30 pm yesterday.

He said the rush was not

unexpected. "Human beings often leave things until the last minute.

Figures released by the board were that 628 men and 541 women had been registered by 3 pm yesterday.

This meant that 1 169 people had registered in the three months. The figure given earlier this week was 795.

The spokesman said that after the moratorium normal control and investigations would resume. There would be no special effort to clamp

down on employers.

"Cases of merit will be gone into thoroughly, but not in terms of the moratorium," he said

Earlier this week the chief director of the ECAB, Mr Louis Koch, said the number of workers who had been registered under the moratorium had been disappointing.

However, he said, the poor response could indicate that there was not a large unregistered labour force in the area. PDR

(4) The Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation (as it came to be called in the 15th century) were very favourably disposed towards the Roman law. If Roman law were to be the common law of Germany, it would add colour to their claim to be the successors of the Caesars, in the West. Furthermore, there are texts in the Corpus Iuris which ascribe a very powerful position to the Emperor and which the Emperors could use in their long-drawn out struggle with the Popes, such as the famous: Quod principi placuit, legis habet vigorem (D.1.4.1) or Princeps legibus solutus est (D.1.3.31).

(5) We are at the dawn of the Renaissance, the time when men turned back to all things Roman. The whole fabric of medieval society was dissolving as the result of the variety of factors and the whole intellectual atmosphere was becoming Romanistically tinged. It was thus natural that also in legal matters there should be a turning towards the Roman heritage. In law the road had been prepared by the Canon law, which, as we have seen, drew heavily on Roman law.

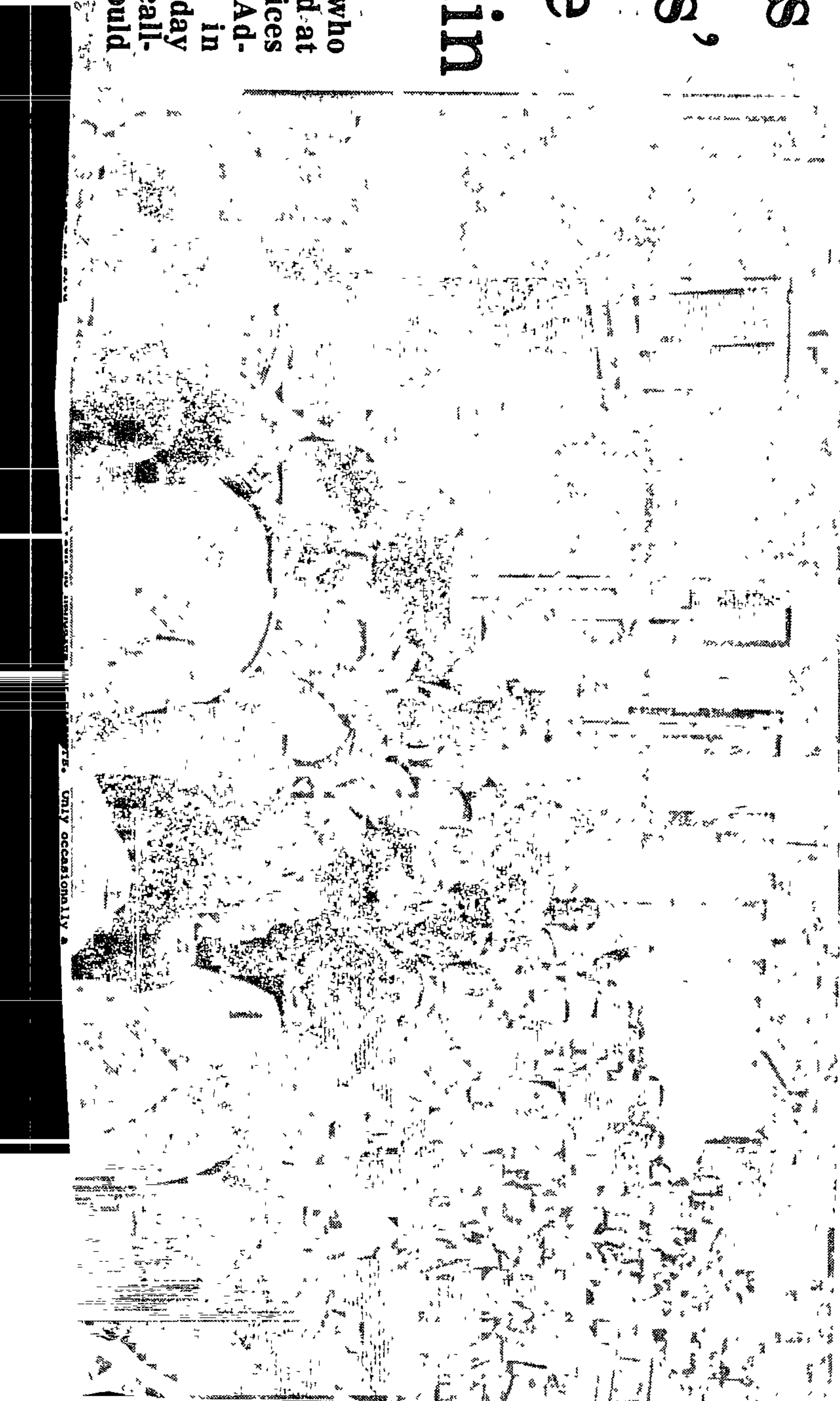
(6) In 1495 the Emperor Maximilian the 1st instituted a Court of Appeal for the entire Empire, the so-called Reichskammergericht. Half of its 16 members had to be trained jurists, and the other half was chosen from the knights. In 1521 it was ordained that as far as possible the knights were also to be learned in the law. The Court was instructed to adjudicate "in accordance with the common law of the Empire, and likewise in accordance with such ordinances, statutes and customs of the principalities, seignories, and courts as are brought before it." The Reichskammergericht interpreted the "common law of the Empire" as being Roman law, because in theory, the Empire was the Roman Empire. The underlined words they interpreted as meaning that they would apply Roman law unless a litigant proved that on a particular point the Roman law had not been received but that a rule of indigenous Germanic law was applicable. The establishment of this Court and the way it interpreted its instructions on the one hand show to what extent the Reception had already taken place and on the other hand helped to complete the process. Lower Courts soon followed the Reichskammergericht both as regards the requirement of a proper legal training for the judges and as regards the application of Roman law, and so the Reception spread from top to bottom of the judicial hierarchy. From 1532 up to about 1643 there was a general belief current in Germany that Roman Law had a statutory basis in Germany because the Emperor Lothair III had issued a decree in 1137 which gave statutory force to Roman Law in the form of the Corpus Iuris. In fact, this was not so and this belief is nowadays referred to as the Lotharfabel. (See Andersen: The Renaissance of Legal Science after the Middle Ages, p. 24 et seq.)

Note: a few handaxes, large flakes and cores.

Workers get 'pass' to come back again

Mercury Reporter

BLACK employees who had not been registered at the Ordnance Road offices of the Port Natal Administration Board in Durban by late yesterday afternoon were given call-in cards so that they could be dealt with today.



TR. ONLY OCCASIONALLY

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in mortality associated with the improvement of the system in men, directed at the Of particular in diseases which simple methods

Countrywide queues to 'legalise' workers

Pretoria Bureau

ABOUT 250 Pretoria employers and employees packed the Von Wielligh Street offices of the Labour Bureau yesterday in a bid to beat the moratorium deadline for illegal black workers which expired yesterday.

Many workers waited tensely in the street while their employers went through the bureaucratic process of legalising their presence in the city.

Officials of the Labour Bureau helped people with the paperwork to speed up the registration process.

Employers, trying to register employees with less than one year's continuous service, were told not to waste their time.

A spokesman for the Labour Bureau told the 'Mail' yesterday that the registration was running smoothly. Few appli-

cations were rejected on grounds that the employees did not have the necessary accommodation in the vicinity of Pretoria.

"Since the beginning of October until yesterday we registered 776 women and 110 men at our office, the spokesman said.

People who were queuing when the doors shut at the normal time, 3 30pm, yesterday were not sent away. Officials worked on until 5pm to clear the day's backlog.

The "Mail's" correspondent in Port Elizabeth reports that the Eastern Cape Administration Board was overrun by people registering "illegal" labourers before the close of the moratorium, a spokesman for the board said yesterday.

He said quite a number had

come forward in the last few days of the moratorium.

He said the rush was expected "Human beings often leave things until the last minute."

In the three months 1 169 people had registered. The figure given earlier this week was 735.

The spokesman said after the moratorium, normal control and investigations would resume. There would be no special effort to clamp down on employers.

"Cases of merit will be gone into thoroughly, but not in terms of the moratorium," he said.

Earlier this week the Chief Director of Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, said the number of workers who had been registered under the moratorium had been disappointing and appealed for people to come forward in the few days that were left.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish Assurance Societ

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

8 days grace for the 'illegals'

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE Government's moratorium for registration of illegally employed blacks ended yesterday after thousands of last-minute applicants besieged administration board offices on the Witwatersrand and in other centres.

But in an effort to deal with all applicants yesterday many were granted temporary endorsements and must return within eight days.

From today employers of "illegals" face a maximum fine of R500 or three months jail and a minimum fine of R500 or three months jail for a second conviction within two years.

Mr Armand Steenhuisen, the West Rand Administration Board's labour director, estimated 1200 people were registered yesterday.

He said Wraab's final registration figure would be about 45 000 which would form the bulk of the total, estimated at about 60 000.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, said last night as many as were registered may have remained unregistered.

"Many applications have been refused and there must be large numbers of people who have not applied."

"An enormous number of people have survived up to now in illegal employment. But due to the higher fines they are all likely to lose their jobs — or have lost them already."

Two standard populations were used: developed population and Mexico 1960. Calculated mainly in five year age divisions of the eighth revision of the Diseases (ICD).

weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.

Two standard populations were used: developed population and Mexico 1960. Calculated mainly in five year age divisions of the eighth revision of the Diseases (ICD).

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

206
~~204~~

Hundreds still flock to Wrab

HUNDREDS of people were registered yesterday — a day after the deadline for the registration of "illegal" workers. People queued from as early as 6.00 am at the Luipardsvlei and Roodepoot offices of the West Rand Administrative Board.

The country-wide rush follows this week's confirmation by the authorities that there would be no extension of the moratorium which was announced in August.

At the Wrab offices, staff worked from 7.30 am to 6.00 pm on weekdays, and 8.00 am to 4.30 pm on Saturdays for the past three and a half months. POST was told that more than 500 people — mostly from Kagiso Hostel near Krugersdorp — were registered yesterday at Luipardsvlei and Roodepoot.



Hundreds were by late yesterday still queuing at the Luipardsvlei Administrative Board offices to register.

And the Wrab officials interviewed at Luipardsvlei and Roodepoot yesterday said they would work until very late to cope with the last-minute rush.

All those registered will still have to obtain permits to work in various areas for 12 months time from their local Co-operation and Development commissioner.

And the Wrab officials interviewed at Luipardsvlei and Roodepoot yesterday said they would work until very late to cope with the last-minute rush.

All those registered will still have to obtain permits to work in various areas for 12 months time from their local Co-operation and Development commissioner.

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contract. A plaintiff may choose which of these concurrent remedies he will use, or he may sue in the alternative. He may even use both, claiming sentimental loss under delict and patrimonial loss under the contract, but he may not recover twice in respect of the same loss. (Cf. Klopper v. Volkskas Bpk., 1964 (2) S.A. 421 (T) and Pockets Holdings Ltd. v Labels Holdings Ltd., 1966 (4) S.A. 238 (R). See, on the difference between liability ex delicto and ex contractu, McKerron: The Law of Delict, pp. 2-5). It will be appreciated that while in certain respects the same principles should apply to the calculation of damages for a delict as for breach of contract (e.g. in respect of the problems in connection with remoteness of damages or causality) there are very important differences in other respects. (Cf. De Wet and Yeats, p. 100; O.K. Bazaars (1929) Ltd and Others v Stern and Ekermans, 1976 (2) S.A. 521 (C)).

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE INTEREST

The loss of the aggrieved party (die benadeelde of gelaedeerde) in the case of breach of contract may be calculated either according to positive interest (positiewe interesse, vervullingsbeland) or according to negative interest.

If it be calculated according to positive interest, we inquire what sum of money the aggrieved party must receive in order to place him in the same financial position as he would have been in, had the breach not occurred, i.e. had the contract been performed. The damages thus awarded are called "damages calculated according to positive interest", or simply "positive interest". The old writers speak of damnum emergens and lucrum cessans. The former is "loss actually incurred" (voortvloeiende schade) and the latter is "loss of profits (gederfde wins) and the damages which would have been made had the contract been performed". This distinction relating to damages was confusing and imprecise. The concepts, and seems somewhat artificial. Damages which would have been made should not notionally be included under damnum emergens. Damages which should have any particular value or significance should be included in footnote (c) on p. 159). Nevertheless, this distinction is in modern textbooks (see for instance, De Wet and Yeats, p. 100). (See for instance, the judgment in Whitfield v Phillips and Another, 1976 (2) S.A. 521 (C)). The terms are, however, better avoided.

If damages are calculated according to negative interest, we inquire what sum of money the aggrieved party must receive in order to place him in the same financial position as he would have been in had there been no contract. The damages thus awarded are called "damages calculated according to negative interest", or simply "negative interest" or "consequential damages".

By way of illustration we can suppose that A has bought wine from B for R10 000, that to B's knowledge A has sold it to C for R13 000, delivery to be made one month after B has delivered the wine to A, and that he has hired a cellar from D for R500 per month to store the wine for the interim. B repudiates the contract and D accepts the repudiation. To avoid complicating our example

2/11/79
43 000 are
post
now 'Legals'

A GRAND total of 42 609 black workers had their employment legalised in the three months of moratorium at offices of the West Rand Administration Board.

And "a couple of thousand" more are still in the process of being registered, having gone partly through the process before the moratorium expired Wednesday night.

The last minute rush accounted for a staggering 2 885 registrations, compared with the average of 596 registered daily last week.

Countrywide the registrations are expected to amount to well over 60 000.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

No passes in new deal for blacks?

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

THE complete scrapping of the passbook system — plus freedom of movement for skilled workers — are believed to be among several drastic reforms proposed by some of six regional committees appointed to advise the Government on the fu-

ture of non-homeland blacks

Earlier this week Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said

that two of the multi-racial committees had already completed their work and that the reports of the others were expected in the near future

The committees, whose members include academics, representatives of local authorities, employer bodies, community councils and homeland governments, were appointed earlier this year following Mr P W Botha's announcement that the future of the urban black would be the subject of an inquiry by a Cabinet Committee headed by Dr Koornhof

The committees were given a wide brief to examine and report on municipal rights, economic opportunities and "any other matters" relating to the non-homeland black

Dr Koornhof has on several occasions stressed that he would not be drawn on the subject of municipal rights for urban South Africans

Several radical black leaders, including Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, were invited to serve on the committees, but declined

Informed sources revealed this week that among the proposals emanating from the committees would be the complete scrapping of the passbook system

Identity card

The recommendation is that it be replaced with a normal identity document as that carried by whites — and without the employment history which forms a major part of the hated "dompas"

Earlier this year Dr Koornhof himself came out strongly in favour of scrapping the passbook.

At the same time the recommendations are believed to echo the Rieker report's proposal that skilled workers be given complete freedom of movement and the possibility of selling their labour on the best market — if jobs and accommodation are available

Unskilled black labour would still be subject to homeland recruitment procedures.

The proposed recommendations would effectively destroy the 72-hour curfew — the main cause of pass arrests — the abolition of which was proposed by the Rieker report and re-

Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

early much more similar to the 'intermediate' position of the incorporate the worst of both the s. This becomes apparent from analysis of the different diseases of the whites and 'coloureds' in the for defined age groups. Thus, al- sistently responsible for a fairly ity of the 'coloureds', Table I rdiovascular diseases have been fairly since 1941.

as used in this analysis conceal a er, because of the changes in disease since 1929, it is not possible to ity rates in greater detail. Dis- an 5/1 000 appear in italics in

This is of IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

RESULTS

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
 - (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.
- For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

IF A MAN HAS HIS JOB—LET HIM WORK!

Swi Trib. 4/11/79

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EARLIER this year the Government introduced legislation which drastically increased the fine on employers who were found guilty of employing so-called illegal blacks. Employers of illegals face a maximum of R500 or three months in jail for a first offence and a fine of not less than R500 or three months in jail for a second conviction within two years.

This led to large-scale disruption and after representation by employers the Government declared a three-month moratorium which enabled employers to register "illegal" employees.

The moratorium expired on October 31 and employers again face the prospect of severe fines or imprisonment if they hire unregistered labour.

During the three-month moratorium, more than 50 000 black workers registered, which is an indication of how many blacks are working illegally in the urban areas.

It is highly probable that many blacks, either because they were afraid, or because they did not know of or understand the procedure, did not take advantage of this reprieve.

It is also clear that many who attempted to register, were for one reason or another, refused. This means that the already alarming unemployment figures will continue to spiral.

It is, in fact, criminal to label people who are employed as "illegal". Against the background of wide-scale unemployment and all the misery which this brings in its wake, those that have jobs should not be hounded in this way.

There are three positive steps the Government could and should take if it wants to limit unemployment and to encourage those who are working.

First, the moratorium should be re-introduced immediately and it should be for an indefinite period. This will enable those who are in employment to register and to have the security which is denied them. If a man has a job, why drive him

into the ranks of the unemployed because of a technicality?

The moratorium should also be extended to the Western Cape which did not enjoy the three-month breathing space despite my pleas to Dr Koorhof.

Second, the R500 fine should be repealed as soon as possible. It is reported in the Press that many employers will dismiss their workers rather than face the exorbitant fines. This will further exacerbate the employment situation.

Third, the Government should give notice of its intention to repeal the Physical Planning Act which restricts the numbers of blacks employed in urban areas.

Even if a business expands and needs more workers, the owner is not allowed to add to his quota of black employees without special permission. Under any circumstances this is indefensible, but in our present situation with more than a million unemployed it is sheer lunacy.

Unemployment is a social phenomenon which brings the stress to the individual and to the family concerned. Hunger and cold are often constant companions. And worse, a sense of hopelessness and despair covers them like a blanket.

In South Africa, because the vast majority of the unemployed are black, there is an added dimension. We simply cannot afford large-scale, long-term unemployment if we want to maintain security and peace.

In a racially-tense atmosphere the Government should do everything possible to create more jobs by means of a growth economy.

This is no easy task and requires the total support of the private sector as well. In giving its energies in this direction it should stop persecuting and prosecuting those who have jobs but are regarded as illegal because they fall foul of ideological and radical policies pursued by the Government. If a man has a job — let him work!

Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, is the Official Opposition's chief spokesman on labour.

206 343

THEY HOWLAIN TRODE

FOR 16 weeks — five or take a day or two — officials of the black administration boards throughout South Africa have been granting "amnesties" to about 75 000 unregistered (and therefore illegal) black workers.

But whether it has solved anything in the longer term, or touched the roots of the problem that made Operation Amnesty necessary — that is another matter.

Operation Amnesty has been an immense undertaking, particularly for the West Rand Administration Board which registered about 61 per cent of the workers at an average rate of 500 a day — or one a minute.

On the final day the rush to be registered, and even after the deadline people kept turning up. Workers and employers, from building contractors to housewives, queued for hours to obtain the precious stamp in a passport that would, for the next 12 months, protect the worker from arrest for contravening the pass laws and the employer from prosecution for employing an unregistered worker.

Deadline

As the deadline for registering workers approached, queues started forming outside the Board offices at 6.00 and on the last two days the W/rah offices closed long after normal closing times as officials battled to process applications.

The effort proved to be highly profitable for the boards. They collected more than R1-million in arrears of the monthly "labour contribution" — the fee which each employer must pay for every registered African worker they will collect a like amount for the current year.

W/rah, which registered more than 69 000 workers, will have taken more than R600 000 in arrears, and other smaller boards lesser amounts in proportion to the numbers of workers registered.

But possibly the main consequence has been to emphasise the enormity of the problem of the



Queuing for an amnesty... the scene at the W/rah offices this week

They can't turn back

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

unemployed — and the scale on which they have been seeking employment, legally or illegally, in urban areas.

Though 75 000 workers were registered, many others — an unknown number — did not satisfy the requirements, and were endorsed out of "white" urban areas.

Not does anybody know how many unregistered workers simply did not apply for registration — either because they did not know of the amnesty or because they knew they did not meet the requirements, or because their employers refused to register

them and pay back fees. In any event, it is clear that the flow of blacks to urban areas in search of work has increased steadily since the 1950s.

DREAM

The National Party had a dream of stemming, and then reversing the flow to the towns. 1978 was to have been the magic year in which the tide was reversed.

But despite all the measures taken over the years to discourage and penalise those who came illegally, official statistics have

continued to show a steadily increasing black urban population — if one makes allowances for the incorporation of dormitory towns like KwaMashu near Durban, into the homelands.

The ineffectiveness of efforts to keep illegal entrants from coming to the towns is also illustrated by the number of persons arrested for contravening the influx control regulations.

From July 1977 to June 1978, 224 000 people were arrested for contravening the regulations — 45 per cent of the prison population at the time.

Fear of arrest, the inability to legally obtain accommodation in the townships, the overcrowded facilities — none of these de-

terred people who could not make a living in the rural areas from coming to town.

Mr Vic Leibbrandt, former Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Northern Transvaal, who worked for the department for 48 years, has said: "No amount of influx control regulation has succeeded in keeping blacks from seeking and obtaining work in cities throughout the Republic."

The amnesty and the response to it have clearly borne him out. To stop this inexorable tide, a new line of attack has been introduced if you can't stop the workers from coming to the cities, deter the employers from employ-

ing them — then maybe they will go home. So the penalty for employing unregistered workers has increased to R500 (maximum) for a first offence. It has worked. There have been increasing reports of workers being dismissed because the fine for keeping them was so high.

Amnesty

Some employers, who had received loyal service for years from unregistered workers, appealed to be allowed to register them. And so the amnesty was granted, between July and October 31 this year black citizens of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatse and Venda who did not

work in the Western Cape could be registered if they had, by July 31 1978, worked for one person for one year or more, or had worked for more than one person for three years or more, and could prove it. Only the present employer could register these workers.

The provisions of Acts like the Environment Planning Act, which limits the ratio of black to white workers which a firm may employ, still had to be met.

The 'alien' workers' new fears: Is it only a year's reprieve?

FOR some workers the amnesty turned into a tragedy.

One example is Mrs Nobhaya Mbasana, of Transkei. She is a widow with six children, the oldest of whom is 15, the youngest three. She, her mother, stepfather, and children live on what she can earn, plus the stepfather's pension.

Mrs Mbasana came to Johannesburg to look for work which she found in September 1978. As she could not be registered, she was employed illegally.

After the amnesty had been announced, her employer took her to be registered. She had worked for him 13 months, so he paid the arrears labour contribution.

Then they were told she did not qualify for registration as she had started work after 1 August 1978. So Mrs Mbasana was given 72 hours to return to Transkei.

Other employers have reported similar experiences. The lucky ones, who have been registered at all, are classified as contract workers.

have to travel between work and home every 12 months.

If they take a "call-in card" with them after their one-year contract has expired and present this to the labour bureau in the homeland, and pay a fee, they will be permitted to return to the same employer for another year. This cannot be done by mail.

the worker must return to the homeland every year.

There is now some doubt whether they will get the necessary "call-in cards" to renew their contracts. At the quarterly meeting of employers and labour officers of October 30, it was decided to as-

Department of Co-operation and Development whether people registered in terms of the amnesty should be given call-in cards or not when their contracts expire next year.

In any event, there is always the fear among these migrant workers — particularly in times of high unemployment — that permission to return to town will be refused.

The Government's present policy is that preference should be given to those whom it concedes have a "vested interest" in the urban areas. These are the people who qualify to live "permanently" in urban areas.

So the best chance rural people have of finding work outside the mines and farms is so illegally to town, even if they do so illegally. From this month employers face a maximum fine of R500 (or three months) for a first offence for employing unregistered workers and a minimum of R50 for subsequent convictions.

Change

How effective will this be? How large a line will the courts impose in practice for a first offence? Will the deterrent last or wear off?

Will rural blacks resign themselves to eking out a living at home? Will they continue to come to town illegally and succeed in finding employment, or join the informal sector of the economy selling meates or beadwork?

Spokesmen for employer organisations say the urban economy could absorb more workers if various restrictions like the Environment Planning Act were lifted.

Certain categories of work are not generally popular among urban blacks, particularly if the job entails heavy physical work. But even if regulations succeed in stemming the flow to the urban areas, this will not solve the underlying problem: the people who have been desperately trying to register need and want to work.

There are not enough jobs to go round, and the influx control merely pits the victims out of sight, out of mind. If all the time, money and ingenuity which is put into hiding the problem were to be invested in creating jobs and encouraging economic growth, the result would at least be less awful.

Influx problems spelled out

New York

By ALINAH DUBE

SOWETO social worker Jane Gama yesterday explained how influx control can affect and lower one's qualifications.

Ms Gama was addressing the Moroka branch of the Soweto Civic Association at the St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church in Rockville. She said that control was designed to restrict

ing blacks to certain areas. This was the result of a law passed in the country in 1945.

According to her some of the provisions of the Act are that no black shall remain in a white area for more than 72 hours unless his presence in the area is in accordance with the law.

This means that the person must have a permit to be in the area from the Administration Board or the local authority involved

The Act, according to Ms Gama, also provides that once a person has been residing in an urban area since birth he is entitled to be a Section 10(1)a permit to live in the area.

According to her this classification is given when one has satisfactorily produced documentation to support her application when applying for a reference book. Failure to produce these documents disqualifies one immediately

from getting the classification.

Ms Gama said once one person had worked for the same employer for more than 10 years then the person was entitled to classification as a 10(1)b resident of the urban area. This was applied for when did not enjoy 10(1)b classification.

The person can also have stayed in the area for more than 15 years Ms Gama also pointed out that the applicant should not have a conviction of more than six months jail or a fine exceeding R100. Once proved that the applicant has served imprisonment or paid a fine in excess of the above then the application is disqualified.

Explaining a point she said youngsters without birth certificates were entitled to provide affidavits or other valid documents as proof when applying

for reference books and then classification either as Section 10(1)a or b residents in white area.

Another speaker, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, told the gathering that civic work was far from politics. "We are expected to keep quiet even when it is time for us to talk," she said. "But how can a person keep quiet when there is no electricity or people cannot pay rent," she asked.

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Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age 45, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two subjects these age-specific mortality rates require emphasis. First, the incidence of the diseases in question, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decrease in the incidence of the disease but also by improved prevention at secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently increase the mortality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Second, the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the population, for the health care providers of health care the actual numbers are particularly true for those groups which are a small proportion of the total population, for example, the elderly and the young.

41 408 registered during moratorium

Part 204
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12/16/19

THE West Rand Administration Board at the weekend announced that 45 408 people were registered as a result of the Government's moratorium on "illegal black workers in white areas".

The figures were released by outgoing chairman, Mr H P Mulder. According to the statement registrations are still continuing for a number of people whose applications could not be passed for various reasons.

Mr Mulder described the registration as a "great success" in view of the co-operation received from members of the public.

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank the media for the publicity granted to the matter and for the fact that they passed on to the public information regarding the conditions of the moratorium.

"The public, black and white, must also be thanked for their co-operation and patience even if on some days they had to endure long queues.

"I must also express the Board's appreciation to those officials who have worked long queues, sometimes under trying conditions to assist the public and to finalise registrations.

"As a result of this spirit of co-operation between officials, the public and the media, the registration campaign during the moratorium can be regarded as a great success," the statement said.

Registrations	Untill Oct 31	Nov 1 to Nov 8	Total
Johannesburg	30 495	2 525	33 021
Randburg . .	1 643	4	1 647
Sandton . . .	2 851	111	2 962
Roodepoort . .	5 222	146	5 368
Krugersdorp .	1 400	8	1 409
Randfontein .	409	3	412
Westonaria .	588	1	589
TOTAL	42 609	2 799	45 408

IX

	0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	NO.

X

	0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	NO.

0,10 0,08
0,14 165
0,15 169
0,12 42
0,11 38
0,13 276
0,15 303

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CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

XIV

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

XV

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

Pass laws: Black Sash warns of 'catastrophe'

Own Correspondent

IN the wake of the moratorium for "illegal" black workers, the Black Sash yesterday made a scathing attack on the pass system, saying it had never felt such a sense of "impending catastrophe".

In an emergency report released yesterday, the Sash said the anger and bitterness of black workers, and the feeling of hopelessness of those who wanted to help them, had reached a peak never before experienced since its advice office opened.

"Never in the 16 years since this office was opened have we experienced such anger expressed by black people or such a sense of impending catastrophe," the report said.

"Never have we felt more

urgently the need to try to communicate to white South Africans the realities of what is happening."

For the first time in all its experience, the Sash had no hope and no comfort to offer to the unregistered and the endorsed-out, the report said.

The report opened with the words: "The Prime Minister said that a reckless or careless government could turn South Africa into a powder keg within a matter of days. We are now watching the fuse to that powder keg burn shorter by the day."

The final straw to precipitate a disaster might well prove to be this year's legislation introducing the fine of R500 on the employer of an unregistered worker. The significance of this legislation had been obscured by the three-month moratorium and by the general delusion that the Rieker report had to be welcomed as a major step forward.

"The R500 fine is a direct result of Dr Rieker's recommendations and goes hand in

hand with the implementation of stricter control over the admission of contract workers by the labour bureaux," the report said.

To date the only saving factor for the people controlled by the pass laws had been the total inefficiency of the system. The vast, ponderous and expensive structure of influx control had not been able to prevent people from moving to places where they could find work.

The necessity of earning a living for themselves and for the survival of their children compelled workers to take on "illegal" jobs. Workers benefited from urban work even if they had to go to prison as a consequence.

"There is a 702,7 percent improvement in living standards for a worker from the Ciskei who works illegally in Pietermaritzburg for nine months and spends three months in prison, and a 170 percent improvement for someone from Lebowa who works six months in Johannesburg and spends six months in prison," the Black Sash said.

The report stressed the serious implications of the latest legislation:

- The new fine meant that there would now be no more "illegal" work available.

- About 50 000 black workers had been registered on one-year contracts in terms of the moratorium.

- Many of them would not be in the same job at the end of the contract period and so would not be able to register again.

- Thousands had not fulfilled the necessary conditions or had not found a job or lawful accommodation in time to be registered.

- Thousands of new "homeland" job seekers would be thrown into the labour market at the end of this school year.

- Many labour tenants, who are currently being removed from land in Natal, would be rendered entirely dependent on jobs which they were not allowed to take.

- Poverty, hunger and the disease of malnutrition have been a way of life for thousands of South African families for many years. Work-seekers in the homelands are not allowed to move to the cities to seek for work. If they do so, they are not allowed to register in jobs they have found," the report added.

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1979

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Fear of catastrophe

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THE BLACK SASH is in daily contact with blacks through its advice office. For 16 years it has sought to solve their myriad problems, caused largely by the pass laws — of breadwinners ordered to leave their city jobs and return to homeland unemployment, of wives barred from staying with their husbands, of children separated from their parents. Inevitably the women who run the office have become sensitive to black moods and feelings in a way that ordinary white South Africans, isolated from their black compatriots, could never hope to be. So when the office goes to the length of issuing an emergency report to warn the country that in 16 years it has never experienced as much anger among blacks as now or such a "sense of impending catastrophe", then it is time to pay serious heed. Similar warnings, though less extreme, were issued a few weeks before the 1976 Soweto riots. They were spectacularly ignored.

In 1976 the conflagration was sparked by the official insistence on Afrikaans as a medium of school instruction. This time the trigger issue, according to the Black Sash, is the end of the three-month moratorium on the imposition of R500 fines on the employers of unregistered black workers. It is more fundamental than mediums of instruction. It could have the effect of frightening thousands of employers into dismissing their so-called illegal employees, thus putting a huge number of blacks,

unemployed, hungry and desperate, out on to urban streets. The consequences are incalculable. In fact, in this respect, the Riekert commission, enlightened in other ways but which recommended the drastic penalization of employers, is responsible for a degree of seething unrest never achieved by the existing pass laws. Their very inefficiency in controlling the movement of workers in response to economic demand helped to ease tension. These laws often sent workers to prison, but as statistics released by the Black Sash show, even prison sentences did not prevent significant improvements in these workers' living standards, compared to the legal alternative of sitting jobless in some homeland. A Ciskeian employed illegally in Maritzburg, for instance, gained a mammoth 702,7 percent improvement in spite of spending three months of the year in prison. The risk of prison was therefore taken, because it was more than worth it.

A R500 fine is less of a threat than prison. But white employers stand to lose far more, in risking it, than a black worker risking a prison sentence. Dr Riekert was right in recognizing this as a more effective method of discouraging illegal employment. But he failed to appreciate the dangerous sociological effect it would have on the black community, an effect that the Black Sash have rightly noted with the gravest alarm.

The Star

Thursday November 15 1979

An ugly legacy of past folly

DR KOORNHOF'S moratorium for blacks working "illegally" in white areas was intended as an act of generosity. Many black workers and their employers have reason to be grateful for the chance to legalise their position. But there was also an ugly backlash which has caused widespread distress and anger. In trying to register servants, prospective employers discovered that blacks without proper accommodation could not be given work. Where accommodation was deemed unsuitable the blacks were endorsed out. It is a vicious (in the proper sense of the word) circle. No accommodation, no job; no job, no accommodation.

There is a way round this seeming impasse whereby a would-be employer can sign an agreement to engage a worker. However, the trouble now is that hostel accommodation was fully taken up during the rush to register in October and there is a nine-year waiting list for houses. Few could raise the R3 000 deposit to build their own houses. There is work for

these people, but white households do not want to risk a R500 fine for employing them illegally. The Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg reports that for the first time in its experience, it has no hope and no comfort to offer. "When you take away hope all that is left is rage and anger," said director Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Administration boards are hopelessly enmeshed. They are paying the penalty for a foolish Government policy that believed that the black tide to the white cities could be reversed. What this country needed was houses on the ground, not castles in the air. Facing reality would have gone a long way towards avoiding today's unhappy situation.

Dr Koornhof's proposal for 4-million houses to be built by the end of the century must be followed up with all speed. The Prime Minister should not need to be told that when he meets business leaders next week. The vital importance of adequate housing as a factor in South Africa's continued stability must be self-evident.

(166) (200)

Sash Warns of 'catastrophe'

JOHANNESBURG — This year's legislation which introduced a R500 fine for employing an unregistered Black worker has been criticised by the Black Sash in an "emergency report".

The report said the legislation had been obscured by the three-month moratorium and the general delusion that the Riekert report was to be welcomed as "a tremendous step forward".

The fine was a direct result of Dr Riekert's recommendations and went hand-in-hand with the implementation of another of his recommendations that "labour

bureaux should exercise strict control over the admission of contract workers".

Never in the 16 years since the Black Sash had opened an office in Johannesburg had it experienced "such anger expressed by Black people or such a sense of impending catastrophe. Never have we felt more urgently the need to try to communicate to White South Africans the realities of what is happening".

Up to now the only saving factor for the people controlled by the pass laws had been the total inefficiency of the system.

All the "vast, ponderous and expensive structure of influx control and enforcement has not been able to prevent people from moving to places where they could find

work. They have been impelled by the necessity of earning a living for themselves and for the survival of their children, and illegal jobs have been readily available".

The new fine meant there would now be no more illegal work available, the report said.

"Always before we and they have known that they would be able to go on somehow even if it meant arrest and imprisonment from time to time. All hope has now been removed and when you take hope away all that is left is rage and anger, bitterness and hatred" — (Sapa)

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By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

A WOMAN who has worked illegally in Johannesburg for 16 years was recently endorsed out when she applied for registration under the Government's moratorium

In terms of the order, she had to leave Johannesburg and return to her "place of origin" near Potgietersrus within 72 hours. Registration was refused as she had returned home for a few months last year.

Her husband has been in his present job for 16 years — but has not yet obtained permanent residence rights because his employers did not register him until 1971.

He must stay in the job until 1981 or lose all hope of qualifying. The couple have two children.

The woman, identified only as Mrs C M, is one of many case studies of "suffering, hopeless and very angry" people cited in the emergency

Chronicle of black despair

report released by the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash this week, on the effect of the new R500 fines for illegal employment of blacks.

The report added that Mrs C M's husband was "furiously angry" when told that the law did not permit his wife to live with him.

"He gathered up his seemingly meaningless marriage certificate and other documents and marched his wife out of the office."

Referring to a recent statement by the Prime Minister that a reckless or careless Government could turn South Africa into a "powder-keg" within a matter of days, the report warned "In the advice office we are now watching the fuse to that powder-keg burn shorter by the day."

Pointing out that the new fine would effectively end illegal work on which thousands

of people depended, it added: "Now, for the first time in our experience, we have no hope and no comfort to offer to the unregistered and the endorsed out."

Since then, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has urged South Africans to take heed of the Sash warning.

Other cases in the report include

● Mrs S, a widow, came to Johannesburg from Groblersdal in 1965 and was registered in a job up to March last year. She then worked illegally, but in October started working for a new employer who tried to register her.

On November 6, she was endorsed out. She did not qualify for registration in terms of the moratorium because she had been registered during the previous three years. She has one child, a blind

father and two blind children to support.

● Mr M was endorsed out on November 2. He belongs "nowhere at all", having been born on a farm at Heilbron, working in Vereeniging from 1940 to 1963 and in Johannesburg since then, sometimes registered and sometimes not.

His wife is a Johannesburg person who has been living in emergency family accommodation provided after the Kipp-town floods in 1977. They have four minor children and also support two other minors.

The registration moratorium could not help Mr M because he had been legally employed for the past three years.

● Mrs H was endorsed out on November 6. She had been in her job for 15 months but her employer didn't bother to try to register her until it was too late, in spite of appeals by her

husband, who is qualified to live in Johannesburg. The couple have two small children.

● Mr M was also ordered to leave on November 6. His last contract expired in December 1976, but he remained illegally with the same employer until last September.

He found a new job and went to register on October 31 — the last day of the moratorium — when he was given a temporary permit until January and told to report back with proof of accommodation.

When he did, he was endorsed out — "presumably because six months of the previous three years' employment had been legal."

● Another "Mr M" has a job and accommodation in Johannesburg but has been refused registration and told to go back to Tsolo in the Transkei. His wife is a legal resident of Johannes-

burg, where their two young children were born.

His chances of recruitment from Tsolo are remote, the report says. His choice is to go, and accept total separation from his family, or remain "illegal" and unemployed in Johannesburg.

● Three women who were registered as domestic servants in terms of the moratorium came to complain that as soon as they were registered, their employers reduced their wages and also began deducting arrears registration fees charged by the West Rand Administration Board.

One found a new job and applied to work out the period of her contract with her new employer. She was endorsed out.

● Mr N has been working legally in Johannesburg since 1963. His last contract ended on June 20. He found a new job and has lawful accommodation in a hostel. He was endorsed out on September 26.

W O C R F I S U C O O

CT. 17/11/79. (206) (335) (327)

Unemployment: State should create new jobs

IN recent months, there has been a significant change in South Africa's official ideology — the philosophy of the free market has replaced apartheid-style social engineering as the national creed

This switch to economic liberalism from a deeply-ingrained Nationalist commitment to state intervention in economic and social life has yet to be put into practice in any great depth. So far, it has been talk rather than action. But even the change in the official rhetoric has been spectacular in its effects, sending shock waves through Nationalist Afrikanerdom while, at the same time, creating a new mood of optimism and confidence in the business community.

Whatever the response in the political back blocks, the business community is impressed. At last, it is felt, here is a prime minister who talks business sense — and even invites business leaders to come along and give him the benefit of their views.

To speak up

In advance of their meeting with Mr Botha, there are a few thoughts which businessmen might care to consider. This is a golden opportunity for them to speak up and to ask a few pointed questions.

If apartheid is out, and the free market is in, is the pass system to be scrapped? And surely it is time for the group areas empire to be dismantled. As far as the pass laws are concerned, their continued existence on the statute book is a source of acute resentment in the African community, apart from the burden which such a system imposes on the economy. The pass laws, undoubtedly, are the biggest single cause of anti-white alienation.

What sense does it make to talk about a free market in labour when the pass laws are retained, a system of state labour control that must be unique this side of the Iron Curtain?

In the months that this column has been in recess, Mr P W Botha has transformed the political atmosphere, demonstrating great courage and qualities of leadership. Only latterly, in the unhappy exchange with the Labour Party leaders, has a remarkable run of public relations achievement been somewhat marred. This setback can be made up, given a forgiving spirit of charity on all sides. Meanwhile, it is not hard to understand the Labour Party's reserve, given their constituents' experience at the hands of group areas bureaucrats, to single out only one area of unresolved grievance, and their determination never to be pushed around again.

Frankness

No such acrimony should be allowed to mar Mr Botha's meeting with the businessmen. The prime minister appreciates frankness. Those businessmen who are in touch will be able to tell Mr Botha that the warning sounded this week by the Black Sash about continued enforce-



By GERALD SHAW

ment of the pass laws was not idle chatter. The statement spoke of a sense of impending catastrophe. Let us hope it is not as bad as that. But African workers have never been more bitter and angry about the pass system, we are told. And African workers, incidentally, are also insisting these days on courtesy and fairness in labour relations.

The business leaders will be able to confirm Mr Botha's own impressions about the extent of African unemployment, which has been roughly estimated at between 15 and 28 percent and rising rapidly. If there is one thing which most people are agreed upon, it is that massive black unemployment in present circumstances is not in the national interest, apart from any considerations of humanity.

It helps little to enforce the pass laws, to thrust desperate men out of the cities into overcrowded rural slums where they can starve with their wives and children — out of sight. Out of sight, maybe, but no longer out of mind. If they do not eat, we do not sleep, as Dr Rupert once said. Or was it Mr Oppenheimer? It is a sign of the times that Dr Rupert and Mr Oppenheimer are talking very much the same language, in tones of increasing urgency.

Look back

Removal of ideological restrictions on the mobility and employment of labour will do great things for the economy, no doubt, promoting renewed confidence. But will private enterprise on its own be able to create enough jobs? It seems unlikely. Before very long, this Nationalist government is going to have to look back to the days of the first Nationalist government — the Nationalist-Labour Pact — for inspiration. It was the Pact government which did so much to ease the "poor white" problem of those days — an appalling problem of poverty and unemployment which, in its way, was every bit as serious as the present predicament.

The job was done by introducing what became known as the "civilized labour" policy, which involved large-scale government employment of workless unskilled whites at uneconomic rates of pay. This policy was carried out at the expense of blacks who, in those days, were supposed to be able to fall back on agricultural land in the reserves to keep body and soul together.

In the background, the gold-mining industry was the goose which laid the golden eggs and enabled the state, in taxing the mines, to subsidize poor white upliftment and to succeed in this beyond all expectations. Today the sons and grandsons



Dr Anton Rupert (left) and Mr Harry Oppenheimer speaking much the same language

of the poor whites are useful citizens, scientists, businessmen, administrators and leaders in their communities.

In those days, it was the effects of war, drought and depression which drove poor whites off the land and into the towns in their hundreds of thousands. Today, the rural poor, seeking a living in the towns, are black. They, too, have been driven from the land by the onward march of history, by the effects of conquest and encroachment on their land in the 19th century. It has been decades since the reserve areas have been able to support their own expanding population by agriculture.

Pass laws

Thousands of jobs must somehow be created each year if catastrophe is to be averted. This does not have to be done at the expense of any section of the community, as it was in the 1920s. But the pass laws must go. If the government is going to rely on repressive action in response to a crisis of poverty and unemployment, it will be promoting revolutionary upheaval. Rather, it should supplement the efforts of private enterprise with a new-style civilized labour policy with the beneficiaries this time being unemployed blacks. It worked in the 1920s, why not again?

But this would mean state intervention in the free market, you may object, which is just what we are supposed to be scrapping. This is not a valid objection. It makes as little sense to make an ideological idol of free enterprise as it does to elevate apartheid to absolute status. In every successful economy a pragmatic balance is struck between freedom and state intervention, depending on the times and the circumstances. It is some such sensible balance which is now needed to steer South Africa away from revolution, rather than substitution of a new ideological fanaticism for the old.

Successful

The first Afrikaner Nationalist government, in association with Labour, was massively interventionist in its economic policies — and was notably successful, as was the Fusion government which followed a similar course. The South African economy was built up in those

years — the years of the development of Ecom, Iscor, and the Marketing Act — on a basis of large-scale state intervention in the economy, sponsoring agriculture in particular, financed by the splendid tax revenues produced by the gold mines.

The beneficiaries, in the first instance, were deprived and dispossessed Afrikaners. But the entire society felt the benefit of state-inspired industrial and agricultural development. Once the economy was out of its leading slings after World War II the stage was set for tremendous growth. Since those days, the ill-fated apartheid experiment has soured the atmosphere, strangled the economy and brought South Africa to the brink of revolution.

So now the need is for ideological controls to be scrapped and the economy to be given its head. But the free enterprise system, efficient as it is, has no magical, mythical qualities. There are passing problems that even free enterprise cannot solve on its own, just as the sheer magnitude of the poor white problem and the circumstances of the time cried out for state intervention in the 1920s. Today, with the soaring price of gold the mines are better placed than ever to fulfil their traditional role as the all-purpose national goose, producing golden eggs to order.

Public works

So why not create employment opportunities for blacks in public works? In abandoning one ideology, it would be silly to set up another in its place and deny the state any role at all in the economy. There is a case for pragmatic state intervention to create employment and feed the hungry and help fuel the economy for the long-awaited take-off.

Happily, businessmen are seldom ideological enthusiasts. They are usually practical and sensible and have been known to cherish humane sentiments. Let us hope that they speak frankly when they meet the prime minister — and give him all possible encouragement to do what is needed to save South Africa.

From the Bible

I am telling you the truth he who believes has eternal life

(John 4:47)

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Warning of Illegals

Sunday Post 18/11/79

starving. Is it any wonder that their parents are desperate?"

And this week several top academics also predicted massive starvation and unemployment in the homelands if the Riekert Commission's recommendations—of which the crackdown on illegals is one — are carried out.

According to the West Rand Administration Board, about 45 000 "illegal" workers were registered for year-long contracts on the Reef during the recent moratorium.

But Ms Duncan estimates that at least the same number of "illegals" could still be unregistered.

Warning of violence

they are hounded from their places of illegal accommodation, their rage will grow and grow."

Dr Frances Wilson, a labour expert at the University of Cape Town, told SUNDAY POST that the imposition of the R500 fine was in effect making it a crime to employ people at a time when massive unemployment was one of South Africa's major problems.

One of the spectres facing South Africa in the next decade was massive rural poverty, unemployment and increasing starvation, he said.

The crackdown on "illegals" would contribute to this as fewer people would be able to send money home.

Poverty in the homelands was being made worse by the Government's policy of forced resettlement, and the Riekert recommendations would aggravate this by making it more difficult for migrant workers to move to the towns.

"If the Riekert recommendations are carried out in full, they will create a privileged urban core of whites and blacks — those blacks with Section Ten rights — at the expense of the rural areas," said Dr Wilson.

able she said "It only needs a small incident — a soccer riot, a factory strike or even a motor accident — to spark off a total explosion of violence."

"Never in the 16 years since this advice office was opened have we felt such a sense of impending catastrophe," said Ms Duncan.

Her words were echoed by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said such an uprising would be worse than June 1976.

"The anger now is even deeper," he told SUNDAY POST. "Children are

say. And there are likely to be thousands more throughout the rest of the country, despite the Government moratorium which ended at the beginning of this month.

Ms Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash's Johannesburg advice office, said the Government's crackdown on "illegal" blacks in urban areas had left thousands of people totally without the means of survival.

Faced with no lawful choice but to leave for the "homelands" where starvation was already widespread, these people were nursing an anger that could be uncontrolled.

SUNDAY POST Reporter

SOCIAL workers and churchmen this week issued a grim warning to the Government — another June 1976 is on its way.

An estimated 45 000 men and women in the Johannesburg area alone are still "illegal", and frustration at their forced unemployment could turn to massive violence at a moment's notice, they

Some people who had registered in the moratorium had already lost their jobs and been endorsed out.

And those backyard shack dwellers who sought legal accommodation had to take their places on a waiting list described this week by an administration board official as "frightening."

The new R500 fines for employers meant that there would now be no more work for illegals, said Ms Duncan.

"They won't go back to the homelands to watch their children starve," she said. "They will remain in the towns and as

Warning of violence 206 Post

JOBURG SCROOGES CASH IN ON THE PLIGHT OF THEIR BLACK WORKERS

Employers want more than a pound of flesh

CHARLES Dickens' Scrooge seems to have very little on some Johannesburg-employers.

Once grateful for registration under the Government's moratorium on "illegal" workers, many Black domestics are now paying dearly for their legality.

These are the details of four cases I looked into — the names of all the women have been changed.

Mrs Joy Majola, from the Transkei, worked for a woman in Mondeor, Johannesburg, for more than a year. She was earning R40 per month, plus free accommodation and food.

Immediately after registration in October, her employer reduced her wages to R25 per month and no food.

■ ■ ■
Mrs Majola complained and was told "If you don't like it you can be off."

Mrs Majola chose to do just that. She immediately found another job, went to West Rand Administration Board to change her registration, but was refused and given 72 hours to leave Johannesburg and return to Transkei.

She took her case to the Black Sash which has asked Wrab to immediately extend the notice period and eventually transfer her registration.

For Mrs Jane Nqutu, the moratorium became a time of agonising anxiety as she waited for her employer to take her to be registered.

But time ran out on Mrs

By PETA THORNYCROFT



Nqutu and she had the dreaded stamp in her Transkei passport giving her 72 hours to get out of Johannesburg — and that was almost two weeks ago.

Mrs Nqutu's employer has confirmed the basic facts leading up to Mrs Nqutu's being "endorsed out" of South Africa.

Shortly before the end of October, after months of asking her employer to take her to Wrab to be registered, Mrs Nqutu went to the board herself, during her time-off.

But she was told she could not be registered unless she was accompanied by her employer.

Mrs Nqutu then returned to the Wrab offices with a note from her employer, who said she was too sick to accompany Mrs Nqutu.

Mrs Nqutu then found that to effect her registration on her own, she would have to make certain affidavits at a Post Office — but time ran out.

The end of October came — and Mrs Nqutu had not got her affidavits signed, and when she went back to Wrab, she was told

to go back to Transkei.

Her employer, who does not work and employs two domestic servants, told me "Ja, I suppose I did know if she didn't get registered she would have to go home. But I didn't really like her. She was very cheeky you know, and greedy. I have got a much better girl now, who is registered."

■ ■ ■
Mrs Nqutu, 30, was paid R40 a month, with accommodation but no food. She has two young children who live in Umtata with her ageing mother. Her husband is a chef, registered and working in Germiston. They see each other occasionally at weekends.

She used to send R20 per month home, and keep the remaining R20 for her food, clothes and bus fares.

Mrs Nqutu now has nowhere to live, and flits around nightly from friend to friend, in terror of arrest, while her case is under investigation at the Legal Resources Bureau.

She told me "I accept I must leave Johannesburg. But I didn't want to go like this. I didn't want to be forced out without money even for a ticket home. I have nothing left."

"But I am waiting. I want money from my employer. She treated me badly. My room was very dirty, and she was cheeky, not me, I was too scared of her. She was always calling me kaffir."

■ ■ ■
"I won't forget her." The Legal Resources Bureau are investigating Mrs Nqutu's case, and said they were looking into whether she received severance pay, or leave pay.

Mrs Nqutu said she only came to Johannesburg to work because she wanted to be able to give her two children a better life. "There is no work for me in Umtata," she said.

The third case involved a woman who worked for a medical specialist living in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg.

Mrs Irene Duma was paid R45 a month, plus free accommodation and food.

After she was registered in July by her employer, he started treating her irregularly.

One month two months registration fees were docked off her wages. Another month they took R5 from her wages because they said she had allowed their pet bird to escape from its cage.

When she protested, the R5 was returned to her, but at a later stage, after she complained about her registration money being docked off her salary, her employer took R10 from her salary.

"Please don't give my name," the terrified woman told me. "I am scared. I don't care if I get endorsed out. I just want to get away from them. But I must get my money."

Mrs Duma's case is being investigated by the Legal Resources Bureau.

■ ■ ■
The fourth woman was "Mrs Diana Dlomo" who was being paid R30 per month, and had to travel to work each day from Soweto to her work in Newlands, Johannesburg. She had to provide her own food and claims she was asked by her employer to pay back the R13,60 paid in back taxes at the time of her registration.

She has taken her case to the Legal Resources Bureau.

It is illegal to make domestic workers pay their own monthly registration fees. Employers are legally obliged to give them money in lieu of notice, but other than that there are no laws to protect domestic workers from exploitation as described above.

■ ■ ■
All the women had children.

● A Wrab spokesman said domestic workers registered under the moratorium could have their registration transferred to other employers. The announcement apparently follows instructions from Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, this week.

Sun, Exp. 18/11/79

Koornhof aware of a problem — and doing something about it

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BLACK ANGER: IS IT TRUE?

THE Sunday Express came up with disturbing insights this week after investigating an ominous warning about mounting Black anger and an "impending catastrophe".

The warning came from the Black Sash.

Of 23 prominent people interviewed:

- 11 thought the claim accurate
- Four thought there was some truth in it
- Four thought it exaggerated or untrue

Others interviewed, including the police in Soweto, would not comment.

The Sunday Express kept in mind the obvious danger that some of the informants might be overstating their fears, either for political advantage or because of their closeness to the problem.

The assessment by the reporters involved is that this is so in some cases. But nothing they learnt encouraged them to dismiss the Sash warning out of hand.

By PETA
**THORNYCROFT and
DAVID NIDDRIE**

They discovered one hopeful sign the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, is aware of a problem — and is doing something about it.

This week he instructed staff at various Administration Boards to softpedal on workers being endorsed out, and on illegals who had worked in an area for long periods.

Dr Koornhof told the Sunday Express yesterday "I appeal to you to present a positive picture at the moment."

"I can and will get on top of this problem. It is a difficult one, but we can solve it if we do it together."

"I am sympathetic to any man's cause. I am known to be sympathetic as far as is humanly possible."

"I work in the interests of all these

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Legal aid for blacks

City Editor *RAM*
 Centre, Suikerbos Street, Lenasia

A NEW community legal aid centre has been formed in Lenasia to help people with problems such as hire purchase and other consumer difficulties. The centre comes under the wing of the "Time to Learn" organisation, which runs homework centres and creches. Volunteer counsellors, mainly final year law students, are available every Saturday from 9 am to 2 pm at the Jiswa

The centre is also negotiating with qualified lawyers to fight court cases on its behalf. A spokesman, Mr Monty Narsoo, stressed that all blacks with problems, no matter where they lived, were welcome. The centre will also take up labour problems such as alleged unfair dismissals from work.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4			0,10	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24			0,10	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44			0,70	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64			10,70	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,15	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

NO.	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

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Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportion of the contribution of these diseases and tuberculosis is

Told to leave Jo'burg after 20 years

By **DIAGO SEGOLA**

A MAN who was this week told by a labour officer of the West Rand Administration Board to leave Johannesburg within 72 hours is to appeal to the Chief Commissioner of Johannesburg to be allowed to stay

Mr Richard Mgunze, 54, who has worked for one employer — Crown Mines — on and off for 20 years, was endorsed out of Johannesburg on Monday when he went to register as a work-seeker

The order, stamped in his reference book, said "Ordered to leave the prescribed area of Johannesburg within 72 hours" Mr Mgunze went to the Wrab offices to register after finding a new job with a construction company

Mr Mgunze, who was born in Queenstown and has a wife and eight children there, claimed yesterday that he and other workers had been told by officials of the mine that if they worked for 10 years they would get urban rights and be able to work anywhere in Johannesburg

He came to the Transvaal in 1953 and started minework In 1954 he worked for Daggafontein Mine, near Springs, and worked for Crown Mines from 1955 to 1977 as a security officer

He married his wife in Johannesburg in 1959 His last job was for a security firm, which he quit a few months before the moratorium for "illegal" workers was announced

Mineworkers and other contract workers did not qualify under the moratorium, but Mr Mgunze said yesterday he felt he deserved to be allowed to register to work in Johannesburg on the strength of his long service with one employer

"I've spent almost all my working life working for Crown Mines I broke my service only when I went to see my family and would return to resume work

"I have now found a job in Langlaagte with this construction company and am ready to start as soon as I'm registered," he said

Today he will take his letter of appeal and relevant documents to the offices of the Chief Commissioner in Johannesburg

latory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for men in comparison to women is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratio of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the ratio Asia 'coloured' ratios are 1,0,91 0,75 for males and 1,0,88 0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1,0,91 0,56 for males and 1,0,77 0,55 for females.

The 'coloureds' are less well engaged at e45 compared to e0 for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. At e15, the mortality that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 15 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e0 and males at e15. The fact that for the 0-15 age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for circulatory, circulatory, digestive, gonorrhoea, and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this peculiar situation.

Fig 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an 11 per cent combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young or latory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly 'African community' (22,5). This provides some indication of the reason and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between rates on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data in tabular form conceals a certain amount of information. It provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of a specific mortality rates for defined age groups, e.g., in the 'coloured' communities

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the corresponding rates for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. This is a reason apparent in the inconsistency that the mortality rates for circulatory diseases are so high, that they affectable, e.g., the mortality of the circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the white community, the mortality rates for circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community are higher than those of the whites, the importance of the circulatory diseases is exaggerated.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1961 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportion of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

ty, accounted for by specific conditions.

This was calculated both at birth (e_0) for both males and females. It expresses the years an individual would be expected to live

at mortality was the only index calculated.

MR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst steady decline in both of these indices over an initial decrease, show a comparatively increase in their SMR since 1960.

MR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, in this period, the 'coloured' IMR has 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

When it is appreciated that the greater the improvements be accomplished. The decrease were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and

blacks in the area.

It was a normal inspection and a number of workers were arrested.

They and some employers are being charged with various offences and will appear in court," he said.

SPOKESMAN

A spokesman for Besfeta, one of the building contractors at Mitchell's Plain, confirmed that a number of the firm's employees were arrested.

"It was mainly for not being in possession of reference books and most of them will be released by today," he said.

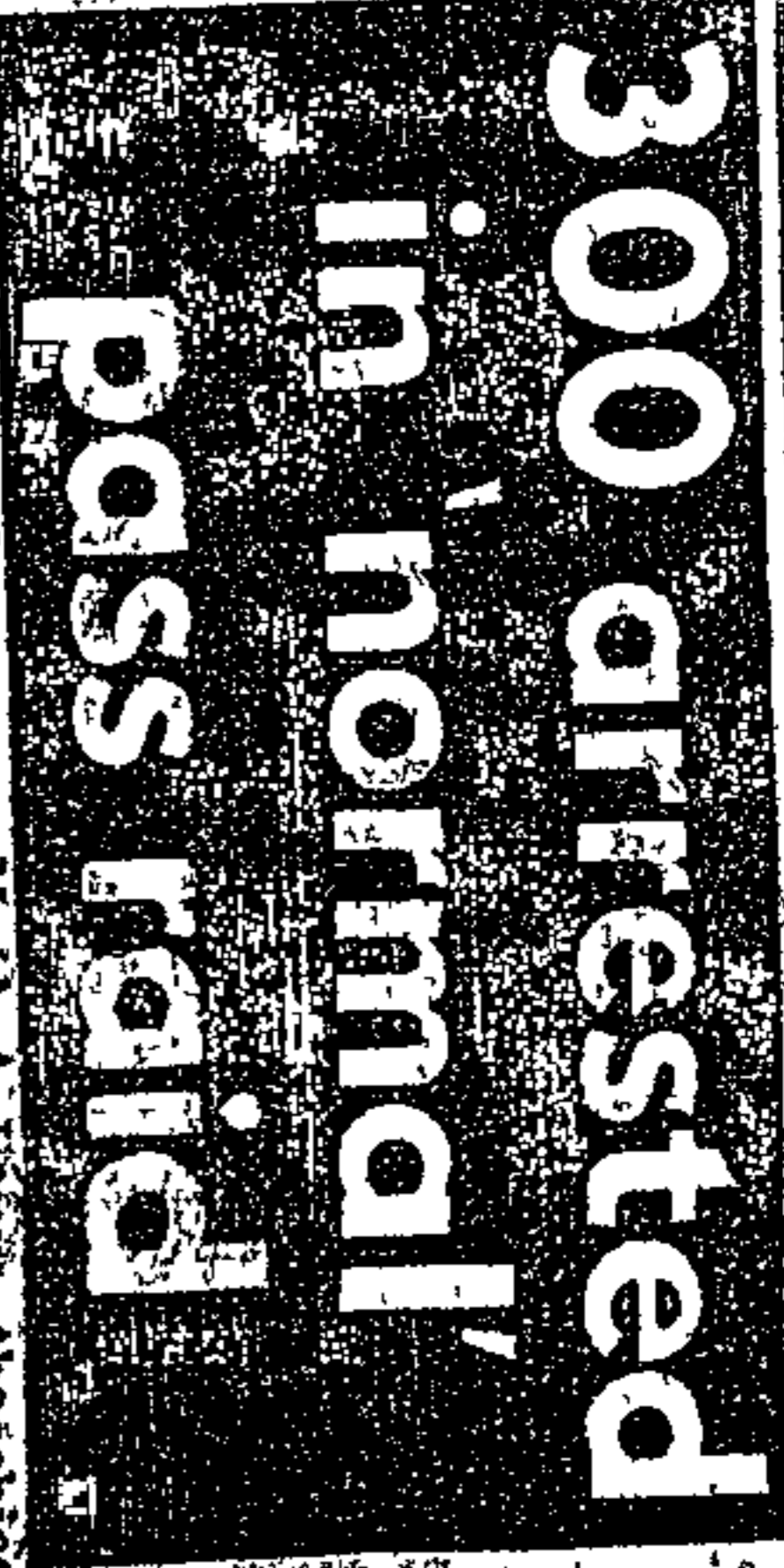
A spokesman for the commissioner's court in Langa said charges against about 300 workers were being processed and they would appear in court on Thursday.

Mr A. A. Louw, the chief director of the Administrative Board (Western Cape) led an "inspection" at Mitchell's Plain which was arranged after numerous complaints were received about "illegal" blacks in the area.

from the Eastern Cape, whose reference books were not in order were arrested.

mainly contract labourers from the Eastern Cape, whose reference books were not in order were arrested.

Transport trucks of building contractors carrying workers to the building sites were stopped and all workers, ped-



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ABOUT 300 black workers were arrested at Mitchell's Plain early yesterday under various pass offences in a massive raid by Administration Board inspectors.

Roadblocks were erected at all the main entrances to the housing complex

are summarised in Table 4. Since death

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1979

Meeting the PM

SPEAKING in Johannesburg, the chief minister of KwaZulu has sounded a note of caution about Mr P W Botha's proposed constellation of states. Separate development is part of the problem in South Africa, as he sees it, not part of the solution. And the apartheid system is inimical to private enterprise, being rooted in the whites' reluctance to face open competition with blacks. Chief Buthelezi said he would not assist the South African government to manipulate the black areas of the country out of the mainstream of politics. So we may take it that Chief Buthelezi will oppose a constellation policy that is based on separate development. His remarks should be noted — particularly his contention that it is no longer possible to foist grandiose political systems on the blacks.

On the eve of the prime minister's meeting with business leaders, Chief Buthelezi's remarks were pretty pointed. Mr P W Botha, with great courage and energy, has committed his government to the free enterprise philosophy. But it is by no means clear that he has faced the logical consequences. You cannot profess to be promoting a free market when, in the same breath, you insist on retaining influx control and hamstringing black workers. In spite of initial appearances to the contrary, the Riekert commission in fact recommended intensified influx control. This has already been carried into effect, and is hardly

likely to be accepted with equanimity by Chief Buthelezi, let alone the militants who dismiss him as a "stooge" of the system. And no doubt the business leaders will point out further anomalies when they meet the prime minister today.

For many blacks, what the free enterprise system means in practice is the pervasive reality of white power — a system for restricting blacks and discriminating against blacks in favour of whites at all levels of the economy. So it is hardly surprising that some young blacks are turning to Marxism. The urgent task is to convince them that a Western-style mixed economy, conceived on pragmatic lines, is the best option for all concerned, blacks included. The first step should be to scrap the irksome and costly maze of restrictions on the free movement of job-seeking blacks, which prevents workers from offering their labour in the best market to the highest bidder. As Mr Harry Oppenheimer told the Institute of Race Relations in June, whites cannot count on black support against communism unless blacks are free to share fully in the benefits of the private enterprise system. The basis of sharing needs to be political, as well as economic, and if it is to secure the peace and to last, it will need to be established in *negotiation** between equals. As Chief Buthelezi has noted, there is no future any more in trying to fob off the blacks with a *fait accompli*. Let us hope that his message is heeded.

F.M. 23/11/79

ILLEGAL WORKERS

No hepts left

166 206
205 204

"Those who believe that the benefits of capitalism and free enterprise can be spread through the whole population and can bring about justice must prove it and must do so now. Tomorrow will be too late."

- Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, in an emergency report after the moratorium for registering illegal workers

Rage and anger, bitterness and hatred are now all that is left to the people being "endorsed out" to the homelands since the deadline for registering illegal black workers expired on October 31, says Duncan. About 80 a day have sought advice and assistance from the Black Sash offices in Johannesburg since the moratorium lapsed, but nothing can be done for them.

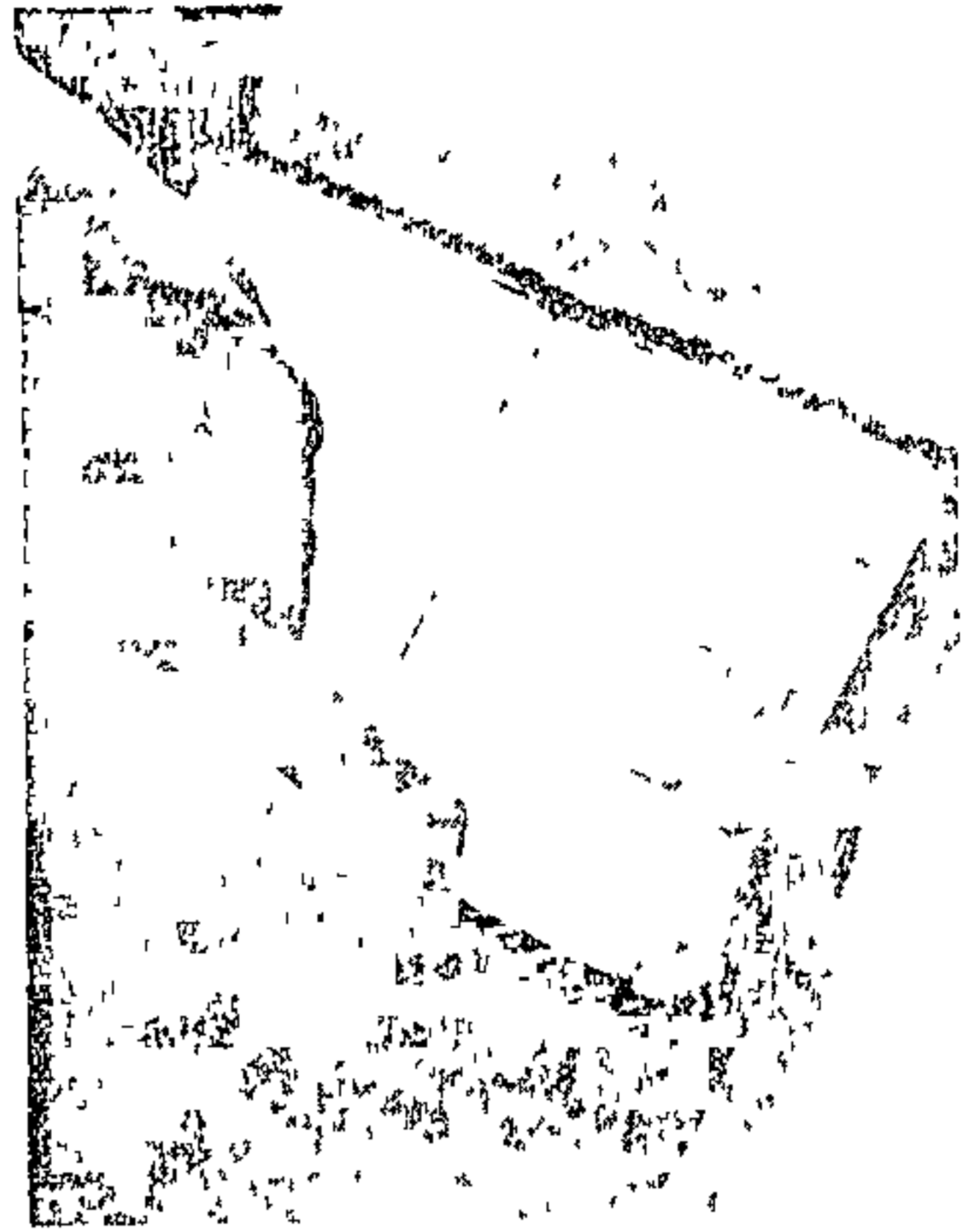
Their numbers are thought to reflect only part of the masses who each year migrate from the rural areas to the towns and industrial centres of SA in search of employment.

The dearth of employment opportunities in the homelands and concomitant poverty means that these workers stand a better chance of improving their living standards in urban areas even if they go to prison for three to nine months in the year (FM August 12).

The Sash's warning that the fuse to the "powder keg", referred to by the Prime Minister a year ago, is burning shorter by the day, is no exaggeration, says Duncan. "When their children are threatened by starvation, people get very, very angry."

The three-month moratorium, and the prospect of a R500 fine on employers of "illegals", saw about 75 000 African workers flock to 14 administration boards around the country to obtain annually renewable permits enabling them to work in "white" SA. Many will probably not be in the same job at the end of their contract period, and so will be unable to register again.

Apart from urban Africans who may



Endorsed out to a workless homeland

quality to live and work in urban areas in terms of Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945 migrant labourers could improve their position under the amnesty provided they had worked for one employer continuously for a year before July 31 or for more than one employer for three years. Proof had to be supplied.

Those employed after July 31 this year as well as those in search of a job must now return to their homeland. And the vast entrants of new work-seekers (200 000 in Frankfort alone) will now be stuck in the homeland dependent on requisitions for employment through their local bureaux and provided they have approved accommodation in the city.

Up to now, says the Black Sash report, the only saving factor for people controlled by the pass laws has been the total inefficiency of the system. Employers have not been effectively roped in to government's strategy of stemming the flow of work-seekers from the reserves.

Furthermore, the problem of unemployment is being transferred to the homeland, thus compounding the division of SA into two economies: the sub-subsistence economy of the homelands and the industrial economy of white SA.

THOUSANDS of people
who have been reg-
istered under the Govern-
ment's moratorium for
unemployed workers are
in for a shock if they
decide to change jobs.
They are entitled to work
only for the employer
with whom they have a
contract in terms of
their registration -
which is valid for a
year.
This means a worker who
is registered under the
moratorium cannot sim-
ply switch jobs.
In any case, the worker
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an urban area longer
than 72 hours unless he
is under contract there.
At the end of the year,
the worker may renew
his registration by re-
turning to the ager-
land with a "call-in
card" held by the ad-
ministration board in
the area where he is
employed.

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WORKERS BOUND TO BOSTES

By Bruce Page

THOUSANDS who registered under the Government's moratorium for "illegal" workers are in for a shock if they decide to change jobs.

They are entitled to work only for the employer with whom they have a contract in terms of their registration — which is valid for a year.

This means a worker who is registered under the moratorium cannot simply switch jobs if he or she is offered better pay or better working conditions — otherwise the new employer faces a \$500 fine.

In any case, the worker is not allowed to be in an urban area longer than 72 hours unless he is under contract there.

Ostensibly, the three-month moratorium — which expired at the end of October — gave

Shock

Overcuts

Blacks

changing

jobs

from self-governing and independent homelands a chance to "legalise" their positions by registering for a year.

At the end of the year, the worker may renew his registration by returning to the homeland with a "call-in card" issued by the administration board in the area where he is employed.

In effect, the card guarantees his district labour bureau that the employer will give him work. Thus the bureau has the employer's power of attorney to put the worker on contract for another year.

If the worker wants to change jobs, he may break the contract by mutual agreement with his employer, but the call-in card (his ticket

Solveigh Piper... employer is in a situation where he can hold a sword of Damocles over worker

to legality) becomes invalid. Then all he can do is take his case to the labour bureau and risk competition with other work-seekers.

Durban Black Sash advisory office director Solveigh Piper says this "frightening" aspect of the moratorium is wide open to exploitation.

"The employer is in a situation where he can hold a sword of Damocles over the worker," she told the Sunday Tribune this week.

"It has put workers in a position where they won't complain for fear of losing their jobs. People used to come to us with grievances at the risk of

Dr Piet Koorhof... doesn't deserve any praise for the moratorium

being fired, but now they know that if they lose their jobs they have little chance of being re-employed."

Mrs Piper said she did not think Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koorhof deserved any praise for the moratorium.

While it gave employers a chance to avoid heavy fines, it also enabled administration boards to trace many thousands of "illegal" workers without having to look for them.

Johannesburg's West Rand Administration Board alone registered more than 46,000 workers under the moratorium.

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Pater is een geweldige man. Vander zei mij dat hij reeds vermaningen

ander vertellen over de Pater, die de vergadering leiden zal. De

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heeft hij mij gevraagd of ik voor de vergadering woensdagavond nog

is is een der stadsgewoonten, die de Pater bij ons heeft ingevoerd,

Toen ik Vander goedenavond heb gewenst en hem een handdruk gegeven,

Dr. van der Mer

AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in

them: (a) the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in (b) the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in (c) the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in

New fines will mean starvation — Duncan

Labour Correspondent

THE higher fines for illegal employment of blacks due to come into effect next week, would have disastrous effects. Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, warned yesterday.

Commenting on the expiry of the moratorium for the registration of illegal black workers next Wednesday Mrs Duncan, an expert on pass laws and influx control, said the higher fines would effectively stop illegal employment of blacks.

It will only need a few prosecutions and fines for employers to dismiss all remaining illegally employed workers who could not register in terms of the moratorium," she said.

In the light of the high registration figures, an enormous number of people probably remained unregistered.

"It is clear to me that many families are going to face starvation.

An extension of the moratorium would be useful. But the only way to undo the harm would be to repeal the new maximum R500 fine at the very least," she said.

Mrs Duncan said the moratorium had the effect of flushing out a large number of illegal foreigners who were not aware that it did not apply to them.

Many of them had been in South Africa for long periods and had families here.

In addition a large number of men who worked on the reef for two contract periods over the past three years but were unregistered for the third year, had not been registered.

Mrs Duncan also questioned the status of people registered in terms of the moratorium, claiming that they may be

worse off than ordinary contract workers. Normally, contract workers who were retrenched during their contract periods could be re-registered in another job for the duration of the contract period.

But the advice office had dealt with several people registered during the moratorium who had been endorsed out after losing their jobs.

She warned that people registered in terms of the moratorium may not be registered again if they left their present jobs.

She also urged people with Section 10 rights erroneously registered in terms of the moratorium to have their qualification recognised within the next year.

Otherwise they may find themselves locked into the migrant labour system," she said.

Programme budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics, but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques."

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfill whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate."

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

'Illegal' blacks deadline nears

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

ILLEGAL black workers and their employers have only five days to try to legalise their position in terms of the Government's moratorium announced more than three months ago.

After next Wednesday, employers of unregistered blacks will again be liable for prosecution but will now face a maximum fine of R500 instead of the previous maximum of R100.

Despite the continuing high numbers of registrations in the West Rand Administration Board area, there seems to be little chance that the reprieve will be extended.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development - whose secretary, Mr R J Raath, announced the moratorium - said yesterday no extension was being considered by the department.

A WRAB spokesman said yesterday the board's labour bureaus had registered 35 154 previously illegal workers by Tuesday.

The tempo of registrations was slackening. The board has urged employers of unregistered blacks to legalise their position without delay.

It has also appealed to employers to use board offices nearest their homes or places of business to avoid unnecessary congestion at the Johannesburg head office.

A temporary registration office has been established in the Main Hall of the Lenasia Civic Centre.

To qualify for registration in terms of the moratorium, unregistered blacks must have worked for one employer for a minimum of one year, or for more than one employer for a minimum of three years.

Employers of unregistered workers must pay all arrears labour fees. Proof of approved accommodation must also be applied.

Medical care	++	+++	++	++	36
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	+	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+++	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+	+	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	+	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	+++	0

* Added to test scoring method

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of all the age series of age corresponding deaths so obtained this figure is the choice of the deaths in population as weight to death will reverse the ranking of the answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

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Der 26 1979

Register illegal blacks — plea

By Sieg Hannig
 Labour Reporter

An urgent appeal to employers to bring forward any black who may still be illegally employed was made today by Mr F B du Randt, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand.

"Employers must not hesitate to take officials into their confidence," Mr du Randt said.

"Each case will be considered on merit and including even personal bonds existing between employer and employee.

"People who come forward in this way will not be prosecuted unless other criminal features such as fraud become apparent"

More than 60 000 unregistered workers on the Reef have had their employment legalised as a result of the three-month moratorium and since its expiry on October 31.

Spokesmen for the East and West Rand Administration Boards say they are making no concerted efforts to prosecute illegal employers.

They say they have resumed normal inspections, mainly inspections arising from specific complaints

only in five year age with revision of the census year. experience of a would exist if a as an indication tion of life.

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: and Mexico 1960

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Pillar that defeats a black Samson

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

GORILA Ceaser is quite a man. He can bear the pain of a seven-ton lorry running over his stomach — or a car running over his head.

His strength is such that he can bend a railway line with his neck, and stop two cars driving at him from opposite directions — provided they are not moving too fast, of course.

But Mr Ceaser has a problem. He was born in Malawi. He has a three-year contract to perform in South Africa and his three-month permit to stay in this country has expired.

That is how I met him. He was putting his case to Mrs Sheena Duncan in the Johannesburg Advice Office of the Black Sash.

Actually, Gorila Ceaser was a touch of light relief to the overworked case workers of the Sash. Unlike many of the people who pitch up there for advice,

Mr Ceaser had a way out of his dilemma, as Mrs Duncan pointed out.

Immediately after the three-month moratorium which expired a few weeks ago, the Black Sash offices were inundated by blacks who had failed to qualify and were sacked by employers scared out of their wits by the threat of a R500 fine for employing "illegal" workers.

Mrs Duncan said yesterday: "Now we are back to normal, seeing between 65 and 80 cases a day. Many of them are victims of obstruction by the West Rand Administration Board."

What kind of obstruction? "Well, we get teenagers ordered by Wrab to go to a police station to make an affidavit before applying for their first reference book. We get people who have been sick and unable to work for a while who are ordered to make an affidavit before being granted permission to work again.

"It is perhaps unfair to say that Wrab is exceeding its authority, because the law allows such wide powers to officials. But in our opinion those officials are making life needlessly unpleasant for blacks by exercising their powers in an unnecessarily harsh and rigid manner."

The waiting room at the Black Sash offices is always packed with victims of the python-like legislation that throttles the lives of the black people.

Even those qualified to live and work in the cities in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act have their problems.

Where can we get a house? It is a common problem and one that is difficult to solve with the devastating housing backlog that blights practically every black township in the Transvaal.

Young people. Old people. The Black Sash sees them all. But the Sash does more than help individuals. It is currently

protesting against the treatment by officialdom of tribes in the Northern Transvaal caught up in the resettlement syndrome. In addition, the Sash is a barometer of black moods and thoughts.

Early in November the organisation gave this warning: "Never in the 16 years since this office was opened have we experienced such anger expressed by black people, or such a sense of impending catastrophe. Never have we felt more urgently the need to try to communicate to white South Africans the realities of what is happening."

"The Pass Laws have always been one of the main causes of black alienation and if historians who, in the future, write of our times are able to isolate the final straw which precipitated disaster, it may well be this year's legislation introducing the fine of R500 which can now be imposed on the employer etc of an unregistered worker."



Young and old, they wait for help after the moratorium for registration of "illegal workers" it's back to normal at the Black Sash advice offices, besieged by those left out in the cold with their problems. Picture ROBERT SHAWALALA

According to the Bantu Reference Bureau, at least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered in the rural areas. It is estimated that these occur mainly in the rural areas. At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered in the rural areas. It is estimated that these occur mainly in the rural areas. At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered in the rural areas. It is estimated that these occur mainly in the rural areas.

Kicked out after 34 years

DIAGO SEGOLA
A man who has lived and worked in Johannesburg for 34 years, had worked continuously in the same job for 29 years has been endorsed out and told to leave Johannesburg within 72 hours.

Mr James Khanyile, 59, who arrived in Johannesburg from Nkandla, Natal, in 1941, was endorsed out by a labour officer of the West Rand Administration Board on Monday, when he went to register as a work-seeker.

Yesterday he was preparing an appeal against the order to be lodged with the Chief Commissioner for Johannesburg.

He told the Rand Daily Mail he started work at Stewarts

and Lloyds in Johannesburg in 1941 and left the firm in 1975.

The only time he interrupted his service was in 1946, when he went to Natal to get married, he said. His wife and children are still in Natal.

According to an endorsement in his reference book Mr Khanyile qualified to be in Johannesburg under Section 10 (1)(b) — which relates to people who have been with one employer continuously for 10 years or have lived in one area continuously for 15 years.

A spokesman for Stewarts and Lloyds confirmed yesterday that, according to the records, Mr Khanyile had worked continuously for the

company from May 1948 to October 1975.

Mr Khanyile said his right leg was fractured in a motor accident in October 1974 and he was in hospital for a year.

When he left hospital he went back to Stewarts and Lloyds and was told that he was being discharged, he said.

"I was still not well and went back to Nkandla and was a patient at the hospital there. They operated on me again at Nkandla Hospital and I was discharged last September."

"I came back to Johannesburg and went to Albert Street to try to register as a work-seeker. I was endorsed out and given 72 hours to be out of Johannesburg," he said.

forced into the upper parts of the space-time box by ignoring several of the original definitions. As more examples of such forcing occurred, so the original definitions of the slots were loosened and expanded to contain an ever-increasing variety of artifacts. Survival of the revised framework was soon threatened again because the boundaries between the large, block-shaped subdivisions had become too blurred. Also, quantitative analysis was beginning to permeate archaeological procedures (Masson 1957) and the urgent need arose for numerically undistorted samples, complete artifact type lists, and far more rigorous attention to provenance (Inskapep 1961).

variant, stage, period, and literature. The framework recommended that the Three which would eliminate 1967; Clark at al 1966). and for Rhodasia (Cooker, Sampson 1972), these ad, several active researchers instain recommendations use as "informal". Thus it has come about to describe available the discovery that peatedly yield radiocarbon logy. If, as Beaumont et al. easter than 70,000 H.P. dle and later Stone Ages minary attempts to push SA do not look promising gap do not fit the original ted by excavations at uth (Singer and Kymar in and Border Cave (Beaumont rson 1976). Other fragments slots — now appear to see include parts of

Honderwerk, Rose Cottage, and several other miscellaneous assemblages including the long-ignored "coarse Stillbay" reported from between the Second Intermediate and ISA in the pioneer excavations at Peat's Cave (Keith 1931). Although a few categories have been tentatively isolated, such as the Robberg Industry (Masson 1977), an increasing number of assemblages remain vaguely labelled (eg. "Early ISA") and floating uncertainly within the gross subdivisions of the Fiddle and Later Stone Ages.

To avoid the ambiguity inherent in even these large categories, an increasing number of authors have recently turned to terms such as Holocene and Upper Pleistocene to define broad units. Thus a third system is being introduced into the literature. The time-axis of the framework is clearly in the throes of its fourth major crisis.

Development of the space-axis

It is hardly surprising that the space-axis of the framework has undergone similar episodes of strain during the course of its development, but the causes were not always the same as those outlined above. W.H. Gooch (1881) was the first to recognize the need for subdivisions in South Africa, although the classifiers of his times in Europe appear to have avoided this approach. By subdividing his field observations into five geographical regions, Gooch anticipated that we should not expect the Stone Age continuum to advance in an orderly progression of contemporary phases throughout the subcontinent. However, the later accumulation of field results showed that his regional/landscape slots did not covary with "culture-areas" represented by mapped distributions of similar-looking stone artifacts. Although Goodwin (1946) was attracted to regional subdivisions, he seems to have realized this and the units known as Cultures and/or Industries became the common approach to both spatial and chronological subdivisions of the three Stone Age blocks.

Inevitably, new Cultures tended to spring up wherever a pioneer archaeologist happened to be located — either because of his place of employment or because of his personal field interests. The first ones to appear in the literature tended to cluster around Cape Town, Grahamstown, the Kalkfontein dam on the Riet River, the diamond-diggings on the Vaal, and so on. By the time of the 1929 meetings of the British Association, vast uncharted regions still existed between these oases of research.

Employers are defying influx curbs

Star
206
23/11/79

Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — Some Christian employers are defying the pass laws by giving jobs to unregistered workers at the risk of the heavy new fines introduced by the Government.

As far as can be established the numbers are still small. But many other Christians are thinking of joining them in the belief that the influx control regulations are inhumane.

This has emerged from the comments of two Anglican bishops at the meeting in Grahamstown of their churches' top executive body.

The move by employers follows.

• The introduction of a maximum R500 fine for employers convicted for the first time of giving work to unregistered black work seekers, and a minimum fine of R500 after the first conviction.

• Recent church discussion of civil disobedience in cases where obeying the laws of man is considered to clash with obeying the laws of God.

In a pastoral letter released yesterday Bishop Timothy Bavin of Johannesburg revealed that "some employers feel justified in breaking the laws relating to influx control rather than having to share in blatant inhumanity and contravention of the Gospel."

STARVATION

Bishop Bavin, who called for contributions to a relief fund for the unemployed, said most workers who were "endorsed out" into rural or other areas could find no work there.

"Beloved servants, after years of faithful service, have found themselves facing the prospect of starvation and poverty."

"Employers should do all in their power to enable their employees to gain or retain the right to work where they will."

Bishop Philip Russell of Natal, chairman of the churches justice and reconciliation committee, said that in many parts of churches "people are praying, thinking and acting out their understanding and conscientious affirmation of God's will, over and against unjust and unjustifiable laws."

He said employers of unregistered workers were among these people.

Allow men to work

Stan
30/1/79

379

326

ALLOWING black citizens to play their full part—and to have their fair share—in the development of South Africa depends on freeing them from artificial labour restrictions based on racial discrimination.

The Government has already shown a welcome change of policy in the operation of the influx control provisions by declaring a moratorium on illegal workers to give them an opportunity to come forward and be registered. It has continued to show consideration and flexibility even though the "amnesty" has expired.

The fact remains, however, that there are extremely stiff penalties for contraventions of the regulations and there is increasing restiveness among

blacks over continuing official harassment on pass laws. There is also open defiance among some employers who are employing unregistered workers in spite of the severe penalties.

Businessmen and others have been pressing for a Government re-think. They regard economic freedom for blacks as crucial to the whole "national strategy".

For proper and rapid growth in the country and for proper development of a free enterprise system, it is thus clearly necessary to do something to remove these obstacles. Turning a blind eye or encouraging sympathetic implementation is not enough. There must be changes in the whole system to make it more just. The peace of the country is at stake.

Christians

defy

influx 30/11/79

control

GRAHAMSTOWN — Some Christian employers are defying the pass laws by giving jobs to unregistered workers at the risk of incurring the heavy new fines introduced by the Government.

As far as can be established the numbers are still small. But many other Christians are considering the possibilities of joining them in the belief that use of the influx control regulations is inhumane.

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The move by employers follows:

- The introduction of a maximum R500 fine for employers convicted for the first time of giving work to unregistered black work seekers, and a minimum fine of R500 after the first conviction: and

- Recent Church discussion of civil disobedience in cases where obeying the laws of man is considered to clash with obeying the laws of God.

LETTER

In a pastoral letter released publicly here on Wednesday Bishop Timothy Bavin revealed that "some employers... feel justified in breaking the laws relating to influx control rather than having the share in blatant inhumanity and contravention of the Gospel."

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"Employers should do all in their power to enable their employees to gain or retain the right to work where they will."

Bishop Philip Rüssel of Natal, chairman of the Churches Justice and Reconciliation, said that in many parts of churches "people are praying, thinking and acting out their understanding of conscientious affirmation of God's will, over and against unjust and unjustifiable laws."

He said employers of unregistered workers were among these people.

Bishop Bavin added in his letter that examples in history pointed to the danger of violent revolution when people went hungry. Apart from this there is the scandal of human suffering in a country which claims to be Christian, but it has its vast resources unequally shared.

72 hours to leave after 34 years

By DL. GO SEGOLA

THE WEST Rand Administration Board is looking into the case of Mr James Khanyile, 59, who was told this week to leave Johannesburg within 72 hours.

Mr Khanyile had been in Johannesburg for 34 years and had worked continuously for one employer for 29 years.

Yesterday the Rand Daily Mail supplied Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer of Wrab, with Mr Khanyile's identity number at his request. He said he would "look into the matter".

Mr Khanyile, who came to Johannesburg from Nkandla, Natal, in 1941, was endorsed out of Johannesburg by a Wrab labour officer on Monday when he went there to register as a work-seeker.

He told the "Mail" that he had worked for the same employer, Stewarts and Lloyds in Johannesburg since he came from Natal in 1941 and

that he had been discharged after an accident.

A spokesman for Stewarts and Lloyds confirmed this week that Mr Khanyile had worked continuously for the company from May, 1946 to October 1975 - a period of 29 years.

The group managing director of Stewarts and Lloyds, Mr P H Levick, said yesterday that Mr Khanyile was injured in a motor accident in 1974 outside of working hours.

"He was kept on our payroll for a full year and in October 1975, not having heard from him, we assumed he was no longer returning to work."

"Consequently, he was paid out his pension in a lump sum of nearly R600, plus pro rata leave pay due and severance pay," he said.

Mr Khanyile did not keep in touch with the company after he was discharged from hospital and the company had not heard from him since October 1974, Mr Levick said.

	W	A	C	B
0-1	0,51	1,10	1,80	0,13
1-4	0,05	0,02	0,15	0,02
5-24	0,07	0,09	0,14	0,11
25-44	1,09	1,31	1,54	0,73
45-64	9,75	14,76	10,33	4,61
65	42,19	55,30	43,12	13,55
ALL	4,70	3,22	2,74	1,14
NO.	9752	1135	3114	2390

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

Ordered out — ^{RDM} 4/2/79 but has ²⁰⁶ appealed

Staff Reporter

MR JAMES Khanyile, 59, who last week was given 72 hours to be out of Johannesburg, lodged an appeal against the order with the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in Johannesburg yesterday

A spokesman for the commissioner's office said the matter was being looked into, and Mr. Khanyile had been asked to furnish a residential permit, a record of service with his former employers and proof of an offer of employment.

Mr Khanyile, who came to Johannesburg from Nkandla, Natal, in 1941, was endorsed out of Johannesburg last Monday when he went to the West Rand Administration Board to register as a work-seeker

Last week he said he had worked for the same employer, Stewarts and Lloyds in Johannesburg, since he came from Natal in 1941.

According to records of his employment supplied by the company, Mr Khanyile had worked continuously for Stewarts and Lloyds, from May 1946 to October 1975 — a period of 29 years

A previous endorsement in his reference book shows Mr Khanyile qualified to be legally in Johannesburg under Section 10 (1)(b) of the Urban Areas Act

Last week the "Mail" supplied Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer of Wrab, with Mr Khanyile's identity number at his request. He promised to look into the matter

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

'Idle' cripple gets a brief exemption

RDM 7/12/79
① 343
② 206

Staff Reporter

A CRIPPLED Soweto man who spent 16 days in custody at Modder Bee Prison after he was arrested for being an "idle person" and not lawfully employed was yesterday granted an exemption from prosecution for not registering as a worker or work-seeker.

The exemption, until February, was granted by the West Rand Administration Board after Mr A C Wilken, the presiding officer in the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court, recommended strongly that interim protection should be offered to Mr Gustav Khumalo until his case came up again on February 28.

Mr Khumalo, 24, of Zondi Township, appeared before Mr Wilken yesterday in the commissioner's court at an inquiry under Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, which relates to "idle persons" — blacks who are not employed for a period of 122 days "although capable of being employed".

Recommending that Mr Khumalo be given a temporary exemption, Mr Wilken said "I would suggest that somehow they (the Wrab) should overcome this problem I would also like to see this expedited. "As it stands this man is open to arrest at any time".

At the start of the inquiry Mr Wilken had recommended that the case against Mr Khumalo be withdrawn.

This was opposed "vehemently" by Mr Ramarumo Monama, who appeared for Mr Khumalo, who said he had good reasons for wanting the case to proceed.

These were

- He wanted to show that Mr Khumalo, who had undergone medical treatment for a long period, was unable to do any but the simplest of jobs and because of this he might receive financial assistance from the State.
- That if no court ruling was made that Mr Khumalo was incapable of working there was no guarantee he would not be arrested again for being an "idle person".

Mr Monama told the court that Mr Khumalo was injured in a motor accident in 1970 and was in hospital for two years.

He suffered serious injury and was crippled in one leg. He had made several attempts to find jobs but could not be employed because of his condition.

Mr Khumalo was arrested by an inspector of the West Rand Administration Board on November 20. He appeared in court the next day and was remanded in custody to yesterday.

Percentage of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing of mortality which is classically associated with an improving infectious diseases have become less important and the major cause are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic disease 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a mortality which is characteristically associated with developing whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the differences contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

RESETTLEMENT

Who and why

F.M.
7/12/79

277

206

The Nationalist government's policy of maximum separation of the races has resulted in massive State machinery to shunt whole communities around. And the pace of resettlement shows no signs of abating.

More than two million people have already been affected.

The major feature of this drive has been



Walmer . . . resettlement policy in action

Financial Mail December 7 1979

the removal of "black spots" — areas inhabited by blacks near to or in the midst of white areas. Over 300 000 people have been relocated in the urban areas, resulting in new black settlements far removed from metropolitan centres, with grave transport problems.

As part of the removal process, many blacks have been stripped of their freehold and leasehold rights, a problem that now constitutes a serious handicap in the provision of houses and business sites for urban blacks.

The rural equivalent of this process partly has its basis in the 1913 Land Act, which abolished black squatting and tenancy on white farms. The Nationalists have stepped up the removal of blacks from white farms, except as labourers, so adding to the influx of blacks into "white" work centres. Closely related to this is the eradication of black-owned land surrounded by white farms. These removals have affected over a million people and exacerbated rural unemployment.

One other manifestation of the programme is found in the Western Cape, designated a "Coloured Labour Preference Area." Pretoria not only wants coloured workers to be employed in preference to Africans, but has also made attempts to reduce the latter population by 5% a year. However, as more coloureds move on to skilled jobs, the need to employ Africans in unskilled positions has increased.

So many blacks are hired as migrant labourers, and over 75% of black workers in the Peninsula fall into this category. The Crossroads crisis arose when African families sought to establish their permanency in defiance of government's plans to exclude settled black communities.

The attempt to keep Africans out of the Western Cape has been matched by the endorsement out of blacks from other urban centres through influx control. Over 500 000 have met with this fate.

The major outcome of these massive removals has been the intensification of the migratory labour system, along with rural unemployment and poverty. This is not only an economic burden on the country, but a major cause of political tensions.

206 2/12/79

Big fines for foreigners

By Rob Meintjes

Foreign blacks arrested for living in Johannesburg illegally are being given severe R500 fines or three months' imprisonment by the Commissioners' Courts.

The foreigners, who all have previous convictions for the same offence, are the first victims in Johannesburg of the new stiff maximum penalties introduced this year and aimed primarily at people employing illegal black workers.

The new R500 maximum fine has not yet been imposed on any employer in Johannesburg. But the amended "R500" clause (section 10 bis of the Urban Areas Act) is also used to prosecute foreign black "illegals." If the foreigners have previous convictions — less than two years old — for the

same offence, R500 or three months is the minimum prescribed sentence which the presiding officer may impose.

And Mr. Henry Durtman, commissioner in the court dealing with foreigners, has sentenced four blacks with previous convictions to R500 fines with the option of imprisonment ranging from three to six months.

In two further cases this week involving blacks with previous convictions, Mr. Durtman told the accused the minimum sentence he could impose was R500 or three months. He then asked the two men whether they could afford to pay R500 fines. They both said they could not do so, and Mr. Durtman sentenced them to four months and three months imprisonment respectively, and to removal from South Africa.

every member of the company to whom such notice is sent before or after receipt of the notice.

sent as aforesaid because it was received by the director concerned may (without prejudice to the right of any member whose presentations be read at the meeting.

be sent out and the representations need to be made to the company or of any other person satisfied that the rights conferred by this section are not affected by this section.

for the said other person's costs on an equal basis with the director concerned, and the director concerned.

as depriving a person removed therefrom of any right or privilege available to him in respect of the termination of his contract of directorship terminating with that of directorship of the company which may exist apart from this section.

Powers and Certain Acts

of the share capital — (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the memorandum or articles of a company, the directors of a company shall not exercise any power conferred on them by or under the memorandum or articles of the company without the prior approval of the shareholders in general meeting.

of a general authority to the directors, or if the directors have not exercised such authority, the directors may sue any shares in their discretion, or may sue any particular allotment or issue of shares.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company and it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue.

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting, or

Tutu calls for 'resistance to injustice'

Bishop Desmond Tutu called at the weekend for a massive church campaign to support "positive non-cooperation with immoral, unchristian and unjust laws."

He was addressing a meeting of the Anglican Provincial Synod as General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches.

"It is being emotional or melodramatic to say that it is becoming increasingly criminal to be a Christian in South Africa," he asked. "Try employing a so-called illegal black - you

John Allen reports from Grahamstown

are told it is better to increase the unemployment figures and to consign people to the scrapheap in the resettlement camps or the homelands."

Bishop Tutu commended the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his courage. But he said Mr Botha had, in a reply to a letter he had written about removals of people from their homes, basi-

ally said resettlement was legally carried out.

"One of the things wrong with this country is that people think racial and moral are the same thing."

Bishop Tutu was given a standing ovation before and after his address. He also promoted a standing ovation for the Rev David Russell, the banned Cape Town priest who attended the synod in defiance of the law.

Earlier, moves at the synod to get Bishop Tutu declared a fully recognised Anglican bishop again were ruled out of order. Attempts by Johannesburg Anglicans to have him at the synod failed.

Bishop Tutu said his calls for economic pressure were prompted by the "untold, unnecessary and utterly diabolical" suffering caused by resettlement and removal schemes.

He said he would re-force if he could get whites to respond to removals with "only a fraction" of the feeling with which they responded to his Danish coal statement.

"It has been a horrible pain to experience the hatred and vituperation and hostility of whites because of my Denmark coal statement."

He said the aim of bringing economic pressure to bear on South Africa, or even the threat of economic pressure, was to get people to the negotiation table.

MR P W BOTHA

1-1
1-4
2-2
25-4
19-9
29
21
22

1-5
1-5
2-5
2-5
2-5
2-5

1-5
1-5
2-5
2-5
2-5
2-5

B	F
0,89	0,74
0,04	0,05
0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00
0,03	0,00
54	47

B	F
23,16	22,23
0,04	0,00
0,55	0,67
1143	1075

Court to decide today on Sebata's deportation

206
[Signature]

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

AN ELDERLY Pretoria man must leave South Africa should his appeal against deportation fail.

Mr Elias Matome Sebata (63), of 5903 Zone 5, Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria will know his fate today at the Pretoria Commissioner's court.

Mr Sebata was in March this year ordered out of the country by the Commissioner's court in Pretoria.

He has been described as a Zimbabwean national.

He lodged an appeal and the Assistant Chief

Commissioner, J R Harris postponed his final decision on the appeal until today.

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

He said he had no home, relatives and sources of income in Zimbabwe or Rhodesia. His wife, Linnah, his children Peter, Elsie, Betty, Masello and Moshidi will remain in Ga-Rankuwa should Mr Sebata be sent to Zimbabwe.

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

Post 12/12/84 (272) (900)

Deportation case is deferred to February

By MALOSE MATSEMELA
THE final decision on the appeal against the deportation order on an elderly Ga-Rankuwa man was yesterday postponed by the Pretoria Commissioner's court until next year.

Mr Elias Matome Sebata (63), of 5903 Zone 5, Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria was in March this year ordered out of South Africa and subsequently lodged an appeal.

When deferring his decision, the assistant chief commissioner, Mr J. R.

Harris expressed his "sympathy" towards Mr Sebata, and postponed the appeal until February 2 next year.

Mr Sebata, who is out on R200 bail, was represented by Mr N M Mavundla of Maluleke, Seriti and Moseneke.

He has been described as a Zimbabwe national. He worked and stayed in the country for 38 years. He had no home, relatives and sources of income in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

His wife, Linnah, his children Peter, Elsie, Betty, Masello and Moshidi are feared to remain alone in Ga-Rankuwa should Mr Sebata's appeal fail.

Happy Christmas for reprieved 'illegal' worker

Star 12/12/79
206

Pretoria Bureau

It will be a happy Christmas after all for Mr Elias Matome Sebata (63), who has been granted a 10-week reprieve until a Pretoria commissioner decides whether to deport him to Rhodesia.

For Mr Sebata the prospect of returning to Rhodesia is frightening because he will be a stranger in a land he left 38 years ago to make a new life in South Africa.

The irony of his predicament is that Mr Sebata was arrested while voluntarily trying to make his position legal. He had heard of a Government warning that all illegal residents should register themselves, but when he tried to do so he was arrested and declared a ZR national.

He then had to go to his home in Ga-Rankuwa — an area outside Pretoria which now falls under Bophuthatswana — to tell his wife, Linnah, and five children that he had 14 days to leave the country. That was nearly nine months ago.

The couple sought legal advice and Mr Sebata's

future has been in the balance since.

"It is only because of the sympathy of the commissioner's court that this matter has been postponed repeatedly since March," said Mr Sebata's attorney, Mr N M Mavundla.

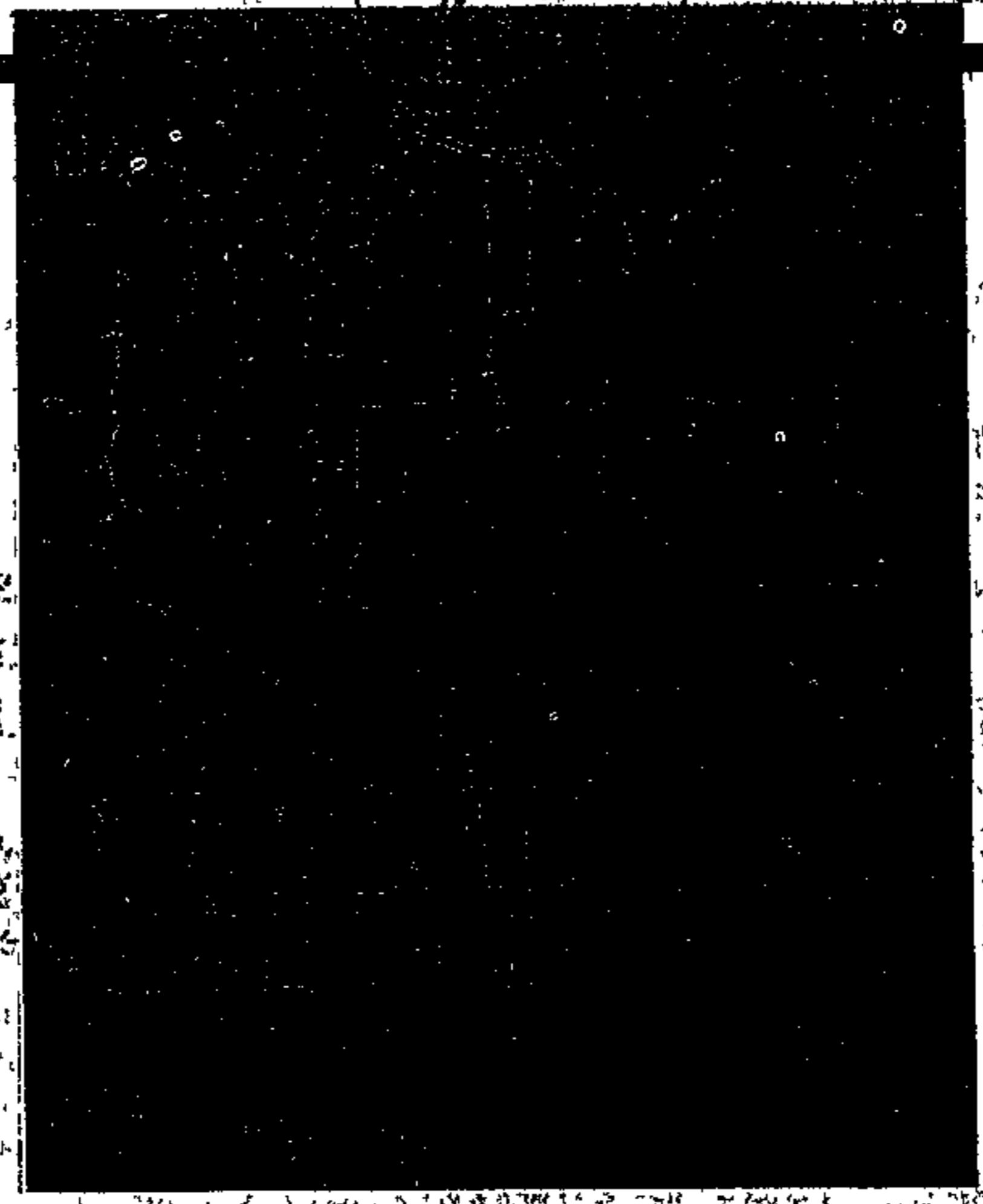
He was commenting after private consultations yesterday with the Assistant Commissioner, Mr J R Harris, who postponed the case until February 21.

Mr Harris granted the further postponement pending the outcome of an application to the Bophuthatswana authorities to declare Mr Sebata a citizen of the homeland. He also extended Mr Sebata's bail of R200.

The elderly man's story dates back to 1941, when he arrived in this country as a contract labourer at Crown Mines in Johannesburg.

Mr Sebata met a young Tswana woman, Linnah, whom he courted and later married. The couple, together with their five children, then moved to Ga-Rankuwa in 1968 and were allocated a home on the strength of Mrs Sebata's Tswana nationality.

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"Considerable hardship is being inflicted on these people" — a victim of the pass laws.

BY MANDLA NDLAZI

RESENTMENT at the Government's influx control measures is growing, SUNDAY POST was told this week.

And despite the establishment of a series of official committees to investigate the matter, scores of people are still being charged in the Commissioners' Courts with contraventions of the pass laws.

Cont

operation and Development. SUNDAY POST
that influx control was one of the issues being investigated by the six committees appointed to advise the Cabinet Committee.

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

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

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

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

Mr Mosala said this did not need the establishment of any sort of regional committees or commission, but a Cabinet decision to remove such racist legislation as speedily and effectively as possible and thus launch the country on a course of racial harmony."

He said pass laws were designed as "a racist piece of legislation in order to effectively and totally separate black people from white people and ensure that their interests will never overlap."

When SUNDAY POST visited the Johannesburg Co-operation Affairs Commissioner's Court this week, scores of people, among them school-girls and a mother with a baby in her arms, appeared on charges of having contravened the influx control regulations.

Officials were unable to give statistics on the number of cases they handled, but each case took an average of three minutes to hear.

Among those charged was schoolgirl Zodwa Dawethi (16) who was cautioned and discharged after she had given her age and told the Commissioner that she did not have a pass.

The court had been told that she was arrested when she failed to produce a pass on demand by the police.

Ms Elizabeth Mshibe told the court that she came from Greytown to consult a specialist in Johannesburg. The Commissioner fined her R15 or 30 days for being 72 hours in the area without permission.

Ms Nelly Molahlehi told the court that she came from Rustenburg, and was sent to fetch money from a relative in Johannesburg.

She said she could not produce her reference book when the police demanded it because she had forgotten it in the taxi she had boarded from Rustenburg.

The Commissioner found her guilty and fined her R24 or 42 days imprisonment for failing to produce her pass on demand by the police and for being 72 hours in Johannesburg without permission from the local authorities.

Ms Sarah Moepi (19) told the court that she came from Louis Trichardt to see her uncle in Tembisa Hospital.

She said she did not have a pass, and the Commissioner fined her R15 (or 30 days' jail) for being 72 hours in the area without permission.

Ms Beatrice Zonke (24) told the court that she came from the Ciskei to visit her mother in Johannesburg. The Commissioner fined her R15 (or 30 days) for being 72 hours in the area without permission.

With a two-year-old baby in her arms, Ms D Mashabela stood in the dock and told the court that she came from Pietersburg.

She had brought the sick baby to its father in Johannesburg. She told the court that she has never had a pass, and the Commissioner cautioned and discharged her.

woman said 'You can't go in here,' the ticket

down and have something on but said I would like to sit

not interrupted and told Barney 'There's another restaurant for you deo-

products that will make the selection of building, decorating and renovation pro-

MAKING A BOLD STATEMENT ABOUT THE

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A Kindness cost MAY COOPER R200

A GOOD SAMARITAN act by a Johannesburg interior decorator cost him a R200 fine. He went to the help of a Black woman who had been arrested for a pass offence.

A magistrate last week accepted police evidence and fined Mr Mansfield Cooper of Doornfontein R200, or 90 days, for employing an unregistered Black woman worker.

Two policemen said the woman Francina Maja, had confessed in Mr Cooper's presence to working for him and that he had admitted having employed her part-time.

Ms Maja was not called to give evidence and the magistrate accepted the policemen's word despite evidence on oath from Mr Cooper and another of his employees that she had never worked for him.

Mr Cooper who with his wife Olive runs a curtain-making business in Doornfontein, was convicted by Mr A J Vorster in the Johannesburg magistrate's court on December 6.

The court record examined by the Sunday Express shows that Ms Maja was never called and that Mr Mansfield was convicted on the evidence of the two policemen. The magistrate rejected the evidence of Mr Cooper and another of his workers, Treya Qwabe, who testified on oath that Maja

HE TRIED TO AID WOMAN HELD UNDER PASS LAW

BY JEAN LE MAY

Const. Van Dyk said Mr Cooper had then arrived at the police station and behaved aggressively, saying he was looking for "one of his Black workers Francina Maja".

She was fetched and in the presence of the accused I asked

her where she worked and she said she had worked for him for two months when I made out the summons Mr Cooper said she worked part-time for him.

Warrant Officer J J Ungerer, also of Hillbrow police station,

said he was in his office when Mr Cooper 'stormed in' and said 'I want my girl now she is my girl who works for me'.

W/O Ungerer said Francina Maja told him she had worked for Mr Cooper for two months and earned R60 a month. There was no endorsement in her reference book entitling her to work in Johannesburg, he said.

This week the Sunday Express visited Mr Cooper's workshop and was told by three workers there - Mrs Evelina Kekane, Mrs Martha Matlala and Mrs Lucy Phiri - that Ms Maja had never worked for Mr Cooper. They were prepared to give affidavits to that effect, they said.

Mr Mansfield Cooper his Good Samaritan act cost him R200 and he was accused of being rude

At Hillbrow police station she said she worked for Mr Hillbrow he went on

not registered to work in Johannesburg. When he found that she was in Gordon Terrace (the street) behind Mr (Cooper's house) court he had arrested Ms Maja. Hillbrow police station, told the Constable W J van Dyk of works in the kitchen," she said.

is a friend of Evelina, who "She does not work for him and street, not in Mr Cooper's yard. Mrs Maja was arrested in the said she did not work for him and the police trouble because the person did Mr Cooper had said he was in he had visited the police station passing by in the street. After shouting from a police van employees had heard a woman under oath that she and other Mrs Treya Qwabe, an employee of Mr Cooper, testified that Mr Cooper

testified Mr Cooper said I must be responsible. "He (the policeman) then said I must be responsible. His interest was in the police station and the police asked what he then went to the police station and enquired about Francina and the police asked what would repay it, Mr Cooper said she would repay it, saying that she Francina's time, and to pay Hillbrow police station and to go to Hillbrow police station and to pay his back gate. She asked him to go to Hillbrow police station and to pay his back gate. She asked him to go to Hillbrow police station and to pay his back gate. She asked him to go to Hillbrow police station and to pay his back gate.

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Mr Cooper said that on November 21 his four women workers had just knocked off for lunch when one of them, Evelina Kekane, came to him saying that she had heard a relative, Francina Maja, shouting from a police van passing his back gate.

She asked him to go to Hillbrow police station and to pay Francina's fine, saying that she would repay it. Mr Cooper said he then went to the police station and enquired about Francina, and the police asked what his interest was.

"He (the policeman) then said I must be responsible," testified Mr Cooper.

Mrs Treya Qwabe, an employee of Mr Cooper, testified under oath that she and other employees had heard a woman shouting from a police van passing by in the street. After he had visited the police station Mr Cooper had said he was in trouble because the person did not work for him and the police said she did.

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● Mr Mansfield Cooper ... his Good Samaritan act cost him R200 and he was accused of being rude.

Sentence No 17 for living illegally in South Africa

By Rob Meintjes

Maxwell Shema was a young man when he first went to jail 20 years ago for living and working illegally in South Africa.

Recently in the Market Street Commissioners' Courts, the 52-year-old foreigner was given his seventeenth sentence for the same offence.

"Where will I get the money?" he said with a shrug when asked by the commissioner, Mr Henry Drutman, whether he could pay the R500 fine.

Instead Mr Shema will serve a six-month jail sentence, half of it a suspended sentence imposed earlier this year and brought into effect by Mr Drutman last week.

Will the seventeenth sentence succeed in deterring Maxwell Shema from his life of illegality in South Africa?

Three of his sentences in the 1960s included solitary confinement and spare diet.

"Even that did not help you," Mr Drutman remarked last week.

NO SWING

According to the Riekert Report, "The only way to bring unlawful employment to an end is to take much stricter action against employers in future."

On July 4 this year, to give effect to the commission's recommendation, the Government gazetted stiff R500 fines for employers of illegal workers.

But there is no visible sign as yet in Johannesburg of a swing away from the tendency to prosecute the illegal black employee instead of the employer.

While the city went on its biggest Christmas shopping spree to date, the sad and subdued stream of influx control offenders continued.

By way of contrast, in Court 19, at the nearby Fox Street Magistrates' Courts on Thursday a solitary white employer, Mr Manfred Cooper, complained of the "stone-wall" attitude of Hillbrow police and claimed he had been framed.

"May God strike me dead," he said when offered the chance of speaking in mitigation, "if I told you anything that was untruthful."

No bolt came through

the roof of the courtroom, but the magistrate had no hesitation in giving Mr Cooper a R200 fine or 90 days in jail for employing a black woman illegally.

Ironically, the first victims of the new R500 fines were black.

Illegal black foreigners have for years been prosecuted in terms of the same clause of the Urban Areas Act as white employers. By raising the maximum penalty for employers of "illegals" from R100 or three months imprisonment to R500 or three months, the maximum penalty for illegal foreign workers was also raised to the same level.

Mr Drutman has already sentenced four foreign blacks with previous convictions to R500 fines (or three months). Last week he gave two black foreigners with previous convictions (Mr Shema being one of them) jail sentences without the option of fines because they could not pay the alternative R500 penalty.

But employers remained background figures in the proceedings. The Commissioners' Courts have no jurisdiction over prosecution of employers of illegal labour.

In the court dealing with South Africans Mr William Sefoka from Nebo — three previous convictions as an "illegal" — told presiding commissioner Mr J F Reyneke that his employer in Johannesburg did not want to register him.

"Then you must not work for him, look for other work," said Mr Reyneke, and sentenced Mr Sefoka to R90 (or 90 days) to an exclamation of "just" from the public gallery.

"And when you come out, go home or register, one of the two," the commissioner added.

Another big bearded man with previous convictions, who said he had come from Messina to find "loswerk" to earn money for Christmas, was also given R90 or 90 days.

Mr Gilbert Mokobane from Pietersburg, said his employer had promised to register him. "You know you must register and then work," the commissioner said.

GIRL DELIGHTED

But Mr Reyneke discharged the young man, to the delight of an attractive young girl in elegant skirt and hat, who had been waiting in court all morning for her friend Gilbert to appear.

To test one Venda youth's claim to be a Form 1 pupil, Mr Reyneke told him to recite some verse.

All things bright and beautiful, the youth mumbled,

All creatures great and small,

All things wise and wonderful,

The Lord God made them all.

But he failed to answer all the questions satisfactorily and was fined R12 (or 24 days).

Mr Reyneke asked Ruben Tlou from Messina, who claimed to be a Standard 8 pupil, what had led to the French Revolution.

"The people were against the Government and they fought them," Ruben said.

The student was warned and discharged by the commissioner.

MIGRANT LABOUR S.A. -

PASS LAWS - GENERAL

3 JANUARY 1980 — 15 April 1980

VAAL TRADER IS CLEARED

3/1/80
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P2+

A SEBOKENG businessman was yesterday acquitted on a charge of employing a man who was not allowed to work in the Orange-Vaal Administration Board.

Mr David Moleko appeared in the Residensia Magistrate's Court.

Mr Moleko, chairman of the Evaton Standowners and Residence Association was charged

BY ERNEST NIKABINDE

with employing Isaac Seshabele, a construction labourer on November 22. Mr Seshabele was not permitted to take employment from the labour office.

Mr Moleko had pleaded not guilty to the charge which was accepted by the

State. The court acquitted him. He is to appear in the same court again later this month with erecting, altering or building a dwelling or a structure without the prior permission of the chief director of the Orange-Vaal Administration.

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FRIDAY,
January 11, 1980

The long wait for a rubber stamp

IT is bad enough that the existence of blacks is so entwined by laws and regulations; a good part of their lives must be spent in meeting bureaucratic demands. Also to require them to stand in long, long queues to fulfil the rules imposed by their masters is insufferable.

Just what this can mean was vividly shown by the 10-column photograph we published in some editions yesterday of a queue outside the West Rand Administration Board offices at New Canada in Soweto. As we reported, people began queuing at 4am for the offices which opened at 8am. They were there to comply with influx control, to apply for new passes, and for sundry other official purposes.

What is equally astonishing is the reaction of officialdom. A senior official blames the long queue on the time of the year — on the youngsters who completed school last year and who are rushing to apply for their passes and to be "influxed" (or, no doubt for some, to be "effluxed"). While the official

says extra staff are brought in from other Wrab offices, he adds: "The department cannot employ special staff because the demand is only at the beginning of the year and will later drop down."

That is hardly a helpful approach. If laws are made and people must obey them, then the very least the authorities can do is to ensure that they are administered with as little discomfort as possible for the victims. If enough Wrab officials cannot be found — in this country which abounds with State officials? — then why not hire students and pensioners to help out?

Or is it, as we suspect, the same old story that as these are powerless people without votes, only a minimum of service need be given? How do Mr P W Botha and Dr Piet Koornhof react to that in terms of what they are supposed to be attempting to do?

Of course, there is one direct way to overcome the queuing problem: get rid of the discriminatory laws which create it.

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)
TABLE I
(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII because of the small number of cases.)

ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

ICD	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
2	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,04
3	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,05	0,04
4	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
5+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
6	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	6,16	4,10
7	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

NEOPLASMS

ICD	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
2	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
3	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
4	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
5	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
6	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
7	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Committees wrap up their probe into influx control

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13.1.80

S. ROSE

THE Government-appointed regional committees set up to investigate influx control and other matters affecting the country's rural and urban blacks have completed their task, SUNDAY POST was told this week.

Mr J J Jonker, liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said the committees would now submit their reports to the Cabinet Committee.

Mr Jonker said the committees were set up last year to advise the Cabinet Committee on matters affecting the blacks. There was one each for the Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vaal Triangle area; the Western Cape; the Metropolitan areas of the Free State; Pietermaritzburg and Durban; Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage; and the rural areas.

Dr Nthato Motlana has rejected the committees. "They are worthless because nobody listens to them," he said. Dr Motlana recalled the past commissions set up for similar issues and said: "This is just buying time."

Some past commissions'

MANDLA NDLAZI reports

recommendations had been rejected by the Government in favour of apartheid. Had the Government listened to black leaders and some such commissions in the past, the country would not have still been groping in the dark about such issues, said Dr Motlana.

The pass laws were implemented in the last century and were refined in 1922 and tightened in 1948 when the Nationalist Government came to power.

By then there had been, among others, the Smit Committee, the Fagan Commission and the Tomlinson Commission. All had different views on the application of the pass laws.

The recommendations of the past commissions

are now outdated, but it is worth noting that according to a paper compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations long ago as 1930-32, two members of what was called the "Native Economic Commission" felt the time was ripe to abolish all passes.

In 1948 the Fagan Commission, also known as the "Native Laws Commission," stated that a "movement from the country to town is in our time a universal phenomenon"

The commission said it was simply an economic phenomenon which was occurring with regard to all races and, in the case of blacks, in proportion to their numbers, to an even greater extent.

"It can be guided and

regulated, but it is impossible to prevent it or turn it in the opposite direction."

The commission concluded "that the idea of total segregation was utterly impracticable."

The Tomlinson Commission (Commission on the Socio-Economic Development of Native Areas within the Union of South Africa) stated that a choice would have to be made by the people of South Africa between ultimate poles — either complete integration or separate development of the two racial groups.

Except for one member who doubted its practicality, the commission recommended that the country choose separate development.



Endless waiting

ANGRY MOTLANA TELLS GOVT TO SCRAP PASS LAWS

By MANDLA NDLAZI

ON BEHALF of the Soweto Civic Associations Dr Motlana has called on the Government to abolish the pass law system.

Dr Motlana's call results from the long queues he witnessed this week at the Johannesburg Co-operation Affairs Commissioner's offices in Market Street and at the West Rand Administration Board offices in New Canada.

He said the white official he spoke to at the Commissioner's offices was a temporarily employed student.

Dr Motlana said he asked the official why the

office did not employ any of the many unemployed blacks to help with the backlog.

Dr Motlana said he did not speak to any official at New Canada, but was "disgusted" by the long queues he saw there.

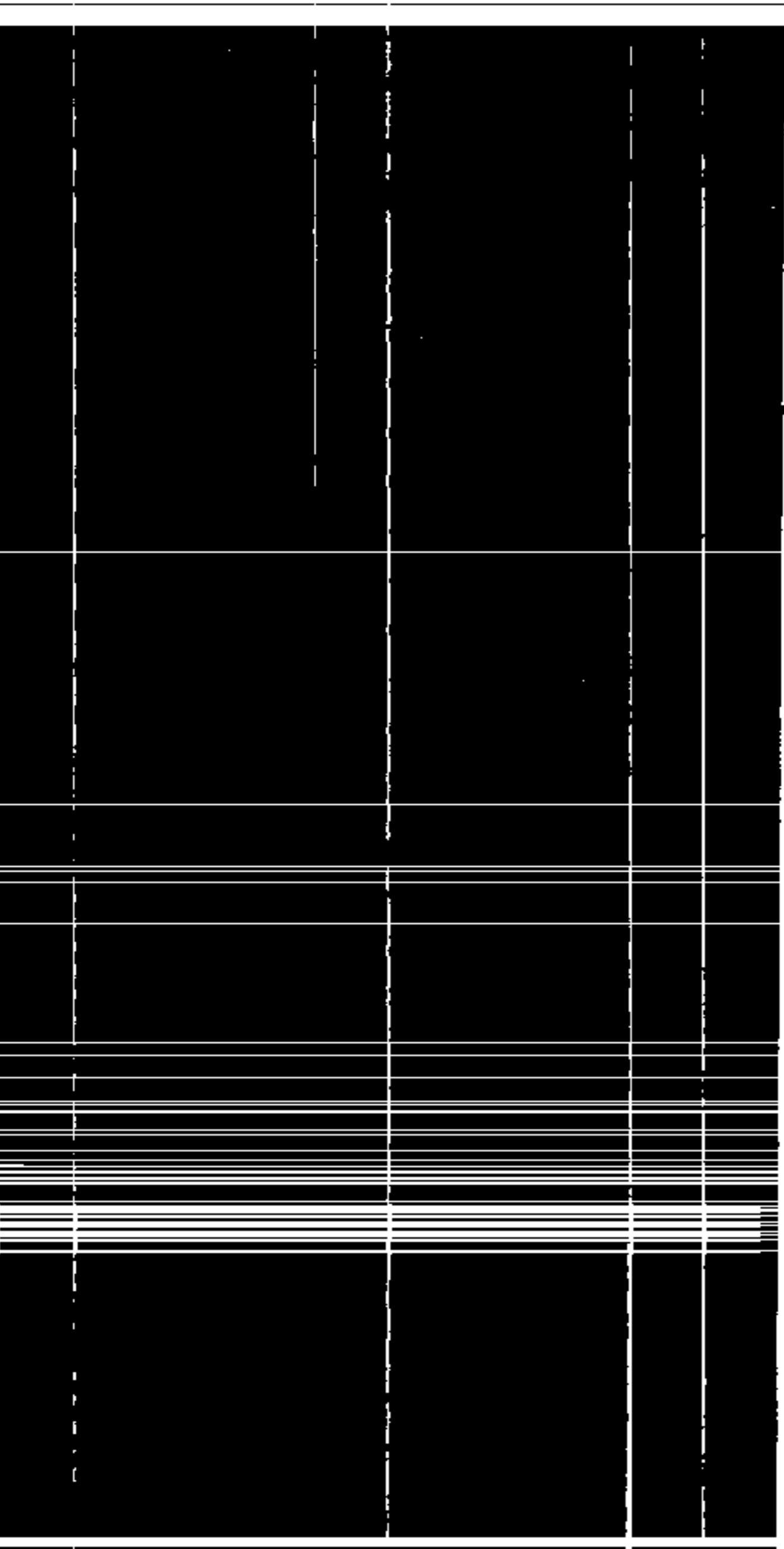
Concerning the pensioner's queues, he said, "I'm surprised that society can condone this kind of thing for such a long time." He suggested that pensioners should be paid by cheque or through the Post Office.

"On behalf of the Soweto Civic Associations I call on the Government to abolish the pass laws and get rid of this stupid documentation," said Dr Motlana.

The board's PRO, Mr. J P Bosman, said the queues at his board's offices in New Canada consisted of school leavers and pupils applying for reference books, permits and "other documentation".

Mr Bosman said during the first quarter of every year his board's labour department experienced "abnormal pressure" from school leavers and pupils applying for passes and permits.

To help the public, Mr Bosman said his board's Director of Labour had arranged for the registration offices in Albert Street, Polly Street and New Canada to be open daily between 7 am and 4 pm, with effect from tomorrow until further notice.



Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly.

find themselves in a Catch-22 situation over black labour and housing requirements. The iniquities of the migrant labour system have been compounded by the fact that for many years rigorous attempts have been made to reduce the African labour quotient in the Peninsula.

"As a result the board (Peninsula Administration Board) does not supply housing for migrants and the onus is on the employer.

"The employer has no rights to the land. He may erect a structure which he has the right to use, and to sell the use of it to another employer, but after completion the building becomes the property of the board. Employees pay R6 a month rental to the board, but the employer must shoulder the maintenance costs."

Overcrowded

The FM says the housing can only be described as minimal. "Large overcrowded draughty sheds, concrete floors with occasional meagre or patchy covering, offer scant comfort during the Cape winter, though occasionally a coal heater is supplied.

"Only one dormitory was seen to have an interior ceiling and often the asbestos roofs leak.

"In summer they are hot, stuffy and smelly. And there is no privacy."

The Financial Mail's investigation shows that living conditions of migrant workers at Langa have undergone no appreciable change since the Cape Times, in 1965, conducted a similar survey.

In a reference to the "bachelor" quarters at the time the Cape Times said: "These hostels are simple brick cottages housing 16 men, two or three to a room in six interleading bedrooms without separating doors.

"A striking feature of these barrack blocks is their bleak, military-camp appearance and their lack of homeliness.

The feature was illustrated by a photograph depicting the spartan, squalid conditions in which the migrant workers were living at Langa 15 years ago.

Council to see black dormitories

Chief Reporter
THE City Health Department began a detailed inspection yesterday of reportedly squalid living conditions in hostels provided at Langa township for their black workers by some employers in the Peninsula.

The dormitory-type hostels have been referred to by some of their occupants as "stables" and as "pigsties".

The Financial Mail, in its latest edition, quotes a senior official of the Peninsula Administration Board as saying the dormitories are "unfit for human habitation".

And the South African Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at the University of Cape Town says the dormitories look "more like a temporary relief disaster area than a permanent home for anyone".

The City Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, said yesterday he had ordered an immediate inspection of living conditions at the hostels and that any reported defects would be followed up.

Dr Coogan said that in his opinion accommodation provided for black workers at Langa and also at Guguletu had never been satisfactory, but he added that the legal position was "difficult and nebulous".

The Financial Mail's investigation showed that up to 2 000 "single" migrant workers are housed at Langa in 38 large warehouses accommodating between 30 and 50 men each.

Squalid

The journal says conditions are "uniformly squalid", but that certain companies in the building and construction industry accommodate their men in some of the worst units.

"These companies rely heavily on black labour and are, surely, in a position to provide superior housing," it says.

The FM says the dormitories are the only employer-provided housing for single men in Langa. They have been erected by employers exempted from the stipulations of the Western Cape labour preference policy on condition that they provide "suitable" accommodation for employees at their own expense.

Employers in Cape Town

These are 1.0,91 0,86 for males and 1.0,79 0,85 for females

The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e₄₅ as compared to e₀ for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

INFLUX CONTROL

Playing the homeland card

In spite of the best intentions of P W Botha and the honeyed words of Piet Koornhof, apartheid is not dead

It is now almost three months since the expiry of government's moratorium for the registration of illegal black workers, and all the evidence indicates that, since then, officialdom has been cracking down on illegals as never before

This is entirely in the spirit of the white paper issued in the wake of the Riekert Report. Where before bureaucratic incompetence ameliorated the effects of influx control for some, sweeping measures are now being taken to modernise this most efficient tool of racial domination

Late last year, the Black Sash issued a warning that tightening up of influx control was leading to an explosive situation, with mounting anger among those unfortunates lacking Section 10 rights under the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act

And now? "It's worse than ever before," asserts Sheena Duncan, director of the Sash's Johannesburg advice office. "Cases which we would have expected to win five years ago are now just not succeeding."

It is Duncan's impression — corroborated by legal sources involved in black community work — that the administration boards are seeking out and closing loopholes for admission to the labour market. "If you try to confine the labour market to 'qualified' people, you can pretend to have 'solved' the problem of black

unemployment," says Duncan

When the *FM* visited the Sash's advice office in Johannesburg's Hoek Street there were over 100 people queuing for counselling. It was a typical day: most of the men and women had been there since 7.30. Perhaps 85 cases could be dealt with by day's end, only a minority could really be helped — and, of course, they represent only the tip of a vast iceberg of dispossession

Harassment

The Sash notes, too, that it is not only illegals who are subject to harassment. Privileges recommended by Riekert — for example on mobility of legals within prescribed areas, and the rights of wives and children to join men with Section 10(a) or (b) endorsements who buy a house — are in many cases not being conferred. Again, blacks suspect widespread corruption in at least the lower levels of the administration boards and community councils. They see some people's names shooting up in the waiting lists for houses, and claim that bribery is rampant

These factors exacerbate the "normal" tension and insecurity that make up the urban black's lot

What is happening now is that those whose rights are secure (for the moment) are coalescing into a stable and indeed relatively affluent middle-class at the expense of those being packed off to the homelands — and, willy nilly, it is in the

interests of this class to see influx control further entrenched, for they are its major beneficiaries

Just as large employers, facing R500-a-head fines for employing illegals, are laying off men without the right papers, the black elite, facing the loss of Section 10 rights if they accommodate illegals, will lock their doors to the outcasts. The 99-year leasehold scheme, and the opening of certain facilities by ministerial consent, comprise part of Pretoria's reward to these blacks for capitulating to second-class status in the cities

Government benefits too, and not simply in that it can export unemployment to the homelands (or "Black States," as Riekert referred to them, thus making them sound really rather important). It washes its hands of those endorsed out, the morality of the exercise being predicated on the claim that the ethnic leaders — particularly the Matanzimas, Mangope, and Mphahlele — have a responsibility to "their own people."

But what of the situation in the homelands? Here too an elite is in the process of formation. The main employment growth area in the enclaves is administration, and the administrators, in turn, either control or share in manufacturing or agricultural ventures which create more jobs. You turn to the apartheid-created avenues for work, or languish in the vicinity of a labour bureau waiting for recruitment as a migrant



Black Sash advice office . tip of the iceberg

For the homeland elites ethnicity is the name of the game. P. K. Botha has argued that by hiving off the bantustans government is simply decolonising — these areas, by implication, are nation-states included in the Union through an historical accident.

The fallacy here is that at the time of Union the homelands did not exist. They were retrospectively defined, by the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, and subsequently given flags, national anthems, coats-of-arms, and the whole paraphernalia of "independence." And the leaders are playing along, retribalising themselves and as many of the Xhosas, Tswanas, and Vendas allocated to them as they possibly can.

Pretoria's grand ambition is plain: as the homelands inexorably fall to a cynical *uhuru* there are fewer and fewer black South Africans. One day there will be none. As it is, every black is linked to one or other homeland. So long as the homeland remains non-independent they have what amounts to dual citizenship. Come independence they lose their SA birth-right.

Government is blatantly coercive on this point. As former Minister of Bantu Development M. C. Botha put it: "Bantu persons who identify themselves with their own black nations are much more welcome here (in 'white' SA) than those who deny or hide their relationship with a black nation of their own."

Various homelands-issued documents thus replace the passbook — and the bonus for Pretoria is that black aspirations for a unitary SA are divided. For this reason, anti-government black leaders reserve their strongest condemnation for homelands "collaborators."

Steve Biko was among the first to see the purpose and, as far as he was concerned, severe danger of homelandism. "Some blacks support the homelands for

the sake of peace, but not as a movement. Here we have to look carefully at the kind of support that Gatsha Buthelezi gets. He has a tribal following among the Zulus.

We oppose Gatsha. He dilutes the cause by operating on a government platform.

Yet for many blacks Buthelezi's KwaZulu represents the last, best hope for the retention of their SA citizenship. Whether wearing his chief's hat, or speaking as president of Inkatha, Buthelezi has adamantly rejected independence for the Zulustan.

He has gone further, encouraging all blacks to take up KwaZulu citizenship. The argument is that even if every other homeland goes independent, blacks linked to KwaZulu will retain their SA rights and still be in a majority in the country.

However much they deplore Buthelezi's homeland role, intelligent blacks either concede the cogency of the strategy, or are at least being forced to consider it.

Take the case of Ntatho Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten. The law has made him a very unwilling citizen of BophuthaTswana (a name he refuses to pronounce) and his 18-year-old son is being pressured to apply to the Mangope homeland for documents, without which he is simply "illegal."

"Our children are being forced into this horrible situation," says Motlana. "But I have no intention of sending him to a non-existent place for papers, though like millions of other people I am compelled to choose some or other 'homeland' for my son. I can send him to some non-independent homeland to take out citizenship — and I find that equally objectionable to sending him to that man Mangope. Independent or non-independent, it's still a homeland."

At the moment many Xhosa-speakers have managed to avoid being made Trans-

keians through claiming links with the Ciskei (though administration officials are very hard-line on this, demanding birth-place affidavits and the like). But a commission is soon to report to the Ciskei authorities on the feasibility of independence. If Chief Lennox Sebe goes for independence, Duncan notes, matters are going to be far, far worse. It will then be much more difficult for Lebowa and Gazankulu to hold out.

Transkei, at least, has learnt how hard life can be in the diplomatic and financial wilderness. For this reason, Dr Piet Koornhof's latest promise — that government is "looking very seriously" at citizenship has been greeted as showing a possible way — dual citizenship for all blacks, for example — out of the morass.

But Koornhof and his government have no intention of "undoing" homelands independence or slackening pressure on the non-independents. Indeed, his comments can be taken as providing positive incentive for the non-independent homeland elites to cut their Pretoria ties (openly at least). After all, they will then be able to travel internationally on SA passports. Dual citizenship as a "concession," will mean nothing to the mass of workers.

One major point needs to be made about influx control *vis a vis* independent homelands.

The tenure of the urban black middle-class is linked to stable jobs and suitable housing as recommended by Riekert. Those excluded by the system will have no jobs and unsuitable housing, they can be expected to vent their anger on the privileged through a rootless life of crime or beggary in the cities, or banditry in the countryside which could evolve into a nexus for organised terrorism.

The latter point is not fanciful. When Inkatha met the Patriotic Front in London recently, according to the movement's secretary general Oscar Dhlomo, "a foremost Zanu spokesman remarked that SA blacks still have to think of a positive strategy in which the homelands or bantustans can be used as springboards in the black liberation struggle. He revealed that in Rhodesia, were it not for the Tribal Trust Lands, the Patriotic Front would not have made such progress in the armed struggle to the extent of actually controlling some parts of the country."

If this is prophetic, SA by 1990 will not be an efficient white-dominated economy drawing its labour requirements from convenient labour reservoirs dignified as states.

Instead the homelands will simply have replaced Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe as buffer states, breeding grounds for conflict. The heralds are there already, witness the attack on the Soekme-kaar police station. Pretoria's "solution" to racial turbulence (to which the Nationalists have been the main contributors) will have degenerated into a nightmare.

Consolidate laws call by professor ⁽²⁰⁶⁾

THE legislative framework of South Africa could be changed dramatically with a number of small acts consolidated into three comprehensive acts which would cover everything from employment and industrial relations to community development, the deputy chairman of the National Manpower Commission said yesterday.

Professor P Van der Merwe was addressing the annual meeting of EC 1 of the executive council of the SA Institute of Race Relations on the implications of the Wichlin and Riekert Commission reports — the government response.

The three new comprehen-

LYAL CARTER JOHNSON

sive acts would be

• The Employment and Training Act which would deal with all employment and training matters on a non-discriminatory basis.

• The Industrial Relations Act which would embody all relevant provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1966 and the Black Labour Relations Act of 1953 and

• The Black Community Development Act which would be a completely new act embodying only some of the relevant provisions of the Black Areas

Consolidation Act of 1945, the Black Areas Administration Act of 1971 and the Community Councils Act of 1977.

Professor Van der Merwe said the commissions' reports had been concentrated on white areas as it would have taken a far greater length of time to cover a wider area and it was felt the report was needed urgently.

Mixed reaction

He said the report had met with mixed reaction, but that both commissions were continuing their investigations and would produce a more detailed report during the early part of 1980.

"Admittedly much has to be done in regard to the elimination of discrimination in certain fields but I think it is important not to take too critical a view on this, as many of the changes that have taken place in 1979 would never have been considered possible in 1978.

Mr Bobby Godsell, a member of the Anglo American Corporation industrial relations team in Johannesburg said that the most urgent need in South Africa was for a more flexible influx control plan.

He said that ideally there should be no influx control.

Underdevelopment

He compared the situation in South Africa to that in Iran where he said much of the trouble had been caused by rapid development in cities while rural areas were undeveloped.

He found that most groups in South Africa were either saying 'we are changing everything' or 'there is no change at all'.

This was wrong and the greatest need for South Africa was a change from present rhetoric to a future practical and positive change for all people, he said.

Feb. 1980

LINE-UP

Motlatsi: What majority rule will mean

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and poverty. If we are going to create any form of just society both of those will have to go.

The State must own land. That is one point where African tradition must come into its own. Land is not susceptible to private ownership. It is held in trust by whoever is working it for the coming generation. Private hoards of small plots should be privately owned. But agricultural land should be owned by the farmer to whom the State has leased. Land should not be a private profit of the efforts of a few into a labour. But we cannot go on with a system where a few people can own huge areas of land which they leave fallow, while others have to eke a living from handkerchief-sized plots.

Commerce and industry are more difficult. I have no doubt that the mines should be nationalised and perhaps some of the other big corporations. But I do not see any need or any benefit in discouraging the small and medium-sized businessman from owning and building up his own enterprise. I do not suggest a total takeover of existing mines or big businesses but rather a system of joint ownership - a partnership between the State and the private entrepreneurs. The real objective is to ensure that they are run in the public interest at the same time as retaining the financial incentive to good management. Under wholly private control the big corporations work purely for their shareholders with the

employees and the State only getting as much as is absolutely necessary for the corporations going. It has often struck me that of all the industrial hostilities I have ever been to, Iscor's are the only one which are really designed for a socially human accommodation. I would like to see the mines in a position where they also had a control system which guaranteed human recognition of employees.

This kind of joint-ownership proposal is in the interests of everyone, including the white workers. It is not new either. I know for example that some of SA's biggest industrialists make a big case of the fact that in their factories in other countries they work in partnership with the people, usually in the form of a 51 per cent holding by the host state. They take this as a point of pride. Why don't they do the same thing at home?

Whites do not need to fear that majority rule will mean they get thrown out of their homes or jobs. They do need to recognise that they will no longer be given any special protection whatsoever. For a long long time to come the legacy of white experience and education will assure that whites continue to have a very big and important role.

I do not deny that there will be a ma and difficulty. But once the first step is made the signal towards the common society is given, the worst of it will be over, and we can start the building and working-out process together.

INFLUX CONTROL

Is chaos the only alternative? 206

BY JOHN KANE-BERMAN

IN 1978 nearly 273 000 Africans were arrested for pass offences almost 50 000 more than in 1977. What would happen if by some miracle influx control were suddenly lifted? Many people believe that Africans would flock to the cities in their tens of thousands attracted by jobs, bright lights, or streets paved with gold.

Two main problems would then arise. In the words of Dr Piet Riekert, chairman of the recent commission on manpower utilisation and former economic adviser to the prime minister: "If people were allowed to flow into the cities irrespective of the demand for labour slums would result and wages be undercut."

The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) has also argued that the unrestricted flow of blacks to the cities would depress wage-rates there.

Some people have questioned these assertions, however.

The view that abolishing influx control

would cause urban wage-rates to drop rests on the assumption that by keeping down the number of blacks in the towns, influx control creates an artificial shortage of labour there and therefore pushes wages higher than they would otherwise be. Thus Mr Punt Janson, at the time Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration said in 1973: "Influx control measures are there not to protect the employer only but also to protect the employee who is legitimately employed and who must be protected against exploitation where a situation may arise where an abundance of labour makes exploitation much easier."

However there are signs that influx control does not work well enough to affect urban wages that much.

The presence of many "illegal" people in the large "squatter" communities in the Cape Peninsula, Durban and elsewhere suggest that for one reason or another a great many Africans have been

moving to the towns regardless of the risks of arrest and prosecution. Indeed there were cases in the Peninsula when squatter families whose homes were demolished did not vanish to the bantustans as they were supposed to but simply put up new shanties elsewhere in the Peninsula — some even on the slopes of mountains where, they hoped, the front-end loaders would not be able to reach them.

No less a person than a former chief Bantu Affairs commissioner Mr Vic Leibbrandt has stated that "no amount of influx control has succeeded in keeping Africans from seeking and obtaining work in cities throughout the Republic". And Dr Riekert has himself said that his commission "received overwhelming evidence that the present system of control apart from the bitterness caused by it is ineffective". He has thus talked of a "few hundred thousand" unlawful blacks being "continuously present" in places like Soweto and the Peninsula.

Mr Jimmy Kruger is another person who has admitted that the influx control laws are not an effective deterrent. In 1976, when Minister of Police, he referred to blacks who spent the great part of their lives in prison because they did not have passes. Every time they were released they were again arrested within a week and thrown back into prison. This was a tremendous burden on the police, Mr Kruger said, and he went on to suggest that failure to carry a pass should not be a criminal offence — a suggestion never implemented, needless to say.

Yet further evidence of the inefficacy of the influx control system is the government's decision last year to quintuple the fine to which employers of people illegally in the towns are liable.

Influx control thus seems to have failed in its purpose to a marked degree, suggesting firstly, that its abolition would not necessarily cause as huge an additional influx to the cities as is sometimes supposed and, secondly, that urban wages would not necessarily drop much if it were abolished.

As Mr Leibbrandt put it: "Should these regulations be relaxed, would the position be any worse than that existing in the squatter camps today?" We must not overrate or overdramatise what might happen. When liquor laws for the Africans were abolished, prophets of doom were deeply disappointed with the result. The same might well be the case with the abolition of influx control.

Some people maintain that there are, in any case, other ways of discouraging people from flocking to the cities. One school of thought in fact believes that one of the reasons for the tightening of influx control down the years has been to keep low-paying white farmers supplied with labour that might otherwise have moved to the towns. But Mr Will Carr, a one-time manager of the Johannesburg city council's Non-European affairs department, has suggested an alternative: fix a minimum wage for black agricultural workers and thus enable them

to earn a living wage without having to rush to the towns to escape rural poverty.

Dr Willie Breytenbach, then a researcher at the Africa Institute, has observed that there is a growing tendency in Third World countries to adopt programmes to "keep people on the land". South Africa is out of step with this trend in that, as Dr Breytenbach has pointed out, it is the only country where the emphasis is rather on keeping them out of the cities.

Let us leave these arguments aside for the moment and assume that the conventional view is correct: that the pass laws do indeed succeed in keeping up urban wage-rates and that their abolition would indeed cause these wage-rates to drop. If it were thought desirable to prevent such a drop, this could be done by fixing minimum wage-rates as the government already has the power to do in certain sectors.

Of course many people believe that rising wages have forced employers to cut down on labour and so contributed to the very high level of unemployment in South Africa. On this argument, a drop in urban wage-rates caused by the abandoning of the pass laws would be a good thing if it had the effect of slowing down the trend towards mechanisation and capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive investment in South Africa.

Turning from the wages argument to the "slums" argument in favour of influx control, there is again another side to the story. ("Slum" of course is an emotive word and should be used with circumspection in South Africa, where the term "slum clearance" has more than once been used to rationalise removal schemes which are really decreed by Group Areas ideology.)

Influx control, it can be argued, (assuming it works), does not prevent the growth of "slums" — it merely ensures that the homeless and the jobless are more likely to be concentrated in the bantustans than in the "white" towns. One of the main recommendations of the Riekert Commission was that people be allowed into the towns only if they have jobs and "approved" housing. But commenting on this proposal, Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said: "It does not help to concentrate the hardships of unemployment in one sector, the rural population."

The same applies to housing. South Africa has an enormous housing backlog, one which many people believe is way beyond the capacity of the State to eliminate. Influx control may conceal the problem by keeping the homeless out of the cities, but it will not solve it. South Africa's people still have to be housed. What then to do?

A conference held in Pretoria a year ago by the National Building Research Institute saw much discussion of "self-help" and "site-and-service" schemes. It was pointed out that more and more Third World countries are turning to such schemes because it is quite beyond their governments' resources to build enough

orthodox housing.

For example Professor "Flip" Smit of Pretoria University stated that Third World people had shown that they could build "so much with so little" and to many of the participants in the conference there was no other answer to South Africa's housing problem. As Professor Jan Sadie of Stellenbosch put it: "We cannot give them houses so please let them squa."

Self-help schemes, it was argued, would first and foremost require secure land tenure. Local authorities would then be responsible for basic services and infrastructure (such as water and sewerage, refuse removal, access roads and drains) as well as for health and education services. The people would then be permitted to build their own homes on designated plots, technical advice as well as cheap and simple credit being available. Such assistance and facilities would help prevent the area from degenerating into a "slum". Initially, the houses might be rather rudimentary, but they could be improved later.

Speakers at the conference were able to cite schemes like this operating successfully in a variety of countries among them Botswana. The point was also made that "squatters" in building homes for themselves had shown themselves able to solve a problem which had frustrated many a government.

If there is indeed no other answer to the housing shortage than to permit self-help schemes, is there an argument for confining them to the bantustans and forbidding them in the "white" areas? If anything the reverse is the case for several reasons.

Firstly, a considerable proportion of the people moving to the cities — or already illegally living there — would be the wives and children of contract workers already living there, and it is simply inhuman to keep families apart. Furthermore, since their breadwinners are already in employment these families would be able to fend for themselves relatively well.

Secondly, a wide variety of jobs is available in the towns in the informal sector — gardeners, washerwomen, domestic servants, parking attendants, shoeshiners, newspaper vendors, and the like — that is not available in the bantustans. With unemployment in South Africa as high as it is, such jobs are a great deal better than nothing.

Thirdly, most of the bantustans are already severely overcrowded, and would benefit from the departure of their surplus population. For instance, an economic development plan for KwaZulu published last year said it was economically "imperative" to bring the rural population down.

And finally, as Mr Carr put it in a paper advocating the phasing out of influx control: "the people involved 'are the indigenous population of this country' and it is unnecessary to legislate so ferociously against them as if they were our deadly enemies." ■



At the pass office

PASSES

Seeing it from
the other side

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By "JULIANA"

INFLUX control never meant much to me. I knew that it was tough on other people, and I always thought it was wrong that people had all those restrictions. I had seen the stories about 40-second convictions in the Bantu Commissioner's court. But this was remote from me. I knew some black people, but it was also remote from them. Of course they complained about injustice and racism and hardship. But they didn't really care about influx control. The kind of people I know are secure in the city. They don't like having to carry their passes, but they're not much concerned about country people who don't have passes at all.

For years there has been a man, Thomas, living on our property. He came along one day and gave us a real hard-luck story. He seemed very decent. My husband agreed that he could stay in the empty servants' room for a month, while he found somewhere else. We didn't cross-examine him about whether he had a pass and where he was from. He was just a fresh-faced, young man with no place to lay his head at night.

The month became two months. Then

Thomas was a regular part of the landscape. He did building jobs and earned enough to keep himself in food and clothes. He got into the habit of cleaning up around the garden on Saturdays. We never asked him to. We felt that we had much and he had little, and we didn't see it as his duty to pay for his tiny little room by working for us. But he did. He just took over. One Saturday morning we were still in bed, and we heard the lawnmower going. Thomas had adopted it. He plays with the children and draws pictures for them. He takes over the garden sometimes — for a setting when he and his friends are taking photos of one another.

We got to feel quite a loyalty towards Thomas. Then came the announcement that people housing 'illegal' blacks would get fines of R500. That gave us a fright. We checked out whether Thomas would qualify from the moratorium. It turned out that he was completely illegal. But we couldn't face the thought of throwing him onto the street because we were

scared of the fine.

Then one day Thomas said that he had found out how he could get registered. My husband and I were sceptical. We checked the law, and we were sure he had no chance, but he insisted. He said that we would say that he was our servant, and we could sort out all the rest. So we thought we would give it a try.

Thomas showed me where to go. It was a rough little Administrator's Board building in a white suburb. How he got the door I don't know. But he did it. All that was required to do was to act the madam, and to say that Thomas had worked for us for two years.

In the circumstances I didn't mind telling the white lie.

While Thomas and the official were pulling out papers and passports and documents, I was listening to another official talking to another 'madam'. She was worried that now that she had gone to the trouble and expense of registering her servant, the servant could go off and work for someone else.

The official assured her that she was completely secure. Her servant was now hers. He could not possibly work anywhere else. He was hers until she didn't want him any more, and then he'd have to go back to the homeland.

He was being very pleasant about this. He was happy to be able to give her the good news. In the meantime, the servant was hanging around in the background.

I once saw a drawing of two early American slave-traders doing a deal. They were obviously both satisfied and were very friendly and good humoured. In the background there was the slave, head hanging down.

Finally the official said I had to pay R44.40. This took me aback. But Thomas expected it. He pulled out R44. He didn't have the 40 cents. I did.

On the way home, I was feeling really bad. R44! I don't know what Thomas earns, but I'm sure that R44 doesn't come every day.

Suddenly Thomas burst out laughing, he went hysterical. 'Now I can walk in the streets like a free man', he said.

He didn't begrudge that R44 even for a second. He was so overjoyed to have become 'free'. 'When I see a policeman I can just walk right past him and I don't need to worry.'

I was completely humbled. All this time, while Thomas had been mowing the garden, playing with the children, exercising for his soccer. I had assumed that to him, like to us, his lack of a pass was just a vague threat which didn't really matter.

For the first time I felt a little of what the pass system means to its victims.

MOZAMBIQUE

'We cannot wait for the government to help'

For the most part, South Africans who visit post-revolution Mozambique are businessmen and officials. And they tend to come back with hair-raising stories of food-queues, inefficiency, and the terrible decline in service at the Polana Hotel. Freelance journalist JAMES NORTH sought out a different side of Mozambique, and found that not everything is going backwards.

MAPUTO is divided into two parts. The central section, called the "cement city" is the Lourenco Marques most tourists will fondly remember: wide streets lined with a colourful profusion of shrubs and trees, the sidewalk cafes, the stupendous view overlooking Delagoa Bay. Inland, past several miles of apartment blocks of steadily decreasing opulence is Maputo's other, less presentable section: the "reed city". Thousands of ramshackle jerry built shacks of reed and thatch spill toward the north, criss-crossed by dusty, crooked streets.

The precise population of the reed city is unknown, but it contains at least half and possibly two-thirds of the city's total one million people. In the colonial period the cement city was largely reserved for whites, and the handful of blacks who repudiated their own culture and earned official approval as *assimilados*.

As most of the whites fled, the Frelimo government nationalized rented property, lowered the rents, and moved thousands into town. Today, brightly coloured *capulanas* — the cotton skirts universally worn by black women hanging in the ocean breezes outside the flats once occupied by colonialists.

But most of the residents of the reed city had to remain where they were. Frelimo had begun the war in 1964 more than a thousand kilometres to the north, and had moved into only about one-third of the country before the coup in Lisbon. The people in Maputo staged a militant general strike to block the last desperate effort the local colonialists made to resist independence, but they lacked the experience of life in the northern liberated zones. A factory worker explained, "We had heard of Frelimo but we knew very little about them. The PIDE (Portuguese secret police) made certain we were afraid to talk about Frelimo."

Many people, however, did not hesitate to rally to the new government. Julio Alberto Ubisse, an energetic balding black man in his 40s, lives in Bairro Hulene, a section of the reed city near the airport which has about 35,000 residents. Ubisse realised that the new government, which was immediately beleaguered by the exodus of skilled workers, sabotage, and armed attacks from Ian Smith's Rhodesia, could

afford to direct few resources to the *bairro*. So he and like-minded people among his neighbours took action themselves.

The conditions in Bairro Hulene were not auspicious. There were two primary schools, a handful of widely scattered water taps, no clinics and no market. "We had to go down to the *bairro* (in the cement city) to shop," Ubisse remembered. "A black person was only permitted to build a reed house. If he built one of cement, the colonialists came and tore it down. Some of the colonialists owned the land here, and we had to pay rent to a *senhor*. A few roads were paved, but that was to facilitate the movement of the police."

Ubisse and other members of the bairro's "circulo" or municipal Frelimo committee described social life before independence as tense, individualist, and full of mutual suspicion — a situation that is common to many Third World shantytowns. "There were *prostitutas*. People were afraid to go out at night. Everyone lived apart."

Today, Hulene is totally organized down to the household level. Each group of ten families elects a *responsavel* (literally, a "responsible") who then represents them at the next highest level, the "cell". Each cell has between 600 and 2000 members, together the cells constitute the *circulo*. "A problem which the small group cannot handle is passed up to the cell, or higher," Ubisse explained. "It is a dynamic process, a new process."

He went on animatedly. "We have a new life together. If one person reads a newspaper, he discusses it with his neighbours. If someone is unemployed, the neighbours help him set up a stall in our new market. Or if they work in a factory, they ask around if there is a job for him. There are no longer people sitting around the bairro with nothing to do, with no one taking an interest in them. So (he gestured expansively) there are no more bandidos."

The rest of the *circulo*, which had remained silent during the secretary's peroration, burst into laughter of pleased agreement.

The group was receiving me in a simple cement building with a packed sand floor. The walls were decorated with bright

Frelimo posters and slogans. Ubisse said, "This used to be the house of a colonialist. He had a shop here, exploited us, and when he had made enough money, he moved to a better place in the cement city."

Two of the *circulo* members were middle-aged women who sat quietly together at one end of the wooden table. I directed my next question to them: a broad inquiry about the role of women in the bairro. They shifted shyly in their seats, glancing toward Ubisse for assistance.

The secretary paused, apparently discomfited, and then spoke again. "The women dynamize many things. Against prostitution. For sanitation. They fight against polygamy, which in the colonial time exploited women. They work in factories. They go on security patrols. They do everything men do now. Anything is possible when the women are organized."

Ubisse and the rest of the committee then took me on a walking tour of the bairro. One block up the sandy street, he pointed to a new 30-foot water tank from which water is pumped to many new taps. "We don't have to walk so far now," he said. The next stop was a spacious cultural hall with a stage at one end. "We built it ourselves," Ubisse said. "We didn't ask anything from the government. We put on plays, concerts, showed films here and sold tickets to raise money."

He added with pride, "We even have a bank account. When we need money to improve the hall, we take it from there. The committee murmured with a sense of wonder: people like them now had bank accounts."

Ubisse guided us past a community workshop where a few men were constructing cement washbasins across a red sandy plaza with a wooden platform at one end, used for bairro-wide meetings, then to a buyers' cooperative which helps alleviate the intermittent shortages of essentials, and from there to the new market which was clean and brimming with bright fresh vegetables.

Near the soccer field, some of the people in the bairro have set up two cooperatives which raise ducks and rabbits. Ubisse was upset that the rabbit shed was locked, but he eagerly encouraged me to peer between the wooden slats. "This is to overcome the



problem of the shortage of meat' he explained.

The last stop — and in many ways the most impressive — was the clothing cooperative. A group of women produce *caputanas* and childrens' clothing and sell it locally. They have re-invested their earnings and now own ten foot-powered sewing machines. "At night the building becomes an adult education school," Ubisse said. "They learn to sew, self-read and write — all in this same building."

It came time for me to depart. The committee was disappointed. I still had not seen the five new schools, four primary and one secondary, the libraries, the health clinic. They encouraged me to return another day. Ubisse offered a parting observation. In a socialist country, one cannot wait for the government to help.

Hulene is a model bairro, and it has been described approvingly in the local press. Its achievements are almost certainly greater than average. There is little doubt, however, that in other bairros in the red city, in the slowly increasing number of communal villages in the countryside, there is a sense of purpose and direction which the majority had never known before.

Five years after independence, the Republica Popular de Mozambique continues to face daunting problems which have been aggravated recently by the widespread drought in the central and southern provinces. The well-publicised queues in Maputo and elsewhere are a reality: each afternoon they begin forming outside the shops. Some items — soap, matches, bread — are still in short supply, though there has been an improvement since the end of the Zimbabwean War. Others — vegetables, cassava (the staple food) — are not. (The shortages are partly the result of controlled prices. Milk is one-fourth the price in South Africa, bread is about one-half. More people can now afford to buy.) Shortages of spare parts and the lack of trained technicians have seriously hampered industrial and agricultural reconstruction. Efficiency in government and in the state-owned enterprises is improving, but paperwork can still be shockingly lengthy and time-consuming.

Nonetheless, there is no significant opposition to the revolutionary government

from anywhere within the country; there is no large sullen body of the disaffected. Frelimo is careful to explain why the problems persist and it openly admits its own mistakes. As a consequence, people in general do not hesitate to question this or that policy, but they do not enlarge their criticisms into a condemnation of the system as a whole. (The Mozambique Resistance Movement, a small right-wing band, is still carrying out attacks near Beira, but it could not survive without funding and support from outside the country.)

I travelled to Inhambane province, some 700 kilometres north of Maputo, to inspect the hardest-hit drought area. There were numerous roadblocks along the way. At each, Frelimo soldiers boarded the bus and politely checked everyone's documents.

The village of Cometeia is some 50 miles inland from Vilanculos, the coastal resort town. The weeds in the village are so brittle from the drought that they crackle underfoot. The leaves on trees and bushes are stunted and shrivelled. There is a teasing hint of moisture in the air which just makes the suffocating heat more oppressive. It has

PLEASE TURN OVER

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Teenagers with bows and arrows

CONTINUED

rained only occasionally in the last two years.

Cometela 250 families are fortunate they have a hand-driven pump that usually works. People living out in the surrounding bush must trudge up to 25 miles through the heat for water. On the sweltering return trip carefully covering their buckets with leaves to avoid spilling a few precious drops. To survive the families gather desiccated fruits in the bush and send teenagers armed with bows and arrow to hunt game. But not enough food can be scrounged from nature. The village committee told me the people go up to 3 weeks without eating. No one has died but our people are weak — the secretary said.

The secretary, a man in his 30s with the stov reserve of a peasant explained that some emergency food aid does get through. But he added *Nao cheva*. It is not enough. The district sends us what it can, but many other zones are also affected.

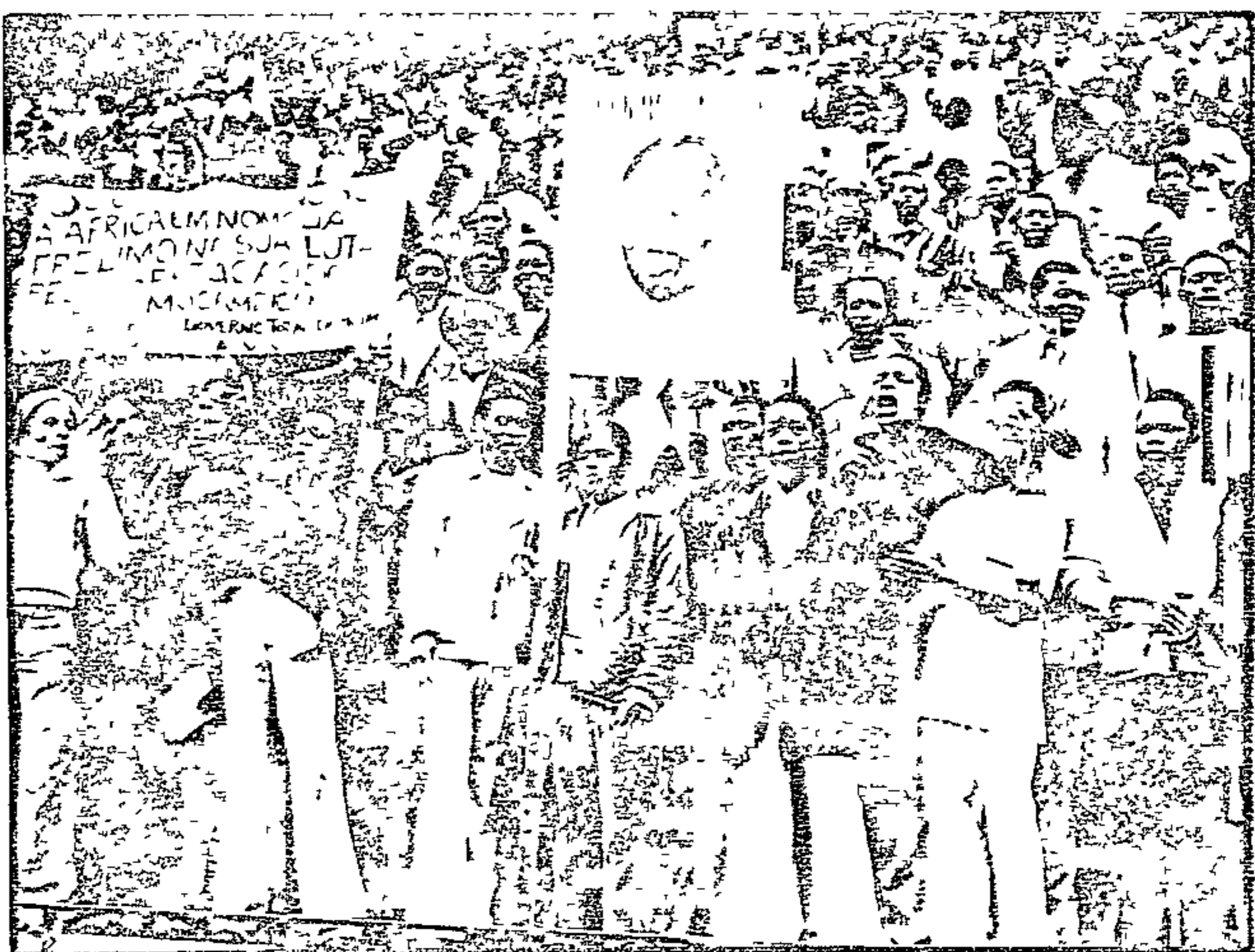
Despite the drought Cometela continues to organise itself. There are four 'circulos' here, the leaders of which are popularly elected. The resulting village committee then selects the secretary. Two mass organizations — one for women, the other for youth — are also functioning.

In the colonial era the Portuguese ruled places like Cometela through indunas. Their major function was to collect taxes and carry out requisitions for forced labour. Villagers recalled that during the last drought, ten years ago, the colonial administration made no relief effort. This time the committee has set aside a thatched roof hut to store the trickle of food supplies and established an orderly rationing system to insure equal distribution. The secretary said proudly "Now, we have *organisation*".

That organisation has permitted the village to make visible improvements. The village committee has already constructed a smart new wooden municipal building and organized open-air literacy classes. And before I left the secretary accompanied by the other committee members, guided me through the heat to the village's latest project. A group of men, drenched in sweat were building Cometela's first school.

The growing number of Frelimo activists often remonstrate against the exploiters of the past, but they are always identified as "colonialists," never as "whites." In the part, the distinction is simply more accurate, some whites did support Frelimo. The current Minister of Security, Jacinto Veloso — in a very approximate sense he is Mozambique's Jimmy Kruger — stole a Portuguese military airplane flew it north to Tanzania, and pronounced himself in favour of the revolution. And a number of blacks actively supported the colonial regime.

Another reason for the distinction though is that Frelimo is absolutely determined to eradicate any vestiges of racial consciousness. It is equally opposed to lingering aspects of white racism and to any



triumphant anti-white sentiment by black.

Frelimo's efforts have been remarkably successful. Only about one-tenth of the 230,000 whites who lived here in the colonial period have remained, but they have been accepted as full and equal citizens. Eight whites are presently in the Cabinet, which is a far higher percentage than would be there if the government were racially based. Whites do not suffer any kind of even informal retribution. In a wide-ranging tour of Mozambique I never once encountered a hostile attitude from blacks, a hostile stare or an unkind word. A leading journalist, Leite Vasconcelos, who is white, said simply: "The ones who left were Portuguese. We are Mozambiquans. Racism has not entirely disappeared, but it is no longer a social problem."

In other areas of human rights Mozambique's record is checkered. The 're-education camps' continue to exist. Though many prisoners have been released others — probably several thousand — continue to be held in some cases for serious crimes in others apparently for drunkenness and absenteeism. Visitors to the camps say they are impressive in their humaneness, but they still have some uneasy implications.

The press is government-controlled and at times it employs an irritating hectoring style to promote official policy. A frequent target of its criticism is a cartoon character called Xiconhoca (pronounced Shi-con-Yo-ka, the name means "snake-in-the-grass"). Xiconhoca is intended to embody the various evils the government is struggling against. He is portrayed as a slovenly, surly black man who drinks heavily, uses drugs, prefers imported Western styles in dress and music, and maltreats women. At various times he has worked as a bureaucrat where he is rude to the public, sabotaged a bus by driving his car into it, and guided Rhodesian invaders after receiving telephoned instructions from Ian Smith

himself. The cartoons are often delightfully comical, but they have a regrettably demagogic aspect: every dagga smoker is not a Rhodesian agent.

Also criticism of Samora Machel is definitely frowned upon, and the papers are often full of effusive praise. His birthday was celebrated at length, and when the Frelimo army recently instituted ranks he emerged as a Marshal. He is a brilliant speaker and an undeniably impressive man, but one is still disturbed at the whiff of a personality cult that is growing up about him.

These misgivings — and other — should not be ignored. But they must be taken in context. Mozambique has been in a continual state of war until early 1980 and is still the occasional victim of armed attack. To people here the inmates in the re-education camps are war criminals. The exhortations are regrettable, but probably the inevitable accompaniment of a society which with drastically limited resources is attempting to transform itself. And the Frelimo government does undertake and promote a surprising degree of self-criticism.

Mozambique's economic problems are in large measure the legacy of colonialism. Until 1975, close to half the country's foreign exchange earnings came from two sources: remittances from the 100,000 miners a year who worked in South Africa, and rail and port charges for Rhodesian and South African goods. The number of miners has been cut back to under 40,000. Transport earnings also declined dramatically after Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia. Many of the shortages can be traced to this lack of foreign exchange: the country grows no wheat, for instance, so there are queues for bread.

Still, the wildly exaggerated tales of starvation and chaos are simply untrue. It is as whites who leave South Africa for a psychological interest in promoting apocalyptic visions overseas to justify their own departure, so too do refugees from Mozambique find it difficult to admit that the revolutionary government is nowhere near collapse.

APARTHEID

Start weeding at the roots

The SA statute book contains close on 1 200 pages of law devoted exclusively to the control and administration of blacks. These laws in turn have spawned thou-

QUOTE *We can be, and are well on the way to achieving in my country equality for all people before the law and equal chances and opportunities.*

Pret Koorhof in the US, June 1979

sands more pages of administrative regulations — solely for blacks. This implies discrimination on a scale almost too massive to contemplate. To a lesser extent, but no less humiliating, the Statutes of the Republic discriminate against the black minorities — (coloureds and Asians).

The two Bothas (Pik and PW) are committed to a programme of reform — a retreat from discrimination based on colour. This means that the massive restrictive structure of laws, rules and regulations will have to be dismantled to fulfil their public undertakings. And to do so would require the destruction of the fundamental pillars of apartheid.

Not to do so would dash the expectations of millions and invite violent backlash. Changes wrought by the Riekert and Wiehahn recommendations have not materially changed the quality of life for blacks. The post-Wiehahn Industrial Conciliation Act is a major improvement on its predecessor, but it is still far from perfect and clearly has not won the confidence of most black workers.

Riekert, on the other hand, favours phasing out the harsher aspects of the pass laws and influx control, but he proposes to replace it with far more subtle control machinery linking the presence of a black man in a prescribed area to the availability of a job and housing.

People who managed to get jobs illegally in the past just cannot get employment now because the new R500 fines which employers have to pay prevents them from employing unregistered staff. Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, advice

lurem told the Institute of Race Relations conference in Cape Town last week.

To catch up with the backlog, 65 000 houses in 1981 will have to be provided between now and the end of the century for blacks in the main industrial areas.

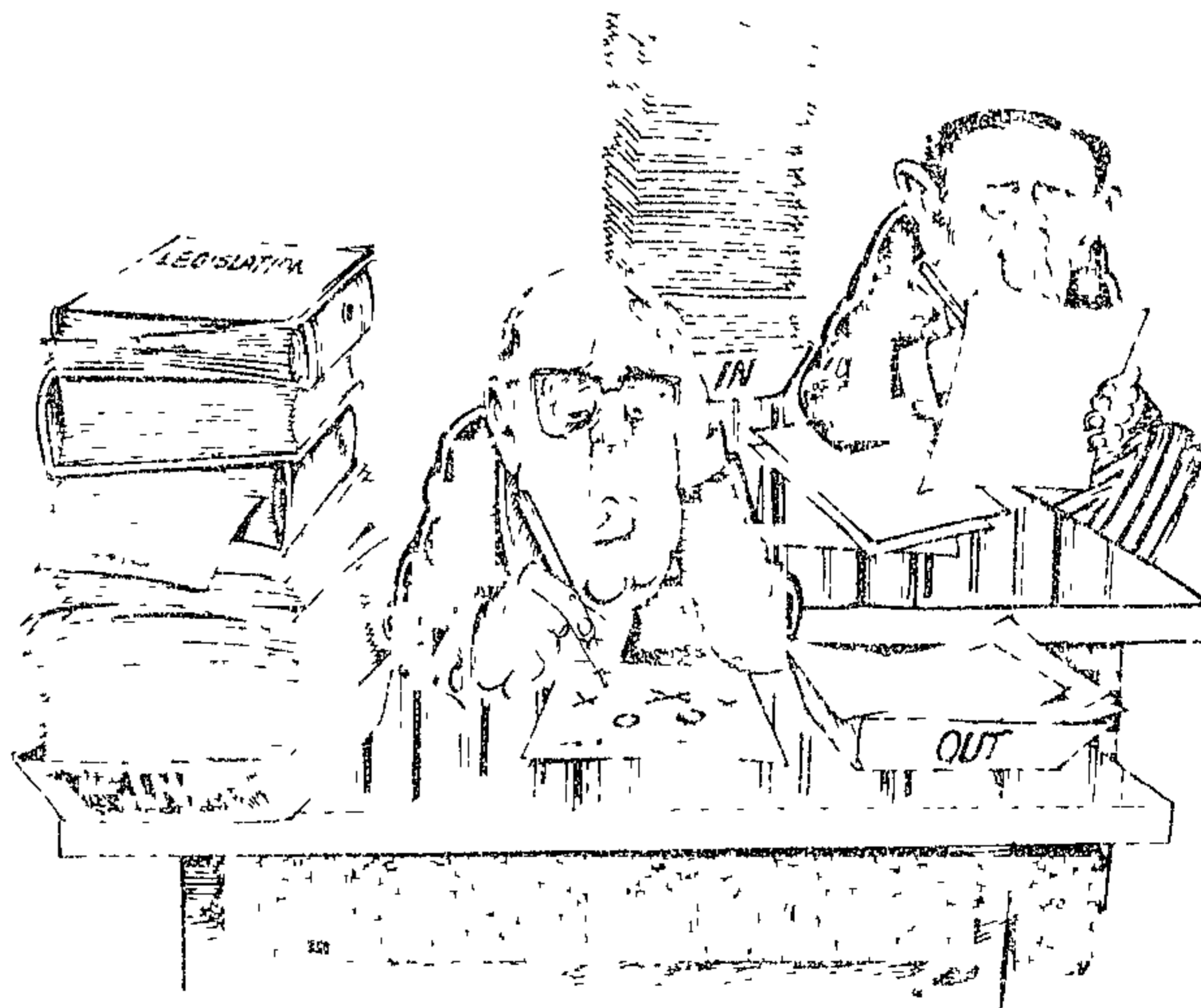
The new measures are more efficient, but they do not represent a retreat from discrimination. Moreover, until there is a radical decision to scrap the ideology of 'separate development', the black and drafting the new, enlightened laws are going to run into conflict and contradictions between the political dictates of apartheid and the economic dictates of the free market.

It is difficult to understand why a white school leaver from say, Ishouwe can freely sell his labour in Durban, Johannesburg or Cape Town to the highest bidder, but a Zulu schoolboy wanting to do the same

should run into a labyrinth of regulations excluding him, controlling him, restricting him.

Professor P J van der Merwe, deputy chairman of the Allpower Commission, says the legislative framework of the country could be changed dramatically with a number of single Acts consolidated into three comprehensive Acts covering everything from employment and industrial relations to community affairs.

The three new Acts would be the 1) Employment and Training Act dealing with all employment and training matters on a non-discriminatory basis; 2) the Industrial Relations Act, subsuming all relevant provisions of the IC Act (1950) and the Black Labour Relations Act (1953); and 3) the Black Community Development Act, a new Act incorporating some of the provisions of the Black Urban Areas



Consolidation Act (1976), the Black Urban Administration Act (1976) and the Black Community Councils Act (1976).

Another taken out of these is

QUOTE: *Inscribing on a sash on which seeks to maintain the equality of one man by force at the cost of another man's dignity, has no place in the world of today.*

P W Botha, September 8 1979

political consolidation act - what will be put in its place to soothe the growing uneasiness in NP ranks? It's a Catch 22 situation for PW steering the ship of state between Seydlitz and Charibdis, but at least he is now in a position to postpone the critical decision on political representation of blacks. Before he gets to that, there is much he can do to create the right sort of atmosphere for profound constitutional change.

Yearly, some 210 000 blacks are arrested and prosecuted under the pass laws. In a paper to the SA Institute of Race Relations in 1977, Michael Savage of UCF calculated the cost of the arrests - the cost of SAP and administration board patrols, the prosecution, the loss of production, imprisonment, the issue of appeals, administration of labour bureaux, migrant labour contracts and centres, transit camps, the cost of endorsements, out - and he arrived at a figure of R19.8m a year.

At a conservative estimate it will cost R2 billion to launch the remaining homelands to independence, plus another R2 billion to effect racial consolidation, without which viable independence will not be possible.

Then there is the cost of administering the Group Areas Act. By December 31 1977, 106 074 coloured and Asian families had been moved. This involved 536 739

people at an average expense of 1400 r per one. In addition, 819 white compounds, 200 coloured ones and 200 group areas for Asians were in the course of establishment.

And what of the cost of maintaining a vast infrastructure of fighting and homeland compounds? It is not the fact that in the past 20 years, the application of apartheid dogma has cost the country about R18 billion in abortive spending - and that it does not include the human cost and the cost of bureaucratic expenditure.

The idea seems to be gaining ground, at least among M. cabinet members and intelligentsia, that the loyalty of blacks must be secured by conceding them SA citizenship if they want it.

A fifth column

The alternative, as Magnus Milan and other vertice generals have pointed out, is that the country must face its enemies with a fifth column of 20m people at its rear, the retention of work and the elimination of the industrial colour bar are obvious short term priorities, but sooner or later government will have to get around to dismantling law and practices concerning inferior status on blacks.

These include

The Population Registration Act, which divides South Africans into first, second and third class citizens.

The Group Areas Act, which allocates social and residential rights according to the colour of a person's skin.

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, a reinforcement of the Group Areas Act.

Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, a flagrant travesty of the holy sacrament to which NP politicians pay lip service.

Section 16 of the Immorality Act, a relic of the national socialist notion of racial purity.

Prohibition of Improper Political Interference Act. This 10 year old instrument

preventing racial mixture in political parties, serves no purpose today. Coloureds, Indians and Blacks are not represented in Parliament and cannot vote for white parties.

The Status Acts of the three independent homelands. These must be amended to restore the right of option of black citizens to retain their South African citizenship.

The Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act. This law, which embodies the pass laws, is a gross violation of human rights in that a man is penalised for looking for work in his own country and an employer can be fined R500 for employing a man without the right ideological credentials.

The Black Labour Act and the Black Administration Act.

QUOTE: *As far as black labour is concerned it is our aim to simplify the identification system of black people - in other words to do away with the so-called 'dompas' as soon as possible - and replace it with an identification document similar to the one carried by whites and other population groups.*

Piet Koornhof, February 8 1979

In addition, all tertiary and technical education should be desegregated and placed under a single government department to eliminate wasteful separate budgetary appropriation for education.

Thus, then, is the awesome work of reconstruction facing government if it is not to be accused of failing to match its words with deeds. The FM hopes this parliamentary session will see a vigorous start to the reforms to which the Botha administration has clearly and repeatedly pledged itself.

EDITORIAL

Scrap the dompas

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For more than two years the government has been talking about scrapping pass books for blacks

In fact, the first intimation of this came in October 1977 from the then Secretary of the Department of Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie

Now the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said it again, and he told parliament this week the reference book all blacks had to carry was "a great hindrance to healthy race relations"

But what Dr Koornhof did not spell out were any details of a new reference book which he said the government was considering and which "would be acceptable to all"

Unless this is one which eliminates restrictions on movements by blacks they are just pious words from Dr Koornhof. A different identity document which carries the same restrictions as the hated "dompas" will not eliminate the anger and resentment caused by the pass laws

What we ask from Dr Koornhof are changes in deed, not words. A "new deal" travel document for blacks would be a reference book by any other name

At a conservative estimate the system costs the country more than R100 million a year, its cost in human suffering and misery is incalculable, as evidenced by the latest official statistics of 272 887 arrests for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the main urban areas of the country.

If what it costs to administer the system was spent instead in aiding homelands with housing and employment opportunities the flow of migrant labour which result in pass arrests, might be reversed

As we have said before, pass laws and influx control are gross violations of the freedom of South Africa's black people

They offend the fundamental human rights of every person to work and if they are not necessary for whites, why should they be necessary for blacks?

While the laws remain on the statute book they make a mockery of the government's pledge to end racial discrimination

In the vast category of petty apartheid, reference books and pass laws are the pettiest. They should be scrapped — and now

Blacks' 72-hour limit keeps on ticking

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The 72-hour time limit for unregistered blacks to stay in urban areas will remain on the statute book until "better" methods of influx control have been tested in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

This was made clear in an interview yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, following widespread uncertainty over his announcement last week that the 72-hour limit would be dropped in the two centres "as an experiment".

It is understood that the "experiment" will involve a moratorium on prosecutions under the 72-hour limit in the two cities, with strong emphasis being placed on blacks providing proof of housing and a job.

Commenting on the moratorium, Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said the situation would remain "confused"

until the law was changed. "This is another example of the bureaucracy being given increased powers to grant exemptions from the law which is a disastrous tendency," she said.

"But whether the law is changed or not, it is already quite clear that the recommendations of the Riekert commission are designed to improve the efficiency of influx control, which will make life more difficult for the majority of South African citizens."

Dr Koornhof said he aimed to find "a better and more humane" form of influx control and called on black leaders to help make the experiment work.

His announcement of the "experiment" caused an uproar in the National Party, with Rightwingers accusing him of moving to scrap the 72-hour deadline, although this recommendation of the Riekert Commission had been rejected by the party.

Verkrampies, including the mayor of Pretoria, Mr Jan Visse, protested strongly to Dr Koornhof, who assured them the law would remain unchanged until the results of the experiment seeking "better and more effective" methods of influx control had been examined.

In accordance with the Riekert recommendations, a black man in Pretoria or Bloemfontein will now have to prove he has a job and approved housing if he wishes to avoid being endorsed out.

The experiment will begin after meetings this week between top officials in the two areas and senior members of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Politicians point out that what Dr Koornhof is trying to do in this case, is to gather "proof" that the 72-hour deadline is not necessary and that a "better" system of influx control can be applied without it.

After 20 years, could Sharpeville recur?

LONDON — Today is the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville, a name that will stay etched in South Africa's memory for ever. On that day, 69 Africans were killed and 178 wounded. The event plunged South Africa into a political crisis and economic decline and sent ripples of shock throughout the world.

Could Sharpeville happen again? The question is not easy to answer. In some ways, yes — it could happen, in other ways, no — those days are gone for ever.

In a lecture delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand last October, Dr Hermann Giliomee, of Stellenbosch University, discussed the implications of Mr P W Botha's reforms. He said "The further this government goes with its policy of differentiation of the black community and the creation of a black middle class, the harder it is to respond to black challenges in a 1976 Soweto-type reaction to protest.

"One simply cannot shoot people whom you consider to be respectable members of society. Once you grant them legitimacy, as being permanent with humanity and certain rights in the city, one cannot show great disdain for them, much less shoot them down in large numbers."

Avoidable tragedy

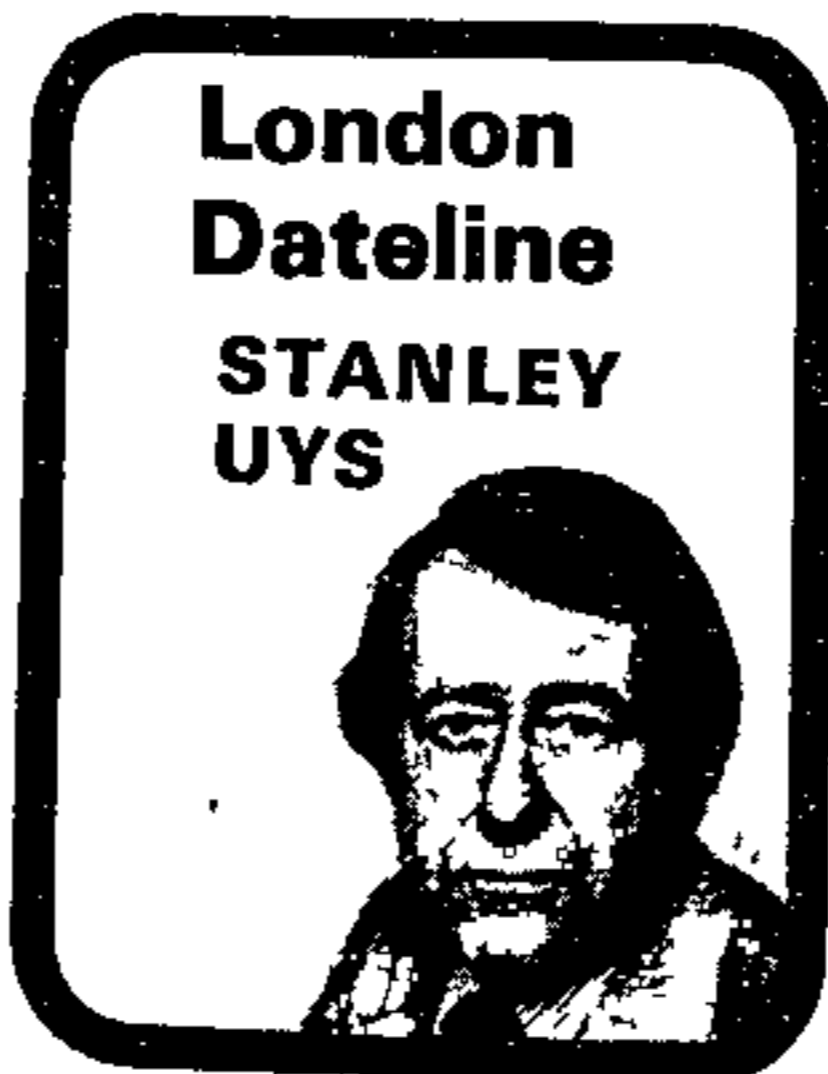
Looking back on Sharpeville, clearly it was an avoidable tragedy. Either the police panicked, or else it was a reflex action — they simply allowed themselves the old police prerogative of shooting those who were disturbing the peace.

Probably they would shoot again if they thought law and order was really being threatened, but they would think twice before they did so. That is the difference between Sharpeville and today. The police at Sharpeville did not think even once.

What has happened in the 20 years since Sharpeville to bring about this change in the situation? Several things. It is worth noting some of them.

First the Portuguese Empire collapsed, Mozambique fell to Frelimo and Angola to the MPLA. Now Rhodesia has been delivered into Mugabe's hands. Black Africa has closed in on South Africa, leaving only Namibia, where white rule still clings on precariously.

This is not to say South Africa's black neighbours are about to move in for the kill, they pitifully lack the capacity to do so. But South Africa's isolation now, at the tip of the continent is a fact of life and only an



London Dateline
STANLEY UYS

say "Don't say we didn't warn you."

Afrikaner Nationalists themselves have changed. In 1948, when they came to power, they gave the impression at least of being homogeneous and monolithic. Now they cannot even pretend to be anything but an ill-assorted coalition that, surely, is headed for break-up.

The National Party is no longer the old self-sealing tube it used to be. It is just not elastic enough to contain both P W Botha and Andries Treurnicht, Arrie Paulus and Piet Koornhof. The split, when it comes, will be traumatic, but it must come, because at the moment the party is deadlocked within itself.

I have just returned from a visit to South Africa, in the course of which I had interesting discussions with some of my old adversaries in journalism and politics. What astonished me was that, while basic differences remain, and while they kept reminding me that politics is the art of the possible, the gap between our thinking had narrowed — and this was not because my views have changed very much.

There are any number of young Afrikaner professional men and businessmen today who have more in common even with English-speaking liberals than they have with their own right wing. Would they condone another Sharpeville? I think not.

Another profound change that has come over Afrikaners is that more of them are thinking in economic not political terms. They know it is no longer possible to continue treating 80 percent of the labour force in the old, crude apartheid way.

Economic change is pulling political change along behind it. As Dr Giliomee puts it, white supremacy is being replaced by bourgeois supremacy. It is an important development.

Soweto warning

protest against the pass laws, which then as now were the biggest single source of race conflict in the country.

To create the urban black elite about which he has been speaking, Mr Botha must necessarily keep the numbers of urban blacks down to a minimum. This can be done only by intensifying the pass laws and imposing the new punitive fines which have been introduced for white employers who take on black workers illegally.

Twice now in the past four months, the Black Sash — who probably know more about the pass laws than any other organization — have warned, deliberately and in detail, that this new clamp-down on "illegal" work is turning off the last safety valve available to those blacks who come from impoverished rural areas and homelands to find work in the cities.

Are the conditions for another Sharpeville, therefore, being created while we all talk about reforms? The blacks don't want it, the whites don't want it, but like the tiger at the gates it waits to come in.

Idiot would not try to come to terms with this new situation. Mr Botha's new regime are not idiots. They may have no intention of surrendering white authority, but they know the score. Afrikanerdom is no longer the old, slow-witted dinosaur it used to be. It is in ideological ferment, with think-tanks and commissions proliferating wherever you care to look.

The intellectual activity in Afrikaner ranks today, particularly among academics, is quite something to behold. At least one day, when the history of the 1970s is written, the Afrikaner academics will be able to

the troubles in Soweto — 1976 clinched many of these evolving situations in South Africa. Soweto was a warning. Whereas Sharpeville was a demonstration, Soweto was an uprising, and it took a full 18 months to subside.

Mr Botha must be credited with the perception to see all these things that have been happening. He knew exactly what he was saying when he told South Africans last year that they must adapt or die. He did not use the word black "revolution" lightly.

But the warning lights are still blinking. Sharpeville, it will be remembered, was a

STU13-9	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	
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SURNAME	COURSE	
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101	PUL I	157795R
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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

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PAGE 2

YEAR : 2

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
133849N	PEARCE	GAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (51)
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139271G	RFOUMAN	BARRY GFURGE	105104	LATIN J	F (36)
052892R	KUSS	SALLY MARY	103302 104202 110303	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE 2- AFRICAN HISTORY I AFRICAN HISTORY II	{ 60 } { 7+ } { 60 }
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (53)
133333C	SFAKLANDS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3 (57)
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NY
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004101 103302	PSYCHOLOGY I SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY	
111532F	VERHEEK	DEVON CLARE	004101 101103 107101 110101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFR LANG INTENSIVE ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	102101	AFRIKAANS	
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II	

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 37

DEAN
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Pass raid in Constantia
 21/3/80
 Staff Reporter
 PENINSULA Administration Board officials carried out a pass raid in Constantia last night in what a police spokesman described as a "routine operation".
 The spokesman refused to give the number of blacks detained.
 Mrs Joan Pare, a Constantia resident, said Mr James Mute, who worked for her, was woken in his quarters and taken to Rondebosch police station although he had a legitimate work permit. He was later released.

UJCT

Police blitz on illegal residents

POLICE have arrested and charged 97 blacks for sleeping illegally in Pretoria North, a white residential area.

According Brigadier

H A du Plessis, divisional criminal investigating officer for the Northern Transvaal, 23 white residents were also charged for allowing blacks

to sleep on their premises *Post 20/3/80*
 Brig du Plessis said the crackdown has nothing to do with racial discrimination and warned that police might launch another raid on any day

He told POST yesterday that some blacks were not employed and others were 'criminals hiding themselves' in white residential areas.

"It is the duty of a homeowner, to see that everybody sleeping on his premises has got a permit or else, he will be faced with a fine of about R200 if found guilty in court," Brig du Plessis said

Blacks charged, according to Brigadier du Plessis, received nominal fines

Police have also warned that raids on other suburbs, particularly Pretoria's eastern suburbs, would take place soon

Brigadier du Plessis said there were too many people living illegally on white residential premises and many of them were unemployed and often involved in crimes like housebreaking and robberies.

"Our problem is the homeowners who allow people to sleep illegally on their premises."

"It is a homeowner's duty to make sure their property was safe at night and to know who was sleeping on the premises," he said.

He said housebreaking and robbery investigations had revealed that many of the culprits slept with domestic servants in white residential areas.

STU13-9		AS AT 29 02 80	
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS			
YEAR : 1			
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
153982X	SIRACHAI	ANDREW KENNETH	105104 LATIN I
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101 POLITICAL SCIENCE I
153547Z	WAINÉ	VINGENT CHARLES	004101 PSYCHOLOGY I 102101 AFRIKAANS 107101 ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
156838B	ZACHERL	SARVE RUTH	004101 PSYCHOLOGY I
157915X	ZACKON	JEFFREY	102101 AFRIKAANS 107101 ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
			UP 3NX
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS			30

REGISTRAR

DEAN

POST

80 82 84 86

COMPONENT

Influx laws split union unity

DM 19/3/80

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

BLACK trade unions will increasingly be forced to challenge the system of influx control, according to Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker, a lecturer at the Wits Business School who has close links with the black union movement.

Mr Douwes-Dekker was recently unbanned.

The text of his address to a seminar on South African labour being held this week in Frankfurt, was released yesterday. The seminar has been organised by an influential German trade union, IG Metall.

Mr Douwes-Dekker said black unions faced a dilemma as a result of a conflict between recent changes in labour law and the recommendations of the Riekert Commission report.

While migrant workers were now allowed to join registered trade union, the Riekert proposals would only allow migrants to enter urban areas if there were no unemployed urban dwellers.

How can a trade union follow a consistent policy when some of its members, the permanent urban dwellers, are given better opportunities for employment than those members who are migrants? he asked.

Mr Douwes-Dekker said migrant trade union members would have to raise the discrimination they experience at meetings and mandate their executives to pursue the matter.

Black unions "will increasingly have to challenge the system of influx control as it will discriminate between their members."

Mr Douwes-Dekker also argued that black unions and political organisations like Azapo would have to draw up a "solidarity contract" in which they would agree on "the boundary lines" between trade union and political work.

It is known that Azapo has made overtures to some black unions and Mr Douwes-Dekker said "at times political and labour movements will find that their interests overlap". But the two organisations should agree to respect each other's area of operation, he said.

He suggested that similar contracts, "to regulate their relationship", could be entered into between black and non-black unions.

Mr Douwes-Dekker also called for the appointment of an independent "committee of

27	156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(59)	156503M	28
29	1539990	COLLINS	BEVERLEY ROXANA	916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	UP	(54)	1539990	30
31	153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(56)	153621E	32
33	158572X	COURTENAY	COLETTE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		158572X	34
35	153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		153796V	36
37	140457N	DELABUNTY	ANNA TEDESCHI	904101	GEOGRAPHY I	ARS		140457N	38
39	162384E	DOMAN	WARD	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F	(8)	162384E	40
41	1559310	DUPLESSIS	ZABEIH	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(57)	1559310	42
43	158919N	DUNCAN	GIN	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	F	(49)	158919N	44
45	156415R	ERASMUS	S ERASMUS	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(49)	156415R	46
47	1623107	EVANS	READ	001101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F	(55)	1623107	48
49	161480X	FAFAK	FORAH	910106	STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	F	(48)	161480X	50
51	153863I	FARGUHAN	FORAH	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHD6A)	3	(57)	153863I	52
53	152866J	FARRELL	DUCE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		152866J	54
55	157359T	FINLAY	DUCE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(57)	157359T	56
57	157359T	FINLAY	DUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(55)	157359T	58
59	159744K	FIUKAVANTI	LUIGINA	104104	ECONOMICS I	UP	(52)	159744K	60
61	159744K	FIUKAVANTI	LUIGINA	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	(58)	159744K	62
63	159744K	FIUKAVANTI	LUIGINA	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)	159744K	64
65	159744K	FIUKAVANTI	LUIGINA	914102	PHYSICS I	UP	(58)	159744K	66

experts which would monitor the extent to which employers and the Government allowed black unions freedom of association. These committees could effectively replace the codes of conduct to which employers currently subscribed he said.

UJET

Albert's mistake was trying to get a home for his family

Express 16/3/80

200

By MARIAN SHINN

ALBERT Phaswa made the mistake of applying to the West Rand Administration Board for a home for his wife and children last week

He came away with a stamp in his passbook saying he must leave Alexandra within 48 hours

Now he has appealed to the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development for exemption from the Urban Areas Act which prevents him as a migrant labourer, having a home in the area where he stays for 11 months of the year. He works in neighbouring Sandton.

Mr Phaswa says he was born in Alexandra about 30 years ago but he does not have a birth certificate to prove it.

He went to school in the township until his parents became ill and incapable of earning enough money to send him to school. Then the family moved to Dzanani, in Gazankulu.

He came back to Alexandra as a migrant labourer in 1969 and joined his current employers in 1970. He is a "jack of all trades" according to his employer Mr Raymond Walsham.

"He's been with the firm as long as I have."

Mr Phaswa married Miss Patricia Nvashunge and the couple have been living with her parents in their three-



Mr Albert Phaswa has wife, Patricia and daughter Josephina outside the house they have to share with 11 other people in Alexandra. He has been told he does not qualify for a home of his own although he has lived in the township for 10 years.

roomed Alexandra house for the past four years.

Fourteen people live in the house.

"I cannot be happy if I do not have a house for my family. I work here, my wife works here. I don't see why we cannot have a house," Mr Phaswa said.

"I have lived with my wife's family for four years. Now that I ask for a home of my own they want to 'bro' me out."

Mr and Mrs Phaswa have an eight-year-old daughter, Josephina. Another child is due in June.

Mr Phaswa's contract with his employers is due for renewal at the end of next month so he is still legally allowed in the Sandton area.

The labour officer at Alexandra, Mr J P Viljoen, said that as a migrant Mr Phaswa did not qualify for family accommodation in an urban area but if an appeal was made to the Commissioner within seven days the decision might be reversed.

The Commissioner might decide to allow him to stay, taking into consideration the

fact that he has worked for the same employer for 10 years, despite being a contract labourer and that his family and children are here," he said.

"The Commissioner cannot consider an appeal along those lines unless there is a stamp for the man to appeal against. That's why I put it there. Without that stamp he cannot appeal."

"It's not an endorsement out of the area," he added. "He has been endorsed out for family accommodation and he must appeal against that decision."

STU13-9

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	14340
SHAFTS OF PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIP 3	(41) 5 (50)	115860E
REGISTER (ACADEMIC)		
B.A.		

UJET

68 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68

CT 15/3/80

MP to make query in House

Staff Reporter

QUESTIONS on pass law arrests will be tabled in Parliament soon by Mr Philip Myburgh, Progressive Federal Party MP for Wynberg

This development follows hard on the heels of discussions he had with the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, two days ago, when it was brought to his notice that influx control arrests were being stepped up

During the discussion Mr Myburgh lodged a complaint in connection with the facilities provided for awaiting-trial pass law offenders

He said yesterday that he would table questions to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on recent arrests "And I will be taking the matter further once I have received the appropriate answers

Recently Dr Koornhof declared war on the pass system and announced the temporary repeal of the 72-hour restriction on blacks in Pretoria and Bloemfontein

I am amazed that the authorities have seen fit to step up their activities in the Western Cape. Surely this must be seen as a direct challenge to the Koornhof approach in trying to relieve hardship and suffering of so many blacks, particularly of women, many of whom come from their homes simply to be with their husbands.

This action is also contrary to the Prime Minister's appeal to all to do nothing that will increase race friction. If the appeal is to be taken seriously by members of his own cabinet, the responsible minister must immediately issue instructions to stop this harassment

"Now is the time for talk to be converted into action," Mr Myburgh said

Pre-dawn pass raids denied by PAB chief

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

TRACKING down and apprehending pass law offenders was an unpleasant task but it was performed as humanely as possible, Mr P Pietersen, director of labour of the Peninsula Administration Board (PAB) said yesterday

Mr Pietersen whose department directs the activities of PAB inspectors responsible for influx control arrests, was asked to comment on complaints which have reached the Cape Times from black people in the townships that they were being harassed by PAB officials at bus stops and railway stations

Another complaint was that pre-dawn raids were made periodically with black male single quarters in the townships being the chief targets Mr Pietersen replied it was "quite untrue" that early morning raids were being undertaken by his inspectors

He said "I have no knowledge of black people being harassed at bus stops and railway stations and certainly no such instructions have been given We are merely busy with normal and routine inspections I can of course go into the matter"

Mr Pietersen explained the method of operation Under the direction of a chief and two senior inspectors, six sectional inspectors were allocated to specific areas They started their inspection rounds at about 7 am and had strict instructions to deal with people as humanely as possible at all times

Inspections from house to house

Inspections were conducted from house to house at factories and in streets, but no specific instructions had been given to concentrate on people at bus stops and railway stations "And that people are being harassed is news to me," Mr Pietersen said

If documents could not be produced on the spot, the person was accompanied to his or her home if the distance was reasonable

If an offence was suspected, the person would be charged at a police station and then taken to the Langa Aid Centre, where individual problems were investigated and the person involved advised Frequently, as a result of reports and recommendations of the aid centre to the courts, an accused would be discharged on compassionate grounds

Mr Pietersen added that finding and arresting pass law offenders was an unpleasant task, but one which had to be performed in terms of the law

Women who illegally took over accommodation reserved for single men presented a major problem An estimated 30 000 beds in single quarters were available, but, because of the drop in the black labour force, 850 single units were being converted into 1 700 family units There were at least 1 500 families on the waiting lists in the black townships

If women were found to be living in the single quarters, there was no alternative but to arrest them Mr Pietersen said

15/2/81 (237) (107) (106)

Call for 99-year lease in urban townships

EAST LONDON — The Associated Chamber of Commerce (Assocom) has called on the government to introduce a form of 99-year lease in urban areas adjoining black states.

Commenting on the implementation of the Rieker report on manpower utilisation, the chamber said the shortage of housing in these areas was thought to be the root of many manpower problems.

In a statement released as a result of a meeting with Cabinet members last week, it was suggested a scheme similar to the 99-year lease could be introduced in tribal areas to provide security which would enable building societies to make advances to black residents.

The chamber said ad-

ditional housing should be provided in urban areas to accommodate migratory black labour, and said it felt the Rieker proposals on influx control would not have much impact on migration.

"It is likely there will be an increase rather than a decrease in the incidence of unlawful employment," the statement said.

This would worsen the problem of squatters, which was already causing headaches.

Turning to the commission's suggestions on influx control the

chamber said they would drive a wedge between urban and rural black communities.

"Assocom agrees that the uncontrolled migration of blacks to urban areas would give rise to serious social and welfare problems.

"But it fears the measures proposed by the commission will not solve these problems and are likely to give rise to further distortions in the labour market and to other dangerous economic and socio-political problems."

ficial employment service for all race groups, under the control of the government department.

Turning to the question of in-service training, the chamber said the Rieker recommendations closely followed their own beliefs.

However, there was a "divergence of views" where tax concessions were concerned. Assocom rejected the commission's suggestion that tax concessions be phased out for employers who offered in-service training.

"This argument is rejected by Assocom, who believes the fault lies in the cumbersome procedures at present necessary for obtaining approval for courses under the in-service training Act" — DDR

They congratulated the commission on their suggestion that the "present plethora of legislation" controlling labour should be replaced by two consolidating Acts of Parliament.

However, the chamber warned there should be consultation between the technical committee appointed by the Government and the private sector.

Assocom called for the termination of the present system of black labour bureaux and said there should rather be an of-

IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1

AS

ST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTI
	5004101	PSYCHOLOGY
JANE	115101	FRENCH I
DMN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY
	908101	GEOGRAPHY I
	911101	MATHEMATICS
	911102	MATHEMATICS
	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY
AO CARDIGA	115101	FRENCH I
THONY	107101	ENGLISH I (
GHOLAS	110101	CULTURAL HI
IN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY
	105202	SOCIAL ANTP
	908101	GEOGRAPHY I
AN	101103	AFR LANG IN
	502113	HISTORY OF
ALISON JANF	106104	ECONOMICS I
L	107101	ENGLISH I (
	605202	REG LAW LAN &
ARITA	115102	FRENCH INTE
	116120	DRAMA I
D	110101	HISTORY I
	117101	POLITICAL S
	107101	ENGLISH I (
LIFFORD	106104	ECONOMICS I
	110101	HISTORY I
ANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL S
DMN	107101	ENGLISH I (
	911101	MATHEMATICS
	911102	MATHEMATICS
ETHCA	916102	ANIMAL BIOL

STAR 14/3/80
Black Sash

pledge on
'illegals' 206

The Black Sash has pledged its support to employers who refuse to discharge their 'illegal' workers

The resolution, passed at the Black Sash conference in Johannesburg yesterday, also pledges support for people who opt to go to prison rather than pay the new stiff fines for employment of "illegals"

The conference was told of two employers who had decided to go to prison rather than pay fines.

Carefully worded, the resolution reads as follows "The Black Sash, believing that it is totally immoral to deny a person the right to continue working in a job he or she has found, resolves to support in any way legally possible, any member of our organisation, or any member of the public, who had decided on principle to refuse to discharge any "illegal" worker and to go to prison rather than pay any fine imposed as a result of prosecution"

Number

Argus 14/3/80

of pass

206

arrests

'normal'

THERE has been no apparent increase in the number of pass law arrests, the Peninsula Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr T Bezuidenhout, said today.

Although the number of people appearing in the Langa court in connection with contraventions had increased from about 25 two weeks ago to 60, he said the figure was normal.

CROSSROADS

The number of arrests, he said, was normally low after the festive season. In addition, Administration Board officials had been occupied in Crossroads with squatter problems and surveys.

Mr Bezuidenhout said inspectors had resumed their 'normal' duties and it appeared as if arrests have been stepped up.

Mrs Val West, organiser of the Athlone Advice Office, said there had been a lull in the number of arrests over the past few weeks, but that the present number was normal.

The number of complaints they had received, she said, did not reflect an increase in the usual number of pass law arrests.

Assoccom: Repeal 72-hour-rule

Post 14/3/60

133 206

IN a major memorandum on the Rickert Manpower Report Assoccom slates the 72-hour influx rule for blacks as "seriously disturbing race relations" and causing great harm to the country's image overseas

The Association of Chambers of Commerce calls for the reference books carried by blacks to be used solely for identification and not for influx control

It urges that blacks from black states should have passports while black residents in white areas should be provided with a "book of life" in the same way as whites

The Association reports that in practice the 72-hour restriction is not effective in preventing the influx of blacks into major urban areas

The three-day concession affords no guarantee against summary arrest since the onus is on the black person to prove his right to be in an area

Assoccom says that where blacks commute daily from adjacent black homelands the restriction has become meaningless

REPEAL

It calls on the Government to consider a total repeal of the 72-hour provision. In the meanwhile it recommends that the concessionary period be extended to 14 days

The memorandum says that in the present social and economic circumstances the Rickert recommendations on influx control — even if strictly implemented — will have little real impact on blacks moving to the cities to look for work

CAPE TIMES 13/3/80
Warning on
influx control

JOHANNESBURG — If the serious social and welfare problems
recommendations of the Riekert Commission on influx control were fully implemented, they would drive a wedge between urban and rural blacks, according to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa

In a document submitted during a meeting with cabinet ministers in Cape Town last week and released here yesterday, Assocom said it agreed with the commission that the uncontrolled migration of blacks to urban areas would give rise to

Call to end bureaux

JOHANNESBURG — The black labour bureaux should be dissolved and official employment services established for all race groups under one government department, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa has said

This is recommended in a document submitted to certain cabinet ministers during a discussion with Assocom in Cape Town last week. The document's contents were released here today

In the document, Assocom says the Riekert commission had suggested that the black labour bureaux should still fall under the control of the administration boards acting as agents for the Department of Manpower Utilisation

"These proposals run counter to the stated goals of the commission to avoid discriminatory measures, and are somewhat at variance with the recommendations of the Wiehahn commission which envisaged that the control of all labour matters would be given to the department regardless of race — Sapa-Reuter

However, it feared that the measures proposed by the commission — and now being implemented — would not solve those problems, and were likely to lead to further distortions in the labour market and to other economic and socio-political problems

Unemployment

They were likely to result also in substantially-increased unemployment in the rural areas and black states

"This factor is of particular significance in Natal because the borders of that province encompass the whole of the black state of Kwazulu," said the document

"Assocom wishes to stress the dangers of increased poverty and unemployment in this particular homeland. The problem is not one merely of the control of migrant labour, but of the economic stability of the entire Republic and associated black states"

Recognized

The commission had recognized that "sustained and purposeful attempts will have to be made to create employment opportunities in the black states and adjoining areas if the migration of black labour from these states to existing metropolitan areas and other industrial centres, and the concomitant social cost and problems, are to be obviated"

Assocom emphasized, however, that the creation of additional employment opportunities should be accorded top priority by the government and could not remain solely the responsibility of the governments of the various black states, which were not qualified administratively or financially to cope with it — Sapa

Sick AR6WS
13/3/80
Woman (205)
in Cape (206)
illegally (207)

A TRANSKEI woman, Mrs Elsie Mntuyedwa, 40, who was referred to Grootse Schuur Hospital for medical treatment by her doctor in Cala was convicted in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court today of being in the Western Cape illegally.

Appearing with her was her husband Mr Optel Mntuyedwa 47, who was charged with assisting his wife to remain in the area illegally and contempt of court.

The charges were in connection with contraventions of section 10(4) and 11(1) of the Black urban Areas Consolidation Act.

Both pleaded guilty.

The magistrate, Mr J J Stander, rejected Mrs Mntuyedwa's reason for being in the area and said medical facilities in Transkei were 'on a par' with those in Cape Town.

'She knew she mustn't

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

13/5/80

Pass case

(340) (206) (207)
(Continued from Page 1)

be here but in spite of that she came. The court cannot except her excuse,' he said.

Mr Stander fined Mr Mntuyedwa R75 (or 75 days) but later withdrew the sentence when the defending attorney, Mr E Potgieter argued he should take into consideration the widely publicised Kohlakala case.

Mr Potgieter told the court Mr Vulindlela Kohlakala successfully appealed against a sentence of R50 (or 50 days imposed by a Langa magistrate last year.

REDUCED

Mr Kohlakala had the sentence reduced to a caution and discharge by the Supreme Court, Cape Town, after he allowed his wife to stay with him to enable her to visit their sick child in hospital.

'The circumstances in the Kohlakala case and this case are almost similar,' Mr Potgieter said.

ON A FARM

The court heard Mrs Mntuyedwa came to Cape Town in June last year for medical treatment and was arrested in October on a farm in the Paarl valley where her husband worked as a labourer.

Mr Mntuyedwa was charged with contempt of court for failing to appear in court in November.

The trial was postponed to April 15 to allow the defence to present the record of the Kohlakala case to the court.

By Elizabeth Wilson,
Labour Reporter

The 72-hour memorandum on the Herbert Mingo, at R.P.M., Assoc. states the 72-hour rule for blacks as seriously disturbing relations and causing great harm to the country's image overseas.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce calls for the reference books carried by blacks to be used solely for identification and not for influx control.

It is noted that blacks from black states should have passports while black residents in white areas should be provided with a "book of life" in the same way as whites.

The association reports that in practice, the 72-hour restriction is not effective in preventing the influx of blacks into major urban areas.

MAR 13/3/80

ASSOCIATION STATES 72-HOUR INFLUX CONTROL

The 72-hour memorandum affords no guarantee against summary arrest since the onus is on the black person to prove his identity to be in an area.

Assoc. says that where blacks or white daily from adjacent black homelands the restriction has 'become meaningless'.

It calls on the government to consider a total repeal of the 72-hour provision in the meanwhile it recommends that the concessionary period be extended to 14 days.

It predicts that a tightening of influx control will result in increased unemployment and a widening of the squatter problem.

The squatter problem is 'already assuming alarming proportions in major urban areas'.

The memorandum calls on the government to give 'top priority to the creation of additional job opportunities'.

It highlights the urgent need for more housing for blacks in urban areas —

Assoc. noted the government's failure to link accommodation with employment of people in an attempt to solve the crisis of the urban areas.

In the past the government had attempted to link accommodation with employment of people in an attempt to solve the crisis of the urban areas.

The Right Hon. Minister for the Environment said:

On the inter-assembly centres as employment service centres. Assoc. says that the government should not be too hasty to accept the proposals of the inter-assembly centres.

Assoc. stressed the importance of the inter-assembly centres for the employment of the unemployed. It called for the government to take steps to ensure that the inter-assembly centres are not just a waste of money.

Assoc. also stressed the importance of the inter-assembly centres for the employment of the unemployed. It called for the government to take steps to ensure that the inter-assembly centres are not just a waste of money.

'Crying baby' contempt case — justice wins out

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — One of the successes the Black Sash's Athlone advice office had in the past year was having judgment set aside in the Supreme Court and a R10 fine repaid to a woman convicted for contempt of court for "allowing her baby to cry"

The office's annual report said the bulk of court hearings in which it assisted blacks dealt with influx control

The office thanked legal firms which provided representation in the two courts at the Langa Commissioner's Court, but added that the 117 appearances made by lawyers is a drop in the ocean compared to the number of people who appeared unrepresented

"The vast majority (of the accused) plead guilty, the case is whisked through, and the standard sentence, with little regard to the livelihood of the defendant, is R50 or 50 days"

The report said it was believed that the presence of their lawyers has improved "what had become a dehumanised routine, churning out of sentences to people who have been hounded by inspectors or police, often jailed, made to appear in court in a strange language, for the crime of seeking work and shelter as a means to live"

On domestic workers, the report said, "It is violent to hunt a woman down, to have the right to search, sniff her out, to put her in a van, keep her in

cells and put her in court, then fine her and keep her in jail — for working

"This violence has far-reaching effects, not only on the woman, but on her employers too, who often love and admire her. One senior Government official told of the horror he felt at the treatment meted out to his maid

"I have learned so much from her and think so highly of her", he said "How can she be treated so?"

The office has appealed to the public to visit the Langa court, but more overseas visitors have done so than South Africans

The report also thanked the Press for publicising court appearances for influx control violations

206 RDM 13/3/80

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1001-81

'Dehumanized routine in pass law cases

CAPG Times .12/13/80

207

206

Staff Reporter

ONE of the successes the Athlone Advice Office had in the past year was having a judgment set aside in the Supreme Court and a R10 fine repaid to a woman convicted for contempt of court for allowing her baby to cry

The office's annual report outlines problems encountered in its attempts to help Western Cape blacks who run foul of the various Acts which control their lives

The bulk of court hearings in which the office assists, deal with influx control

In its report, the office thanked legal firms which provided representation in the Langa Commissioner's Court but said that the 117 appearances by lawyers is a drop in the ocean compared to the number of people who appeared unrepresented

The vast majority (of the accused) plead guilty, the case is whisked through and the standard sentence, with little regard to the livelihood of the defendant, is R50 (or 50 days)

People 'hounded' by inspectors, police

The report said it was believed that the presence of lawyers has improved what had become a dehumanized routine — the churning out of sentences to people who have been hounded by inspectors or police, often jailed and made to appear in a court in which a strange language is used for the crime of seeking work and shelter as a means to live

In its section on domestic workers, the report says "It is violent to hunt a woman down, to have the right to search, sniff her out to put her in a van, keep her in cells and put her in court, then fine her and keep her in jail — for working

"This violence has far-reaching effects, not only on the woman, but on her employers too, who often love and admire her. One senior government official told of the horror he felt at the treatment meted out to his maid

"I have learned so much from her and think so highly of her," he commented "how can she be treated so?"

The office has appealed to the public to visit the Langa Court but found it ironic that many overseas visitors went there, but few South Africans

"We must know the inhumanity of our laws and see them in operation. Ultimately, we are responsible. The men who execute these laws need commiseration, it is a dehumanizing process

The press was thanked for publicizing certain court appearances for influx control violations

"The response has been tremendous. Their stories have caught the attention of the public and sparked off public debate and a public display of conscience, such as in the Kohlakala case."

Black Sash warns of civil war in SA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — If the government failed to act on black grievances about influx control as revealed in the Cilie Commission report, the Zimbabwean experience of "civil war and terror" would be unavoidable in South Africa, the Black Sash has warned.

The warning has come in a report released at the organization's annual conference yesterday

The document, the annual report of the Black Sash Advice Office in Johannesburg, claimed that conditions for blacks had become "immeasurably worse" since promises of change had begun to be made.

It also found that the pass laws had never been more rigidly enforced and had never been more efficient.

It said the Cilie Commission

had reported something of the way in which black people regarded influx control, the West Rand Administration Board, the taking away of their citizenship and the discrimination which was fundamentally the basis of the pass laws — "in fact, the whole structure of oppression".

It continued "Black people have been saying these things for decades. If the government does not hear and act this time there will be no avoiding the horror of the Zimbabwean experience of civil war and terror."

As a minimum starting point for reconstruction, the government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by stopping all resettlements, allowing anyone who had a job to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas.

"If they were to respond to this we might just be able to begin to hope again," it said.

Doubled

According to the report, the number of people the advice office had dealt with from June to October last year had doubled in relation to the previous year. Interviews with people seeking help had increased from 7 936 to 11 811 for the same period.

"This increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become immeasurably worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made," it said.

The report also noted a "dramatic increase" in the number of people for whom files were not opened because there was no point in doing so.

Among the reasons were the "continuing excessive obstructiveness of officials of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) and the fact that many people now had no hope of registration because of the increased rigidity of influx control."

The report, compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice office, criticized in detail operators at WRAB labour bureaux and influx control offices, and contains numerous case histories.

8 000 families to lose breadwinners

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Up to 8 000 families in the Ciskei and Transkei may lose breadwinners in the Western Cape through the higher fines for illegal employment of blacks, according to a report released at the Black Sash annual conference yesterday.

In a report on the activities of its Athlone Advice Office, the Cape Western region of the organization said permit problems had increased to 100 in February this year compared to 20 during February last year.

Employers had appealed

This was due to the 500 percent increase in the fine for illegal employers of blacks who had not applied in the Western Cape. The report said many employers had appealed for registrations, citing special reasons.

A few had been successful but the rest had been refused permission and many felt they had no option but to dismiss employees of many years standing.

During an interview with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, a figure of 8 000 illegal female domestics in Cape Town had been quoted.

Sash congratulates Mugabe on victory

JOHANNESBURG — The "overwhelming election victory" of the new Zimbabwe prime minister-designate, Mr Robert Mugabe, "has relit the lamp of hope in the hearts of the majority of South Africans", says one of three resolutions passed at the Black Sash's 25th annual conference here yesterday.

The second resolution called on the South African Government to return the passport of the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, while the third protested against the government's arbitrary refusal to open all restaurants to all races.

The national conference congratulated Mr Mugabe for winning the elections and sent best wishes for the future of Zimbabwe — Sapa

Riekert report

Dealing with the Riekert report on the utilization of manpower and its consequences including sharply increased penalties on employers of non-registered workers — the report said it had recommended greater freedom of movement for qualified urban people.

But this group was a small proportion of the whole black population and for others its recommendations had been disastrous.

Dr Riekert had found the system of influx control was inefficient and made recommendations to make it more efficient. "He has succeeded in doing so. It is now so efficient that thousands of people have lost their only means of survival," the report said.

L. Wednesday, March 12, 1980

Influx control tightens rural noose

206

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE Government's new, streamlined method of influx control will mean greater difficulties for poverty-stricken rural Africans, according to a paper presented at the Black Sash conference yesterday.

The unsigned paper argued that by tightening influx control in the wake of the Riekert Commission report, the Government would be denying jobs to blacks in the rural areas "who desperately need even a below poverty datum wage to feed their families".

The paper argues that there is "rampant malnutrition and starvation" among rural blacks. "Many children die from it - others are permanently brain damaged."

The migrant labour system is a major cause of the problem of rural poverty and starvation, it says.

At the root of the problem was rural landlessness among blacks, even in long established settlements.

In areas where black families had been resettled from white land, "the situation is altogether graver" and the land allocation per family was too small for even the barest minimum subsistence to be produced.

The amount of food produced in the homelands had dropped substantially over the past 60 years and the average maize production in these areas was now 27 kg per hectare compared with 1152 kg per ha on white farms.

The reduced food production of the black homelands was due to poor land usage and the "soaring population" of the homelands.

Population density was now such that it was impossible for people in these areas to live off the land, often their only source of income.

These factors, the paper argues, call into question the belief of many South Africans in "the happy, idealistic picture of happy black South Africans each with their own land somewhere in a homeland".

The migrant labour system was causing immense sociological problems in the homelands. Because one or both of their parents were forced to leave the family to work, children grow up in "a completely unloving and uncaring environment and grow up to be themselves uncaring and unloving".

26V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HERREW INTENSIVE	UP	(55)	1	154362K
27K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRFNCH I	UP	(55)	1	153981W
28W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	155173R
29R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	159186D
30D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	158211U
31U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	1	153855J
32J	GRUSSE	CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS		7	162285X
33X	HALLIER			ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	1	161662V
34V	HANCOCK			ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162109F
35F	HARRIS			RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(49)	1	155641A
36A	HART			PSYCHOLOGY I	2-3NX	(65)	1	115954M
37M	HARVEY			ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	159604H
38H	HEESE			MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS		1	161491J
39J	HENECK			AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	152126E
40E	HENSON	RONALD ALAN	110101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(65)	1	155720L
41L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	1	152889J
42H	HUGGON	SALLY	110120	FRENCH I	F	(37)	7	155148P
43P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101	FRENCH I	ABS		1	155148P
44P			107101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(57)	1	
45P			115101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	
46P			115101	FRENCH I	3	(56)	1	

UCT

Pass laws lashed at Sash congress

206

RDY

12/3/80

PAGE 1

ASAI 29 02 80

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
and STEVEN FRIEDMAN

DESPITE promises of change, the pass laws were being more rigidly enforced than ever before, the Black Sash was told in a report at its 25th annual conference yesterday.

The report, one of several major studies submitted to the conference, warned the Rhodesian experience would be unavoidable in South Africa unless the Government acted on black grievances about influx control.

Quoting case studies, the report said conditions of blacks had become "immeasurably worse" since promises of change.

It charged that the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, aimed at increasing the efficiency of the influx control system, were "disastrous" for the majority of blacks.

Other papers:

- Warned of "rampant malnutrition and starvation" in the rural areas.
- Revealed that food production in these areas had been declining.
- Said the Government's "forced resettlement" policy was continuing.
- Warned of future removals in Northern Natal.

● See Page 5

EXAMINATION RE
STU13-9
14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRA
STUD NO
1-138601- HANLEY
JE
TOTAL NUMBER OF ST
DEAN

* Cannot graduate H Dip Lib as she has failed

UJCT

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
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R500 fine lands Western Cape breadwinners on a knife-edge

Labour Correspondent

UP TO 8 000 families in the Ciskei and Transkei may lose breadwinners in the Western Cape through the higher fines for illegal employment of blacks, according to a report released at the Black Sash annual conference yesterday.

In a report on the activities of its Athlone advice office, the Cape Western Region of the organisation said permit problems had increased from 20 in February last year to 100 in February this year.

This was due to the 500% increase in the fine for illegal employers of blacks which had come into operation last year.

Pointing out that last year's moratorium for the registration of illegally employed blacks had not applied to the Western Cape, the report said many employers had appealed for registrations, citing special reasons.

A few had been successful but the rest had

been refused permission and many felt they had no option but to dismiss employees of many years standing.

During an interview with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, a figure of 8 000 illegal female domestics in Cape Town had been quoted.

"So one can picture at least 8 000 families in the Ciskei and Transkei having no breadwinner in the near future," the report said.

Dealing with other issues, the report noted the year had started badly with the failure of many appeals to the Chief Commissioner of the Western Cape to allow men, many of whom had lived and worked in Cape Town for 30 years to have their wives join them.

During the conference, a Western Cape delegate said the number of black migrant workers employed in the Cape Peninsula had dropped from a previous maximum of 38 000 to 16 000.

AS AT 29 02 60

EVALUATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

STUDENT NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTIVE
132011C	SCHEITZER	ANTOY GIDEON	004201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I
1342653	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I
1351050	SMITS	PETER VERBISER	003202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE
100311J	YIP	LINDA THEODORE	003212	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE
1322544	SCHEITZER	ANTOY GIDEON	004201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I
134051T	STRAUSS	JOHANNES SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I
133202A	TEE	PICAR) JOHN	105104	LATIN I
139550J	THOMAS	HELENE CAROL	105105	LATIN ELE FATALY
103563V	ILLERS	JAN KRITZ	105104	LATIN I

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 24

DEAN

RE

Black Sash conference

Enforcement of Pass Laws at its worst

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE Pass Laws have never been more rigidly enforced and they have never been more efficient, the Black Sash said in their annual report which was read at their national conference yesterday.

"From June 1979 to October 1979 the numbers of people the Black Sash dealt with doubled in relation to the same months of the previous year."

The report says this increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become immeasurably worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made

"The promise that influx control should depend only upon having a job and accommodation was never meant to apply to people in the rural areas and many people we have seen had jobs they wanted to keep but were refused registration.

Commenting on the 99-year leasehold, the Black Sash says only 100 leases have been registered in the whole country and the scheme has made no impact whatsoever on the housing shortage.

The Community Council involvement in housing allocation has only made confusion worse.

Freedom of movement from one town to the other was promised but the West Rand Board does not seem to know about this.

The promise of the 72 hour curfew experiment is regarded as a classic example of current confusion. Now you see it, now you don't.

"As an absolute minimum starting point for reconstruction the Government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by here and now stopping all resettlements, by allowing anyone at all who has a job to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas."

Post
206
213/80

STOP all forced removals as they are cruel, destructive and totally uneconomic.

The recommendation to stop all forced removals was made by the Black Sash in notes to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, on the Makgato and Batlokwa removals. A paper with these notes read at their annual conference being held at Gemeindezentrum, Hillbrow.

POLICY

The Black Sash further recommended that,

- Those members of the Makgato tribe who wished to remain where they are should be permitted to do so and this should be legalised.
 - Save the Batlokwa towns and villages.
 - Reproclaim Batlokwa as part of Lebowa, as requested by Batlokwa
 - Dr Koornhof should visit the area to see the developments there
- "The Black Sash affirms that it is totally opposed to the government's homelands policy and to all forced removals.

'Stop forcing people to move'

The problems of the Makgato and the Batlokwa are indivisible and the harm done to the Makgato cannot be undone. This should not be done with the Batlokwa or with any other people," the report said.

The Black Sash says if it is undesirable in terms of government policy to leave the Batlokwa as a black spot in a white area, the government should consider buying white farms in the area between Botlokwa and Lebowa. They say this would involve only four or five white farms.

"The Batlokwa ask to be left alone, and that Dr Koornhof should decide in their favour and he should do so soon. They have been waiting long and their progress has been retarded," said the report

SYMBOL	PAGE	13010
F (43)	1	162004H
F (40)	1	158955C
F (60)		
F (56)		
UP (50)	1	162195Z
UP (60)	1	153965B
F (62)	1	157789K
F (23)		
UP (59)	1	156503M
UP (54)		
F (56)	1	153999B
UP (56)	1	153621C
3NX (572X)	1	130572X
3NX (5796V)	1	153796V
ABS (8)	1	140457W
F (8)	1	162384E
F (57)	1	1550314
F (49)	7	158919N
F (49)		
F (35)	1	156415R
F (48)		
F (57)	1	162710Z
3NX (57)	1	161480X
UP (57)	1	1558631
UP (55)	1	152866J
UP (52)	1	157359T
UP (54)		
UP (58)		

UJGT

8 000 may lose jobs says Sash report

12/3/80
206

JOHANNESBURG — Up to 8 000 families in the Ciskei and Transkei may lose breadwinners in the Western Cape through the higher fines for illegal employment of blacks, according to a report released at the Black Sash annual conference yesterday.

A Western Cape region report said permit problems had increased to 100 in February this year compared to 20 during February last year.

This was due to the 500 per cent increase in the fine for illegal employers of blacks. Many employers had applied for registrations, citing special reasons. A few had been successful, but the rest had been refused permission and many felt they had no option but to dismiss employees of many years standing.

The report said that during an interview with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, a figure of 8 000 illegal female domestics in Cape Town had been quoted.

"So one can picture at least 8 000 families in the

Ciskei and Transkei having no breadwinner soon," the report said.

In a major report, the Sash warned that if the government failed to act on black grievances in the Cilhe report about influx control, the Zimbabwean experience of "civil war and terror" would be unavoidable in South Africa.

The annual report of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg claimed conditions for blacks had become "immeasurably worse" since promises of change had begun to be made.

It also found the pass laws had never been more rigidly enforced and had never been more efficient.

It said the Cilhe Commission had reported something of the way in which black people regarded influx control, the West Rand Administration Board, the loss of their citizenship through homeland independence and the discrimination which was fundamentally the basis of the pass laws — "in fact, the whole structure of oppression".

The report suggested

that as a minimum starting point for reconstruction, the government should stop all resettlements, allow anyone who had a job to keep it and put all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas.

"If the government responds to this, we might just be able to begin to hope again," it said.

Dealing with the Riekert report, the advice office said Dr Riekert had found the system of influx control was inefficient and made recommendations to make it more efficient.

"He has succeeded in doing so. It is now so efficient that thousands of people have lost their only means of survival", the report said.

"The promise that influx control should defend only on having a job and accommodation was never meant to apply to people in the rural areas and many people we have seen have had jobs they wanted to keep but were refused registration and endorsed out."

Dealing with promises of change, the report charged that even blacks qualified to live in urban areas — to whom the promises were supposed to apply — had become cynical about so-called change.

The 99-year leasehold law was promulgated two years ago and only 100 leases had been registered in the whole country.

Community council involvement in housing allocation had only worsened the confusion, the report claimed.

There also had been a promise that if a man bought a house, his wife and children would be given permission to live with him.

"Sometimes you can and sometimes you can't — it depends on what the bureaucrats in your townships decide," the report said.

● The conference voted yesterday to send a message to Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-elect of Zimbabwe, conveying its best wishes for the future of the country and his premiership. — DDC

STUI3-9

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	10000
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)	(-37)	1525277

UJCT

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80

NM
12/13/80

Strange reasoning

291
206

58 59 62 64 66

It seems that recent terrorist incidents in Pretoria and northern Natal have left an indelible impression on the mind of Durban Councillor Gys Muller. In fact he appears so nervous about what is going to happen next that he has issued a warning against encouraging blacks into white cities to play sport. In particular he doesn't want any more black sports facilities on the Bluff, the district for which he is a council representative.

Presumably Mr Muller regards black sport in white urban areas as a sinister cover for terrorist infiltration, and certainly one cannot rule out the possibility of the odd ANC hoodlum finding his way in by that route with his AK47 tucked into his football togs.

However it seems more likely that the daily flood of workers into our cities offers a better means for terrorists to melt into the throng. And one cannot discourage black workers from entering white cities without wrecking the economy.

Against the backdrop of developing black involvement in our cities Mr Muller's isolation of their recreation

areas there as potential threats makes no sense whatsoever, and one wonders whether he is not just using the terrorist spectre as a means of resolving a thorny issue in his ward.

The issue of black recreation centres on the Bluff has had a particularly unhappy history, largely because of objections from what appears to be a noisy minority of residents. If a proposed venue for black recreation in a white area is situated so that it might interfere with the tranquillity of the district then residents have every right to object. However we see no valid reason for refusing facilities to blacks on sites where their presence would not affect residents. In fact we believe that black recreational facilities in white areas are essential.

Far better that the thousands of domestic and other workers who remain in the cities should have controlled outlets for their entertainment, than that they should be driven to boredom and encouraged into pursuits that could give just cause for apprehension.

UJCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9 14210 B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA) YEAR : 1

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DE

152337J MAGOODLA DUNILE 110120 C+M+ FREN

1523660 POGRUND JENNIFER SOLANGE 115101 FREN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAF

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

R500 fine lands Western Cape breadwinners on a knife-edge

Labour Correspondent

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Pointing out that last year's moratorium for the registration of illegally employed blacks had not applied to the Western Cape, the report said many employers had appealed for registrations, citing special reasons.

A few had been successful but the rest had

been refused permission and many felt they had no option but to dismiss employees of many years standing.

During an interview with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, a figure of 8 000 illegal female domestics in Cape Town had been quoted.

"So one can picture at least 8 000 families in the Ciskei and Transkei having no breadwinner in the near future," the report said.

Dealing with other issues, the report noted the year had started badly with the failure of many appeals to the Chief Commissioner of the Western Cape to allow men, many of whom had lived and worked in Cape Town for 30 years, to have their wives join them.

During the conference, a Western Cape delegate said the number of black migrant workers employed in the Cape Peninsula had dropped from a previous maximum of 38 000 to 16 000.

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

STU13-9

15026 B.A./LL.B.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I
134965B	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I
135195B	SMUTS	PETER WFSIFR	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE
100311J	SNYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE
132288K	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I
138545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I
139650U	THOMAS	HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

REG

PAGE

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Pass laws unchanged, says Sash

RDM 11/3/86. (206)

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

WHILE recent changes in South Africa have been acknowledged with euphoria in certain circles, the pass laws were still being administered "if anything far more stungently than before," the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said last night.

She added that "Black spot forced removals are continuing unabated."

Mrs Harris was delivering the presidential address at the opening of the Black Sash's annual conference in Johannesburg.

"She said that the Government desperately needs to establish its bona fides in the black community."

Moves such as the "here today, gone tomorrow" plan to remove on an experimental basis in Pretoria and Bloemfontein,

the 72-hour restriction on the right of blacks to be in urban areas, would still leave blacks subject to other influx control laws.

The move had been rejected by blacks as "a token gesture" and would continue to be regarded as such in the absence of a firm commitment to scrap the pass laws and permit freedom of movement.

Yet enough whites feel sufficiently threatened by this to force Dr Koornhof to backpedal, Mrs Harris said.

She said the Government had indicated that it did not intend to deviate from its fundamental philosophy, yet that is the point at which radical change is most urgently needed.

She advised the Government to "tune its antennae to black reactions rather than white backlash."

Despite her scepticism about recent changes, she said that whether changes to date were considered valid or not, there was movement on the political scene - more than there had been for 31 years.

She added that this was "causing dislocation across the entire political, social and economic spectrum."

The National Party was having difficulties within its ranks "as a result of their long-term indoctrination of their followers" and the Opposition, too, had been unsettled.

She said the Opposition did not know which strategies to pursue.

It was not sure whether to encourage the Government to change still further or "to have nothing to do with Government strategies."

"The Opposition's dilemma would appear to be whether to opt for participation or non-participation in the Government's projects."

Mrs Harris said the biggest danger of all was that opposition to the Government could be made impotent by internal fighting over strategies. This fighting was based on a lack of recognition of what might well be valid strategies and a lack of acknowledgement of common goals.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		
YEAR : 1		
STUD NO	SURNAME	COURSE
1620049	BURNE	106103
158955C	CAHO	107101 116120 111101
162195Z	CHAIT	102101
1539650	CLARKE	
157789K		
156503M		
1539990		
153621E		
158572X		
153796V		
140457W		
162384E		

162384E	1	162384E	40
1559310	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	42
158919N	7	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I	44
156415R	1	COMMERCIAL LAW A STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	48
162310Z	1	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	50
161480X	1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	52
153863T	1	ENGLISH I	54
152866J	1	PSYCHOLOGY I	58
157359T	1	PSYCHOLOGY I	60
159744K	1	PHYSICS I	62

UJET

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

STU13-9 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1

15110

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
135656C	BALLES	EDUARD SIEMHANS	116120	DRAMA I	F
154249M	COPIOV	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F
156762U	EUSAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP (-50)
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP (50)
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CURIOO	116120	DRAMA I	F

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

119 950 pass law arrests

Post
200
9/3/80

By AMANDLA
NDLAZI

WHILE Parliament was being given the figure of people arrested last year for offences relating to influx control regulations, more appeared on similar charges at the Johannesburg Co-operation Affairs Commissioner's Court this week.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, told Parliament this week that 99 660 men and 20 290 women were arrested last year for offences related to reference books and influx control in the main urban areas in South Africa.

'Pointless'

Mr le Grange said the figures represented only the number of people arrested by the South African Police. According to the figures, Johannesburg had the second highest number of arrests with 17 519 men and 1 922 women.

And Soweto's community leaders this week told **SUNDAY POST** they had grown tired of reacting to such issues when they had for years repeatedly called on the Government to abolish the pass laws.

One of them, Mr Vivian Sicwebu, former member of the advisory boards

and the defunct Soweto UBC, summed up the feeling when he said: "It has become obvious now that it's pointless to react to such issues and repeat the call."

On the number of offenders who have appeared in the Johannesburg Co-operation Affairs Commissioner's Court since the beginning of this year, Mr R R Rheeder, additional commissioner, referred **SUNDAY POST** to the commissioner, Mr A Bayne, who was not available.

'Nonsense'

Earlier, Mr Rheeder had said Mr Bayne had suggested that **SUNDAY POST** should sit in court and do its own counting of those who had appeared this week. About 200 had appeared from Monday until Thursday.

According to Mr le Grange's figures in Parliament, Pretoria had the largest number of arrests last year with 35 269 men and 4 901 women.

Community leaders of the townships in Pretoria said the figures revealed by the Minister made nonsense of repeated disclaimers by senior police officers that pass raids were no longer being conducted in Pretoria and the surrounding areas.

UCT

Deportation ³²⁰
postponed ^{RDM}
^{4/3/60}

²⁰⁶ Pretoria Bureau
THE deportation of Chief David Solomon Lion, 75, was postponed until today because his attorney had not completed documentary formalities in time. Chief Lion was to have been deported either to Lesotho or Bophuthatswana in accordance with a court order after being found guilty on Monday of having entered Pretoria without a permit.

C.T. 6/3/80
Pass law
arrests up

A BLITZ on pass law offenders in the Western Cape has led to a sudden increase in the numbers of people appearing in the Langa Commissioner's Court.

Official reports indicate that the average number of cases daily has increased from 25 to 40.

The Peninsula Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr T Bezuidenhout, explained that the inspectors were only resuming their usual duties.

There are thousands of offenders and our inspectors have recently been busy with other things. But they will be carrying out their duties as usual now, he said.

It's been quiet here in Langa since December but now the vans are all over again," said one woman - Miss Jorita Yikhe, whose sister was found guilty and was fined R60 (or 60 days) this week.

Let my wife stay ²⁰¹ — Guguletu man ²⁰⁶

AR 645 6/3/80

206

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mr Vlei Willie Komani today appealed to the Appellate Division against the dismissal by the Cape Town Supreme Court of his claim that his wife was entitled to remain in the Cape Peninsula

Mr Komani, of Guguletu, brought the appeal as husband and guardian of Mrs Nonceba Mercy Meriba Komani

In the Cape Town Supreme Court on November 8 1978, Mr Justice Schock found that Mrs Komani did not have the legal right to live in Guguletu

Mrs Komani lawfully entered the proscribed area in May 1974, and was granted permission to remain until May 31 1974. The permission was exten-

ded on three occasions, but was not extended after January 31 1975

Mr A Chaskalson SC, with him Mr F Kentridge, for Mr Komani, said it was common cause that Mr Komani was lawfully entitled to live at NY 28 - 32, Guguletu and that his wife entered Guguletu lawfully and thereafter lived with him at NY 28 - 32

The implementation of the residential regulations interfered radically with the right of people referred to in section 10(1) (A) and (B) to enjoy a normal married life and to live together with their dependants as a family

This was destructive of the fabric of society and

inimical to public policy, Mr Chaskalson said

He submitted the regulations involved oppressive interference with the right of those subject to them, and reasonable men could find no justification for them

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, with him Mr J J Gauntlett, for the Administration Board, said while it might be accepted that implementation of the residential regulations may, in certain instances, be disruptive of family life, this did not mean the regulations were necessarily unreasonable. Such disruption was in fact contemplated by the legislature — Sapa

(Proceeding)

AROUS 6/3/80

Sick baby in city: Husband charged

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

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

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

sleeping in the quarters illegally, he said

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

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

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

Mr Dantile said he was now working at a Constan-

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

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

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

Miss H Houston appeared for the State. Mr G J Wolfaardt of Bursell Herbstein and Jpp appeared for Mr Dantile

20 broke
ARGUS 6/3/80
72-hour 206
rule - fined

TWENTY women, each accompanied by one or two young children, were sentenced in the Langa Commissioner's Court today for remaining more than 72 hours in the Peninsula without permission.

The women and their children spent last night in Pollsmoor Prison after being convicted yesterday.

They were arrested at the Langa new flats which are officially single quarters.

In most cases a fine of R50 (or 50 days) was imposed. Some women were fined a further R10 or R20 for not having identity documents.

Mr I van Wyk was the presiding officer. Mr D M Mngomeni appeared for the State. Mr T P Rey appeared for 15 of the women.

Govt warned: keep promise

Staff Reporter

UNLESS the Government takes positive steps this year to fulfil last year's promises, the "frustrated expectations" of blacks might lead to the final destruction of all hope for peaceful change, says the Black Sash.

"The Government must cease all removals forthwith abolish the pass laws and the Group Areas Act, permit freehold property rights for all and provide an equitable educational system if it is to honour its promises in the eyes of black people," the organisation says in the latest issue of Sash, its official mouthpiece.

Future generations would view last year as a watershed in the history of South Africa. It was a year when promises were made to do away with racial discrimination and to recognise the rights and human dignity of all the people.

There had been some changes such as opening up hotels, restaurants and theatres to blacks and allowing blacks to participate in trade unions.

But despite this and other concessions, says the Sash, "no-one should be misled".

"The pass laws remain on

the statute book, detention without trial - particularly of black leaders - continues unabated and millions of black people have lost their citizenship."

Under the pass laws, the Group Areas Act and the 'black spot' removal scheme more than 2 115 000 people had been uprooted by 1978.

At least 1 797 000 people were still to be moved and last year these removals continued apace.

"Our country has been carved up at tremendous cost in human suffering and with only negative returns financially, economically, socially and from the much vaunted point of view of the security of the state.

"Having embarked upon a giant redistribution of the population to make the map of South Africa conform with its ideology, the Government continued to push people around with scant regard for the pain caused and with total disregard for what the actual people involved have to endure.

"The year 1979 saw no change in this respect," the Sash says.

199 950 pass arrests

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A total of 99 660 men and 20 290 women were arrested during 1979 for offences related to reference books and influx control in the main urban areas of the Republic the Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange revealed here yesterday

In a written reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) he said the figures represented only the number of persons arrested by the South African Police

The largest number of arrests was in Pretoria where 35 269 males and 4 901 females were arrested, followed by Johannesburg with 17 519 and 1 922 respectively

The lowest number of arrests was in Pietermaritzburg where 18 men and no women were arrested last year —Sapa

POST

TRANSVAAL

Post 4/3/80
Telephone 27-6081
206

WE WOULD have expected Johannesburg to have a higher number of people arrested for pass offences, if the argument for the retention of influx control measures given by the Government has to be followed.

Yet, it is Pretoria which holds the distinction of having had the highest number of pass arrests last year — more than double the number of people arrested in Johannesburg.

Not only that, more than three times the number of women arrested in Johannesburg were arrested in Pretoria.

The Government's argument for influx control regulations is that blacks will flood areas like Johannesburg where there is more job opportunity. While Pretoria does have the attraction, it is doubtful whether people will fall over themselves to get there.

It seems, therefore, that there must be other reasons for this. The biggest, no doubt, is simply that the pass laws are a discriminatory piece of legislation which can only create bitterness among our people.

The Government has, over and over, told us the laws are being implemented more humanely. We have stressed over the years that it is impossible to apply an inhuman law humanely.

It is bad enough for men to be arrested for pass offences, but to have thousands of women thrown into jail simply because they wanted to be with their husbands must be the limit of indignity.

White South Africa, which professes to be Christian, must know family life is important in the social development of any person.

Instead of simply giving the cold, hard facts of the pass arrests, as the Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange did in Parliament, the Government should be announcing a complete abolition of the pass laws.

There is no way that this country can convince the outside world that there is change in this country while such blatantly discriminatory laws are being kept on our Statute books.

If the Prime Minister wants us to believe that he is on a course of change, and determined to create a climate of goodwill and co-operation, the pass laws must be the first law to go from our Statute books.

Chief Lion sentenced

4/3/80 Post

206
313

By ALINAH DUBE

THE Pretoria Commissioner's Court yesterday found Chief Solomon David Lion (70), guilty of entering the Pretoria district without a written permit, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment or a fine of R200, conditionally suspended for three years

Mr J P H Cloete said Chief Lion ceased to be a South African citizen after acquiring a Lesotho passport. He said the accused will remain in

custody until tomorrow for his repatriation to either Lesotho or any other country

His attorney, Mr George Maluleke, pleaded that Chief Lion should be cautioned and repatriated to BophuthaTswana

"According to the South African law, a person ceases to be a South African citizen immediately after acquiring another country's citizenship. Chief Lion lost his when he got a Lesotho passport in 1972," Mr Cloete said

Held illegally awarded R1 000

A GARDENER was awarded R1 000 damages in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for being unlawfully arrested.

Mr James Matsamela, of Hatfield, who claimed compensation from the Minister of Police, told the court he was arrested on October 29, 1978, while out walking. He had to spend the night in jail.

Mr Matsamela's lawyer said that apart from inconvenience, his reputation had been damaged.

According to Mr Matsamela's statement, he had his reference book with him, but this was ignored by the police.

He said that while walking, a police van stopped at a group of blacks. He carried on his way. When a

constable called to him he turned and pulled out his reference book.

He said the constable grabbed him by his jacket and put him in the van. He was taken to the police station, placed in a cell, and discharged the next morning after being questioned in the Bantu Commissioner's Court.

Mr Justice G A Coetzee said in judgment that he took into consideration that Mr Matsamela had spent the night in the cell, and it must have been uncomfortable. Further, a respectable person's reputation would be damaged if he had to spend a night in a cell.

He awarded the costs of the action to Mr Matsamela at the rate applicable in a magistrate's court. — Sapa.

119 950 arrested under pass laws

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Police last year arrested 119 950 people in the 11 major urban areas in connection with pass laws.

But the Minister of Police, Mr Lous le Grange, made it clear yesterday that the figures "only represent persons arrested by the SAP".

He was replying to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, who said

afterwards that the figures obviously did not include those arrested by the administration boards.

Mr Le Grange said 99 660 men and 20 290 women had been arrested by the police for offences relating to reference books and influx control.

Pretoria was the city with the highest number of police arrests — 40 170. There were 17 441 in Johannesburg, 408 in Soweto, 6 300 on the West Rand, and 8 857 on the East Rand.

...icates start on
206 DD 43180
119 000

dompas arrests

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African police arrested 119 950 people in connection with pass law offences last year in the eleven major urban areas of the Republic

But the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, made it clear yesterday these figures "only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police"

He was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman who said afterwards the figures obviously excluded all those arrested by the administration boards

Mr Le Grange said 99 660 men and 20 290 women had been arrested by the police for offences relating to reference books and influx control.

The city with the highest number of police arrests was Pretoria with 40 170, while 17 441 were arrested in Johannesburg, 408 in Soweto, 4 063 in Durban, 18 in Pietermaritzburg, 247 in East London, 633 in Port Elizabeth, 928 in the Cape Peninsula, 463 in Bloemfontein, 6 300 on the West Rand and 8 857 on the East Rand

Mrs Suzman said "The sooner the Minister of Co-operation and Development gets on his promised crusade to outlaw the dompas to do something about influx control the better" — PC

Sisters told to return to Transkei

103
3/3/80 CL
206
BLL

By ZUBEIDA JAFFER

TWO young Guguletu women, who have lived in Cape Town for most of their lives were told to return to Transkei by the Peninsula Commissioner for Co-operation and Development Mr Timo Bezuidenhout when it was discovered that their mother had no legal right to be in the city

For Nobantu Situma 23 and her sister, Nontombi, 21, the problem started in May last year when their mother, Mrs Jessilena Situma, applied for a work permit at her employer's request

"My employer is a sick woman and wanted my papers to be in order so that I could live and work in peace" said Mrs Situma when interviewed at the Athlone Advice Office in Mowbray last week

"I came to Cape Town from Kentani, near Butterworth in 1953 and worked here until 1959, when I was sent back because I had no right to be in the city

"Nontombi was only three months then and Nobantu two years

"With no work in Kentani we had to come back after five months and have been here ever since, the despairing mother said

According to Mr Bezuidenhout, Mrs Situma first sought a work permit in 1955 but this was refused

"She again applied in 1959 and then in 1963. On record, she was in Kentani for those years and did not return here after five months" he said

The sisters both obtained reference books in 1976 which enabled them to work legally. They are both studying matric at a Langa night school. Nobantu wants to be a radiographer and Nontombi a teacher

Nobantu said resettlement would mean an end to their studies as her mother would then be unemployed

When approached by the Cape Times, Mr Bezuidenhout agreed to consider granting the two women permission to live here for study purposes

"They must apply to me and I will see what I can do on compassionate grounds" he said. "But, in terms of the law, there is no possibility of their remaining in Cape Town"

Hausard
4(244)
29/2/80

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Black contract workers
4(244) 21-03 (206)
Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1979?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

17 525

Permit-fraud charges: 7 in court

SEVEN Crossroads residents facing 276 allegations of theft or fraud related to temporary residence permits appeared briefly in Athlone Magistrate's Court today.

No evidence was led and the matter was postponed to March 6.

Those appearing were: Mr Johnson Ngxobong-

wana, 40, who faces nine counts;

Mrs Regina Ntongana, 38 (128 counts),

Mr Zanemvula Fikile, 31 (30 counts),

Mr Jeremiah Ndaba, 47 (13 counts),

Mrs Agnes du Toit, 38 (90 counts),

Mr Nelson Hala, 45 (four counts), and

Mr Sipopana Cobololo, 43 (two counts).

Mr Ngxobongwana, unofficial mayor of Crossroads, Mrs Ntongana, chairman of the women's committee, and Mr Fikile were refused bail two weeks ago at the end of a bail application hearing in which police alleged

widespread corruption at Crossroads.

An eighth Crossroads resident, Mr Bonelele Nqevu, 35, is to appear again on March 10 in connection with 269 counts of theft or fraud.

He has also been refused bail.

Mr J D Huggett was on the Bench. Mr B Halliday appeared for the State. Mr N Smitcher appeared for the seven accused.

92 SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		NO.
	M	F	
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,05
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,26
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,77
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56
NO.	463	485	199

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONING

	W		NO.
	M	F	
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95
NO.	1973	677	333

XVI

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

Sebata acquitted

Post 28
25.2.84

206

By ALINAH DUBE

MR MATOME ELIAS SEBATA (63), who was last year convicted under the Urban Areas Act, was this week discharged by the Pretoria Commissioner's Court.

The presiding officer, Mr J R Harris, said Mr Sebata should legalise his position in Bophutha-Tswana. He is presently staying in Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria.

Mr Sebata was allegedly arrested last year while trying to register his reference book at the Commissioner's office in Pretoria.

Applications for BophuthaTswana citizenship have already been made on his behalf.

25/2/80 Post

Court hears of Chief's passport application

job

By ALINAH DUBE
AN attorney was paid R80 to apply for a Lesotho passport on behalf of Chief Solomon David Lion (70), the Pretoria Commissioner's Court heard this week.

Giving evidence before Mr J P H Cloete was Chief Lion of Maboloka in Bophuthatswana, on a charge under the Urban Areas Act. He is accused of unlawfully entering the Pretoria district without a written permit.

According to the evidence led in court, Chief Lion's reference book was cancelled in 1974 after a realisation that he was in possession of a Lesotho passport.

The accused said the passports were introduced whilst he was on a visit in Lesotho and as a result, he could not return to South Africa.

"My efforts to prove that I am a South African were fruitless as the Lesotho authorities demanded a passport. An attorney, a Mr Mofolo, advised me to apply for a passport and said that was the one way he could help me," Chief Lion said.

AID

Chief Lion told the court that he paid R80 for the application.

The prosecutor, Mr J Kapp, said the accused was supposed to explain that he was a South African and that he was in possession of a reference book — before applying for a Lesotho passport.

Mr G Maluleke, for the accused, pointed out that Chief Lion was arrested when he came to apply for a reference book and a passport at the Commissioner's office.

"He had a legal intention," Mr Maluleke said.

The case was postponed to March 3.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

No sane-minded person would expect the transition to a normal society, after the abolition of influx control, to be free of difficulties, but then no sane or fair-minded person would endorse an influx control system that discriminates against the man with the dark skin for the benefit of the man with

And for those not seeking work, but wanting, as any normal person would, to visit their family in town, what country in the world prevents their own citizens from doing so, except grudgingly under a 72-hour licence?

What does a black feel about the 'privilege' granted automatically to any foreign visitor to South Africa to go where he pleases, visit whom he chooses and for as long as he chooses?

Family visit

And for those not seeking work, but wanting, as any normal person would, to visit their family in town, what country in the world prevents their own citizens from doing so, except grudgingly under a 72-hour licence?

What does a black feel about the 'privilege' granted automatically to any foreign visitor to South Africa to go where he pleases, visit whom he chooses and for as long as he chooses?

No sane-minded person would expect the transition to a normal society, after the abolition of influx control, to be free of difficulties, but then no sane or fair-minded person would endorse an influx control system that discriminates against the man with the dark skin for the benefit of the man with

He should know by now that exploitation starts with discrimination — particularly racial discrimination. If blacks were to be asked their opinion, they must surely agree with Dr van Zyl Slabbert — 'that you do not improve the quality of life by prosecuting people who are looking for work'.

The tentative measure itself in proof that the powers-that-be are aware that the practice of permits is one of the most hated in the whole inhuman structure of influx control, yet Dr Koornhof tries to assure us that it is done to prevent exploitation of black labour.

Dr Koornhof's 'big deal' to the blacks, in the cities of Bloemfontein and Pretoria, allowing them temporarily, to visit without a 72-hour permit, must amuse our critics, as usage the built-in fears of the white right-wing group, but do little to ameliorate the growing anger among the majority.

deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population, this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth Africans are not published by the central government. cal officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality in their urban areas. These show considerable variations. A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. This should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates. Calculated for
6. Expectation of Life. This is the
7. Competing Mortality Risks. This is the population under the hypothetical condition particular cause of death were eliminated of the relative effect of that cause on

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of specific population. No official estimates inter-censal years. For whites, Asians has been projected forward using the age 1970 and taking into account the actual birth group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted only part of the country was required. The magisterial district was used, the numbers of gross population estimates by economic region.

Influx control illogical and unfair

NM

25/2/80

206

SIR, — What an experiment! When, in our benighted country, will the right thing be done, at the right time, and for the right reason?

the white skin, for medical purposes (ref.15).
ELIZABETH FRANKLIN
Sneezewood,
Nottingham

Hansard 3 Quest

Ca 1 139/140

20/2/80

206

Aid centres

124 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Co-operation and Development

1 FEBRUARY 1980

140

- (1) Whether there are aid centres in the (a) Randburg and (b) Sandton areas, if so, (i) where and (ii) when were they established,
- (2) how many (a) White and (b) Black personnel are employed at each aid centre,
- (3) how many Black (a) males and (b) females were referred to each aid centre during 1979,
- (4) how many Black (a) males and (b) females referred to each aid centre in 1979 were (i) not subsequently prosecuted, (ii) assisted to find employment in the administration board area concerned and (iii) returned to Black states,
- (5) (a) how many Black (i) males and (ii) females reported voluntarily to each centre during 1979 and (b) how many of them were returned to Black states?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) and (b) No
- (2), (3), (4) and (5) Fall away

Hansard 3 Q(125/126) 20/2/80

206

Reference books

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

How many Blacks were holders of
reference books as at 31 December 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

Exact figures are not readily available
but it is estimated that between 10 and 12
million Blacks over the age of 16 years
including male and female and citizens of
Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, are
in possession of reference books

In addition, 'agentes polyvalentes' carry out simple therapeutic treatment (dressing and cleaning wounds), engage in health education and also engage in simple preventative medicine.

The 'agentes polyvalentes' are chosen collectively by the members of their villages after a series of meetings at which the concept of basic rural health workers is explained. The 'agentes', once chosen and then trained, return to their villages, which support them by providing them with some food, however the 'agentes' are also expected to be productive members of the society and to work in agriculture, construction or other economic activities of their community.

'Above' the 'agentes polyvalentes' are 'agentes sanitario', who consist of those who have graduated from one of the four paramedical schools in the country after two years of training in preventative medicine.

These agentes, together with staff from local hospitals, as part of their responsibilities, have charge of most of the teaching of the village health workers.

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Seven days to leave ²⁰⁶ for Daphne

A BLACK domestic servant for whom an employer sought a pass four months ago was arrested yesterday and given seven days to leave the Western Cape.

The servant, Miss Daphne Nyangwa, had been in the employ of Mrs Theresa Nicolaides for four years.

Miss Nyangwa will now be returned to the Ciskei with very little chance of being granted permission to return.

Mrs Nicolaides said: 'I think it is disgusting I wrote four months ago requesting a pass for her after first discussing it with a senior official at Langa. To date, I have not even had a reply to my application.'

'I find it strange that inspectors should arrive out of the blue on our farm, which is fairly isolated, to arrest her'

'I suspect they are using this method to get to people who do not have a pass.'

Mrs Nicolaides would appeal to the Department of Plural Relations and Development

A senior official there said many people were under the impression that permits were granted on application, but this was not the case in the Western Cape

PROTECTION

'I deny emphatically that we use this method to arrest people who are here illegally,' he said.

He said there were between 4 000 and 5 000 blacks unemployed in the Western Cape all of whom lived here legally

Hence there was little chance of Miss Nyangwa being granted a pass.

'We have to protect those who live here legally and who cannot find jobs,' the official said

The efficacy of the FWE has still to be tested, but in this programme, is of a health care delivery model oriented to the basic Botswana population.

Botho introduced its first Village Health Worker (VHW) programme concept of VHW's is not new, it has been developed and in a number of countries in recent years, under a variety of titles (primary health care workers, paramedical workers, nurses and so on) and the duties and responsibilities of VHWs between countries. However, all VHW programmes are aimed health care at the village level and expanding the available services to remote populations.

The VHW programme at present has been introduced only in three three VHW programmes, each operating in different hospital are planned and implemented almost independently of one another programmes are all aimed at promoting village health, they differ significantly from one another in response to the varying needs and resources of the local environments in which they operate. A brief tabular description of the three VHW programmes, highlighting the distinctions between them, is given in Appendix I.

6. Keeping simple records of activities... births, deaths, outbreaks of diseases.
7. Keeping the community informed about visits of mobile regional health teams to the health post.
8. Conducting child welfare clinics, especially weight surveillance.
9. Identifying patients for referral.
10. Up line referral of all problems that they cannot deal with themselves." (Lesetedi, 1978:4-5).

The FWE's are full-time employees of the local authority and receive a salary, also slowly they are being provided with bicycles (a generally undervalued potential medical aid). FWEs work under the supervision of trained nurses and are stationed in villages with clinics. They are expected to establish themselves within the community, attend kgotla meetings and to mobilise communities to improve their own level of health. In the FW programmes, Botswana has moved towards creating a network of primary health care workers, rooted in rural areas, concerned with dealing with health problems common to most members of the society.

48
38

5. Dispensing work to continuing TB patients and family planning clients.

especially TB, malnutrition, typhosomiasis, etc.

Hansaid 3 (119/120)

19/2/80

206

Identity documents/influx control
137 Mr D J DALLING asked the
Minister of Police

How many Blacks in the Sandton municipal area were charged with offences relating to identity documents and influx control regulations during 1978-'79?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

Identity documents	798
Influx control regulations	1 304

These figures only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police

Nat offers bricks to influx bar family

A PROMINENT Sea Point Nationalist has offered bricks to build a house to 59-year-old Mr. Muvyiso Gibson Ganjama, the Nyanga father facing an agonising dilemma because of South Africa's influx control laws.

Mr. Ganjama, who has lived and worked in the Peninsula for the past 36 years, has been told he must find accommodation in one of Cape Town's three black townships or split with his wife, Noyamile, and their six children. He is trapped in a Catch 22 situation in terms of the country's laws — no legal wife without a house, no house without a legal wife.

The alternative is to return with his family to a homeland where, at his age, there is little prospect of finding employment. In an effort to help Mr. Ganjama out of his dilemma, the vice-chairman of the Sea Point branch of the National Party, Mrs. A. Gottschalk, has, as a first step, offered to give him bricks to build a house.

Mrs. Gottschalk said she was touched by the plight of the Ganjama family after reading a report published in The Argus on Monday. "I don't want my offer to be taken as a hand-out but as assistance to Mr. Ganjama to build his own house," she said. "Maybe someone else will give the cement and so on."

Mr. Ganjama is negotiating with the Peninsula Administration Board to obtain single quarters he can convert into married quarters. A spokesman for the board's housing section said Mr. Ganjama would

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

MR Muvyiso Ganjama and his wife Noyamile.

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 Argus 18/2/80

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Diagram 1: A

Problem
Large & poorly spaced families
Inadequate antenatal & obstetrical care
Malnutrition
Need for medical care
Specific diseases
V.D.
Dental problems
TB
Common cold*

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on the fits of analysis that expenditure of programme would be able to afford the costs of the conversion and find a builder who could do it according to building specifications

The background to Mr Ganjana's problem is that he has lived and worked in Cape Town since 1944 and is qualified to live in the Peninsula under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

His wife, who does not qualify, has been refused permission four times to live legally with her husband and children.

Mrs Ganjana, came to Cape Town in 1960 and the family has been boarding in Guguletu and Langa.

Mr Ganjana cannot obtain a family house because his wife is an 'illegal' resident and she cannot become a 'legal' resident until her husband obtains a house.

Dricks (Continued from Page 1)

This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis, and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1. A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Koornhof in call to use local labour

Argus
206
18/6/68
Argus

Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN.—An appeal to employers to help to make the influx control system work has been made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He was speaking at the dinner and international candle-lighting ceremony of the Bloemfontein branch of the South African Federation of Business and Professional Women.

He said the system should ensure that the interests of the permanent inhabitants of each urban area were not threatened by a massive influx of work seekers from other areas who might be prepared to work at lower wages just to get into the area.

EMPLOYERS

Employers should help by exploiting the local labour market before employing labour from other areas.

Dr Koornhof warned that removing legal limitations on the occupational mobility of labour would not automatically result in the immediate and large-scale use of blacks in skilled jobs and the alleviation of skill shortages.

MOBILITY

The mobility of blacks will for some time continue to be hampered by other factors, such as the lack of educational qualifications, the lack of skills, the attitudes of some employers and some trade unions and the need to introduce changes in established employment practices in an orderly and evolutionary way, he said.

I do not have any doubt, however, that these problems will be overcome and that black workers can look forward to new and exciting opportunities in all sectors of the economy both inside and outside the self-governing and independent national states.

The 72-hour curfew won't be lifted

206 ROM 16 2.8

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The 72-hour curfew on black people visiting Pretoria and Bloemfontein is not to be lifted — instead a test survey is to be conducted in these two areas on the measure

This was disclosed yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, when he replied to a question in the Assembly

"This provision is not at present to be lifted in either Pretoria or Bloemfontein," Dr Morrison told Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North)

However, a test survey was to be conducted in Pretoria and Bloemfontein "with the view to establishing the further practicability or otherwise" of the

recommendations of the Riekert Commission to scrap the 72-hour curfew

Mr Malcomess said afterwards that he was under the impression that the 72-hour restrictions were to be lifted in Pretoria and Bloemfontein, but it now appeared that all that was going to happen was that a test survey was to be done

"From my knowledge of the slowness of the Government machine, it will be months, if not years, before the information is gathered. Only then will some positive action be taken

"My impression of this session so far is that for every step forward, there has been an equivalent step backward. And this I think is a classical example," Mr Malcomess said.

"Everyone knows that the 72-

hour provision is a cause of friction and that the Government should scrap it," he added

When he spoke during the No Confidence Debate, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said it had been decided to do survey tests in Bloemfontein and Pretoria "to totally end the 72-hour provision, to see how it works out and after that to extend it. After it has been tested for a few months, it will be evaluated and then the necessary decisions will be taken over this situation

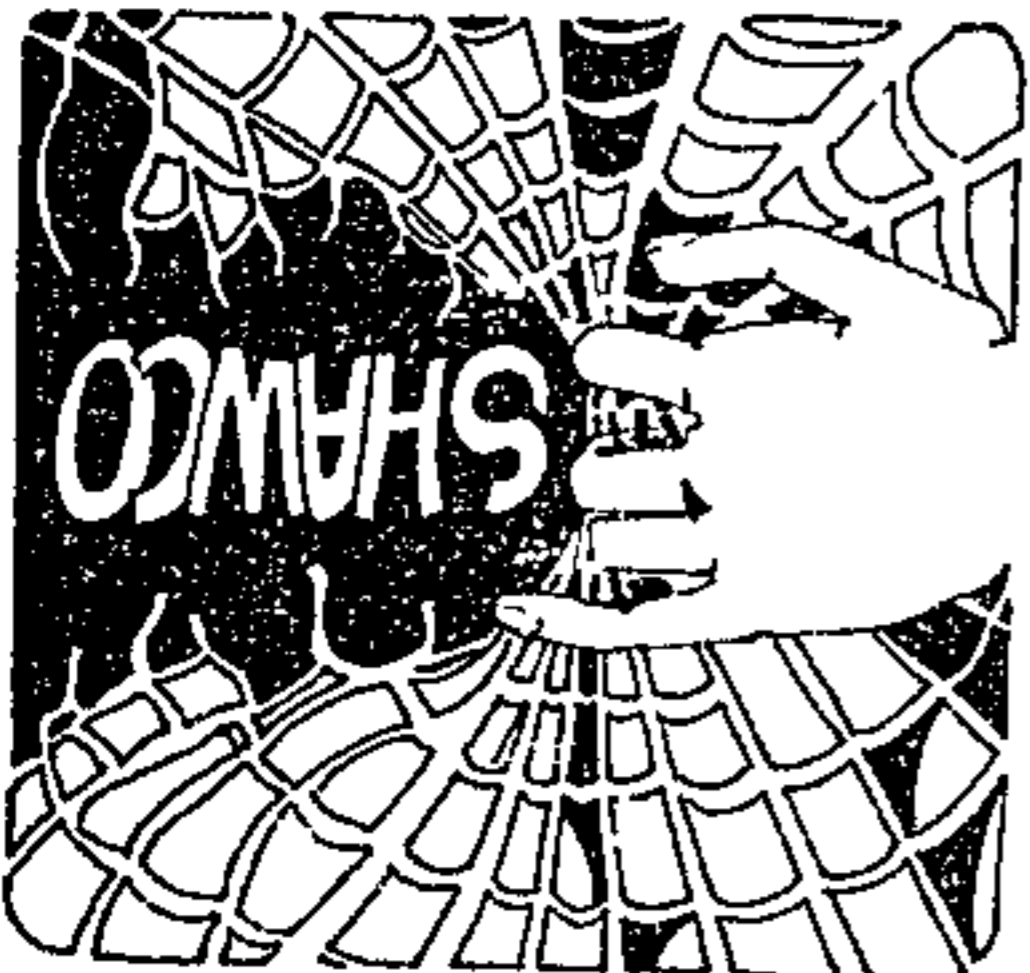
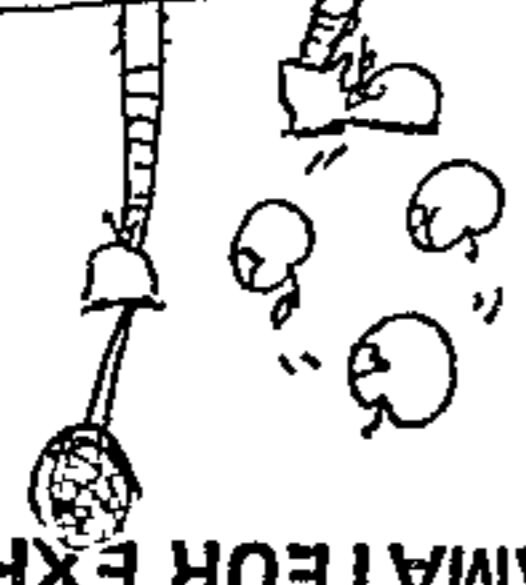
"I want to make it very clear that it is my intention to implement the decisions of the Riekert Commission as soon as possible and to phase out the 72-hour provision," Dr Koornhof said then

NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY
 THE EDITOR:
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 GET INVOLVED.....REMEMBER!
 WHERE.....
 THIS PUBLICATION FELL INTO
 - THE MISGUIDED GENIUS
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 - THE POLLUTED MANIA
 OTHERS WHO GAVE INVALUABLE
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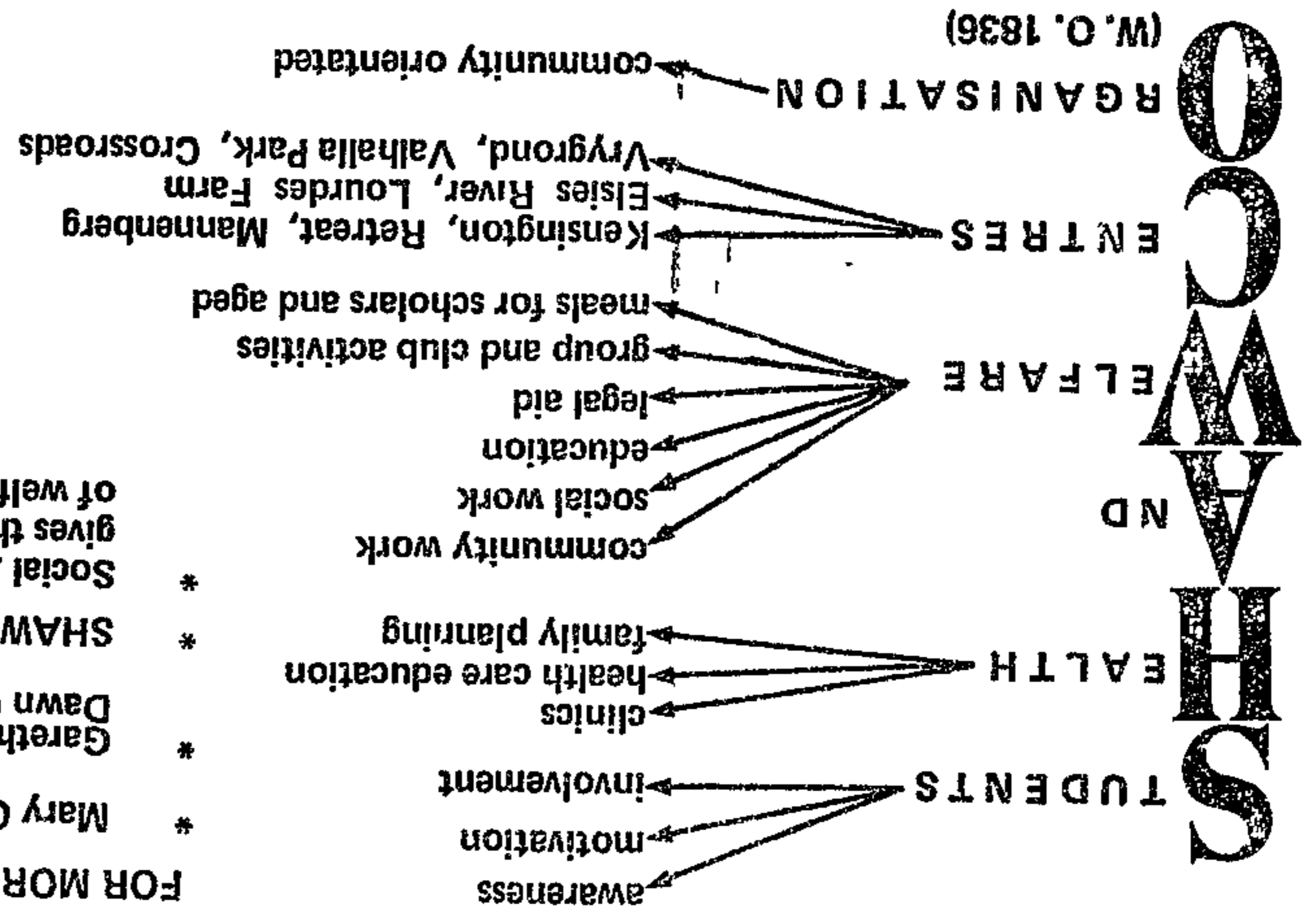
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 * Social Action, the publication that gives the gen and puts the concept of welfare into perspective.



Hansard 2 Quest C51 77 15/2/88

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†Indicates translated version
For oral reply
Curfew regulations
*1 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police
How many persons in the Republic were prosecuted under curfew regulations during the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979?
†The MINISTER OF MINES (for the Minister of Police)
20 777 persons

Hansard 2 Que. Col

90

15/2/50

72-hour curfew

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

As from what date will the 72-hour curfew applicable to Blacks in White prescribed areas be lifted in (a) Pretoria and (b) Bloemfontein?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

It is assumed that the question relates to the 72-hour period mentioned in section 10(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945. This provision is not at present to be lifted in either (a) Pretoria or (b) Bloemfontein. To give expression however to the Government's standpoint on this matter as set out in the White Paper on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Legislation Affecting the Utilization of Manpower (excluding the Legislation administered by the Departments of Labour and of Mines), a test survey, based *inter alia* on the gathering of statistical data, is to be conducted in the prescribed areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein with the view to establishing the further practicability or otherwise of the recommendations of the said Commission in this connection.

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~~343~~

206

~~166~~

Hansard No 2

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206

Curfew regulations

54 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Police

How many persons were arrested under
the curfew regulations in the (a) Randburg
and (b) Sandton municipal area during
1979?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a) None

(b) 38

State Trust Board

59 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked
Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) What total amount was received by
the State Trust Board by 31 December
1979 in respect of section 6 of the
State Trust Board Act,

(2) (a) from what sources was this amount
derived and (b) how much was de-
rived from each source?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The amounts derived until 30 November
1979 are comprehensively dealt with in a
report of the State Trust Board which is
expected to be laid on the Table soon. A
relatively small amount was received in
December 1979.

Cape Times 12/2/80

Influx curb easing: Nat right in revolt

Political Staff

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THE NATIONAL PARTY's right-wing is in revolt over last week's announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that influx control would be relaxed experimentally in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

Dr Koornhof's statement that the 72-hour restriction on black "visitors" in urban areas would be dropped in these two centres, has caused a verkrampte uproar, which culminated in a confrontation in Cape Town between a Pretoria Nationalist delegation and the minister.

The Pretoria delegation was led by verkrampte MP Mr Tom Langley.

After the stormy meeting, Mr Langley reportedly said they had received a "categorical assurance" from Dr Koornhof that the 72-hour restriction had not been lifted and that the government was investigating "more effective" methods of influx control. These would be tied to approved housing and the registration of labour.

"Following this investigation, the possibility of whether the 72-hour limit should be lifted will again be considered," Mr Langley said.

Dr Koornhof denied that he had gone back on his commitment to phase out the 72-hour restriction.

"There has been no retraction," Dr Koornhof said. "That is all I am prepared to say on the matter."

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said: "As soon as Dr Koornhof declares war on the pass laws, the verkramptes declare war on him."

"That is the NP's dilemma. It is also the country's dilemma because it makes any meaningful change impossible."

● Leading article, page 10

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

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Curfew reversal poorly received

Pretoria Bureau

THE back-peddling by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on the lifting of the 72-hour curfew in Pretoria and Bloemfontein was described as "disappointing" by Pretoria black leaders yesterday.

The proposal to lift the 72-hour curfew as an experiment in the two cities was scrapped late last week after Dr Koornhof had met a delegation of National Party members from Pretoria.

Mr M W Aphane, chairman of the Mamelodi community council, said he was now doubtful if changes promised by Dr Koornhof and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would ever become a reality.

"I strongly feel that the curfew and influx control should be abolished. Why should they affect only blacks when they don't affect whites, Indians and coloureds?" he asked.

Blacks had no freedom of movement as they could not work or stay where they liked. Mr P N Zuma, chairman of the Mamelodi branch of Inkatha and former chairman of the Mamelodi high school board, said he had lost confidence in Dr Koornhof Cabinet Ministers who made promises without fulfilling them were not men of principle as they were "driven about" by National Party members.

"Cabinet Ministers should realise that they are the Government of every citizen in the country and not only of the National Party," Mr Zuma said.

Mr Alex Kekana, former Mamelodi mayor and businessman, said the about-turn stance by Dr Koornhof had angered black moderates who depended on negotiation and dialogue.

"We no longer know where we stand because it seems promises by the Government will never become a reality," Mr Keaná said.

the Health Act, No. 63e of

ality Rates in South Africa.

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(328) 200
H/2142

Stalemate on black workers' movements

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

BLACK workers who have urban residence rights are not yet allowed to move from one urban area to another — despite the Government's in-principle acceptance of this change in mid-1979

Before the Riekert Commission reported last June, black workers who had residence rights could not move to an area controlled by another board without express permission

This meant they could not leave a job in one urban area

for one in another area without losing their rights

The commission recommended that they be allowed to move freely between "white" urban areas, and the Government accepted this suggestion in its White Paper issued after the Riekert Report

This week, however, the Director of Labour at the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Armand Steenhuizen, said his board had not yet received instructions to implement this change

He said he expected to be told to implement it "within the next six months"

SA POLITICS

Right-wing muscle

The National Party's right wing made itself felt in no uncertain terms last week — illustrating just how difficult it is going to be for Prime Minister P W Botha to introduce the new era of change he has promised

The right wing, based largely in the Transvaal, showed its muscle over a statement by Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof relating to the 72-hour curfew for unregistered urban blacks. Koornhof reportedly told the Assembly the curfew would be experimentally lifted in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

The reaction was swift. Pretoria's

mayor Jan Visse — a former Nationalist MP and SA Ambassador to Switzerland from 1973 to 1977 — hit out at Koornhof for failing to consult him or his fellow councillors. "Where will all these additional people stay?" he asked, addressing the congress of the SA Confederation of Labour. "We can't have the houses for them."

Visse failed to note that black urban rights would continue to rest on housing and employment and that the institution of the Riekert proposals on the curfew would in fact, provide more effective administrative control over the admission of blacks to the urban areas. But he and his fellow right-wing Nationalists saw the issue only in terms of a concession to blacks. Before them they saw the old bogey of hordes of blacks streaming uncontrolled into the urban areas. And they were quick to object.

Soon a three-man mission headed by Pretoria MP Tom Langley (the other two were also Pretoria MPs) confronted Koornhof in Cape Town. A series of conflicting statements emerged over the weekend.

By Monday, Koornhof had revised his parliamentary statement to explain that the curfew would not be lifted anywhere. All that would happen was that a statistical inquiry would be conducted into establishing how many black people were going to Pretoria and Bloemfontein without fixed residence and employment.

Two conclusions

There are two main conclusions to be drawn from these events.

The first is that they illustrate just how wary the right-wing Transvaal Nationalists are when it comes to anything that smacks of change. They fear concessions. Although their reaction last week tended to be emotional and exaggerated, it does illustrate just how difficult it is going to be for government to introduce its promised changes when racial emotions are aroused. In addition, the reaction was open and public — far less discreet than the way in which previous complaints were usually handled.

The second conclusion is that government tactics appear to be to introduce new changes with a minimum of consultation. The pattern so far has been to appoint a commission and then act on it. Visse's complaint last week was that he and his council had been overlooked. Koornhof pointed out that the administration boards had taken these matters over from city councils some years ago. But there seems little doubt that in earlier years government would have consulted the relevant city councils — and, in particular, fellow-Nationalists.

The white trade unions complain similarly that government has steamrollered decisions and has failed to consult them on matters that affect them in spite of

promises to do so

This new approach by government was confirmed in a well-documented paper to the SA Confederation of Labour's congress by Unisa's Professor Willem Kleynhans. He showed that Botha had introduced a distinction for the first time in Nationalist history between matters of principle and matters of policy. The party congresses, formerly entrusted with guiding policy, would in future be asked to discuss matters of principle and resulting decisions only, Kleynhans said. Policy matters would be left to the cabinet.

It seems clear Botha's plan is to confine control over policy to the cabinet to head off any revolt from the right, particularly from the grassroots Transvaal Nationalists, where his opposition within the NP largely lies. And cabinet ministers have such wide-reaching powers that they can issue regulations or decrees on a multitude of matters, making it often unnecessary to amend legislation. The ministers will simply issue exemptions and permits or change the regulations.

But the furore over the 72-hour curfew is a clear illustration of just how difficult even this way of working is going to be.

Koornhof shifts position on hated 72-hour rule

Political Staff

Piet Koornhof has shifted his position from 'definitely' to 'maybe' on a relaxation of the hated 72-hour limit on black workers to urban areas.

Meanwhile the rule remains in force in the urban areas of Pretoria and

Bloemfontein, where an experiment is under way to see whether the limit should be lifted.

The pilot scheme will last a few months.

When he announced the scheme in Parliament last week, the Minister was understood to say the rule had been suspended for

the duration of the experiment.

PHASE OUT

The recommendations of the Riekert Commission (which included the lifting of the 72-hour rule) will be applied experimentally in the prescribed areas of Bloemfontein and Pretoria, he said.

He added that it was his intention to phase out the rule.

The Government would depend on the Riekert proposals on housing and work opportunities as the criteria for controlling influx.

Today the Minister said he had never said that the

72-hour rule had been lifted experimentally. Only Parliament could change it.

Instead of saying the Riekert proposals were being applied experimentally, he should have said the application of home and work qualifications was being investigated.

The Administration Boards of central Transvaal (Pretoria) and southern Free State (Bloemfontein) were investigating how many people went to these areas without having fixed accommodation and work.

On the strength of the findings a decision would be made.

dismissed. The union was trying to work - R40 a week and an 8 hour day. These demands are "out of all proportion" and "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union said the dismissed men had signed a demand for better conditions. The factory says the men were replaced by management staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours, Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Law that can tear this family apart

11/2/80
argus
Job 2/10

A DEVOUT Langa family of eight is among many black families in the Peninsula faced with a harsh dilemma posed by influx control laws — split up, or live a jobless family life in a Bantustan

Mr Mvuyiso Gibson Ganjana, 59, has lived and worked in Cape Town as a dockyard labourer since 1944

He is a local leader in the Holy Christian Apostolic Church in Zion and his wife Noyamile is an active member of the church

The couple were married by customary union in 1951 and in a civil ceremony in 1973. They have six children, ranging in age from Siviwe, 18 to Kolekie, 2, who were all born here

Mr Ganjana stayed for many years in the North

Barracks, Langa. His wife came to Cape Town in 1960 and the family boarded in Guguletu and Langa

Mr Ganjana is qualified to live in the Peninsula under Section 10(1)(b) of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act. His wife does not qualify

She has applied four times to the authorities to be allowed to live legally with her husband and children, but has been refused permission

The Ganjanas are caught in a Catch 22 situation — no legal wife without a house, no house without a legal wife.

The Western Cape Administration Board will not give Mrs Ganjana permission to stay until her husband has approved housing.

He has been told he can live only in single quarters and not family accommodation as his wife does not have permission to live here.

One way out of the vicious circle, an official told Mr Ganjana, would be for his employer to build the family a house

Very few employers, however, are willing to build houses which immediately become the property of the Administration Board

The Athlone Advice Office reports that since the New Year it has received many refusals from the Department of Co-operation and Development for men and their wives in similar situations to be allowed to live together

● Picture Page 2.

Koornhof

explains

his test

for curfew

STAR 9/2/80

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By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The lifting of the 72-hour limit on influx to the Pretoria area would depend on the availability of housing and work opportunities, Dr Koornhof has told three Pretoria Nationalist MPs

Death bid — students held

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Two Natal University students from Maritzburg have been arrested after a murder attempt on an elderly black man at Umkomaas, South Coast, yesterday

Police said Mr Moses Blose (70), was walking along the main South Coast Road at Umkomaas when four young white men sped past in a car. One threw a knotted towel around Mr Blose's neck — then they drove off, dragging the old man about 10 metres along the tar road

Another passing motorist alerted police, who followed the car and arrested two of the men.

Mr Blose was admitted to Scottburgh Hospital with serious neck injuries. The men are expected to appear in court next week.

Prinsloo burials

East Rand Bureau

The three Prinsloo children of Brakpan will be buried at 10 am on Tuesday alongside their father who murdered them last Wednesday

The service will be held at the Harmonie Hervormede Kerk, Brakpan

Thea (13), Mannetjies (11) and Magda (8) died when Mr Thinus Prinsloo (36) went berserk and after getting his home and car

Meeting the Minister of Co-operation and Development this week about Pretoria and Bloemfontein being used in an experimental application of the Riekert proposals on influx control were Mr Tom Langley (Waterkloof), Mr Albert Nothnagel (Innesdal) and Mr Daan van der Merwe (Rissik)

Mr Langley said today the MPs had been told the experiment would determine whether housing and work opportunities give enough control to allow the lifting of the 72 hour restriction on visitors

The assurance did not amount to any change in the position set out by the Minister in Parliament

MR VISSE

Our correspondent in Pretoria says the Mayor, Mr Jan Visse said today he had been in touch with Dr Koornhof about his decision and had also received a copy of the resolution taken at the meeting

"I am optimistic that the whole matter will be solved by early next week and that the outcome will be satisfactory," Mr Visse said

The council could not be absolved from applying the present legislation simply by a statement in Parliament from the Minister, Mr Visse said

Sapa reports Mr Langley today denied the meeting was stormy

Mr Langley also denied he had claimed Dr Koornhof had backed down on his statement that the curfew would be lifted experimentally

Watch it!

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Patients undergoing X-ray examinations in Britain have been warned that digital

Hillbrow blues

By Lynda Loxton
Municipal Reporter

Some were bewildered, some were defensive and some even angry. Motorcyclists on noisy motorbikes found Hillbrow rather an unnerving place to be in last night

In one of their regular noise control checks, traffic officers literally roamed the streets of Hillbrow on their motorbikes and hauled in every noisy bike they came across

There to watch the proceedings were the three Hillbrow city councillors — Mr Max Noppe, Mr Simon Chilchik MPC and Mr Harold Rudolph

They had the noise-control effort very much at heart — they are continually receiving complaints from residents about noisy motorbikes

Before the rain set in at midnight, 11 motorcyclists had been ticketed and scores more let off with a warning. The highest reading was 114 decibels. The legal limit is 84 decibels, although the Traffic Department does allow a little leeway

Most of the motorcy-

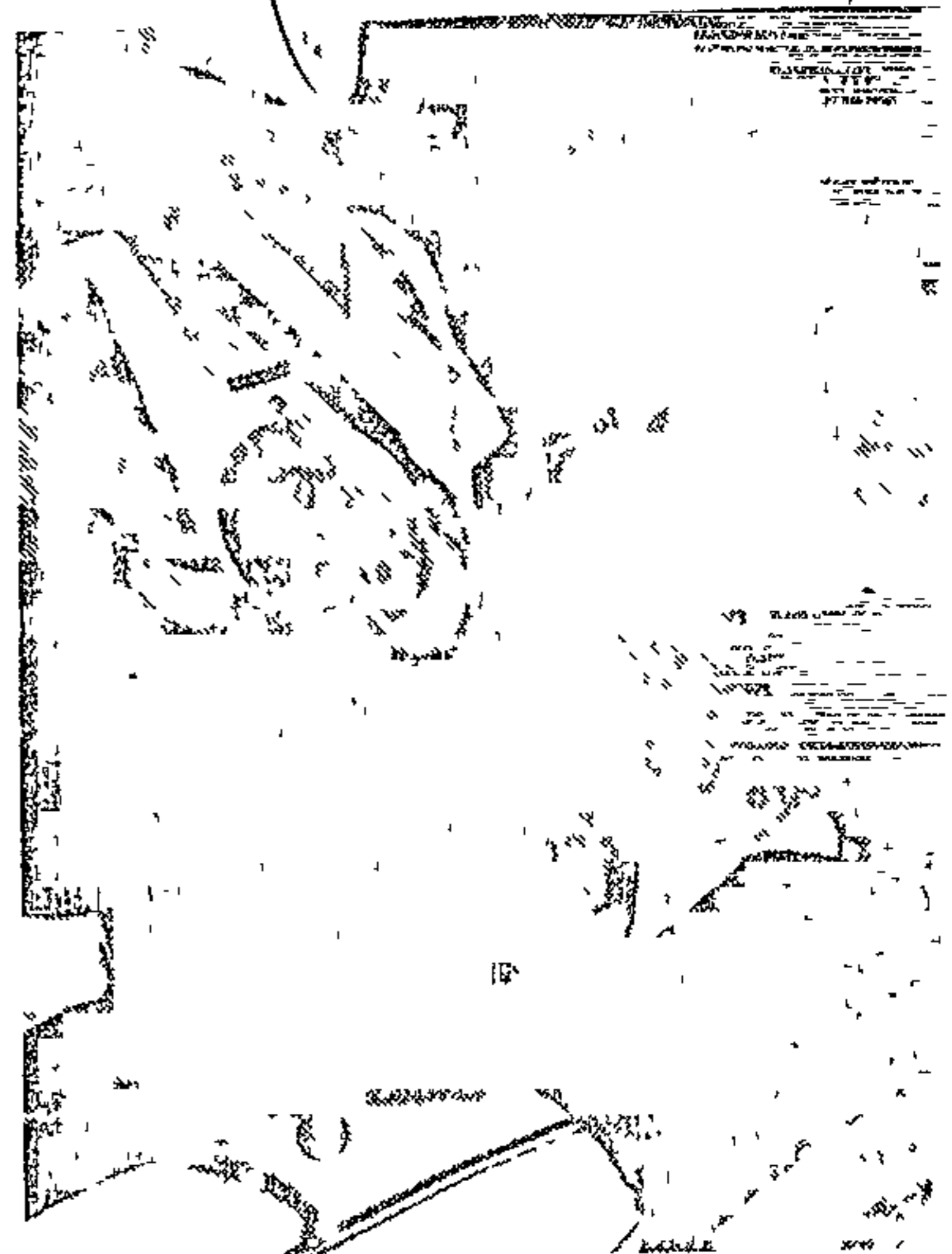
clists stopped admitted that their exhausts were not the standard ones for their bikes. They had bought others — mostly without baffles — "to fit in with the looks of my bike" "to help save fuel" "my others had burnt out and this one was cheaper"

It came as no surprise to the traffic officers that most of the motorcyclists stopped did not come from Johannesburg

"Our guys here are very good about their exhausts," said one of them. "About 80 percent of the guys we prosecute come from outside"

Mr J H Pietorius, Hillbrow garage owner who has been riding bikes since 1952, was all in favour of noise control

"These stories that exhausts without baffles save fuel are just not true. These youngsters just want to make a noise. I have a 1000 cc bike. I can modify it, it is silent and a joy to ride," he said, before purring on into the night on his machine



With city councillors, traffic officers and member officer takes a decibel reading in last night's cycle, owned by Mr Tony Hodge (34) (second from proved the point that bigger bikes make less noise

Influx: 9/2/80

W/E ARGUS

Pretoria

MPs see

Koornhof

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THE lifting of the 72-hour limit on influx to the Pretoria area would depend on the availability of housing and work opportunities, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has told concerned Pretoria Nationalist MPs.

Three MPs representing Pretoria Nationalists saw the Minister this week after he had said Pretoria, with Bloemfontein, would be experimental cities in the application of the Riekert proposals on influx control.

The MPs were Mr Tom Langley (Waterkloof), Mr Albert Nothnagel (Innesdal) and Mr Daan van der Merwe (Rissik).

IN TOUCH

In Pretoria today, the mayor, Mr Jan Visse, said he had been in touch with Dr Koornhof about his decision.

He said earlier this week that the Pretoria City Council had not been consulted by Dr Koornhof or his Department.

INFLUX CONTROL

No new deal

(206) *am 2/2/50*

What difference will linking influx control to housing and jobs and dropping the 72-hour curfew on African "visitors" to urban areas make? Government has chosen Bloemfontein and Pretoria to find out (why not Johannesburg?) If the Riekert report is correct, the new system will be a more efficient method of control — certainly not something Africans will herald as a step forward.

Piet Koornhof's "new deal" this week should have come as no surprise. The Riekert Commission was set up not to find an alternative to influx control, but to recommend mechanisms for tightening it up. It suggested the availability of housing and employment as the deciding factors on whether those without Urban Areas Consolidation Act Section 10 permanent residence rights could remain in a prescribed area or not.

But, there was one important proviso — there had to be a non-availability of local labour. So, an unqualified African with accommodation and a job in an urban area may only stay if those with residence rights are employed.

In Pretoria and Bloemfontein, those without Section 10 rights will have to register as workseekers or prove they already have a job, as well as approved housing. If registered as a workseeker a person can stay in the area for longer than 72 hours.

But the chances of coming to the city — without being recruited as a contract worker through an official labour bureau

— and registering as a workseeker are remote. For, as put by Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development: "In a particular category of work, if there happens to be an oversupply of labour in a particular city, the administration board would be reluctant to register another workseeker in that category."

This is hardly a new mechanism. Morrison admits it: "This is much the same as before."

And dropping the 72-hour curfew is hardly a move to be welcomed by Africans. Morrison says: "We hope this leads to far less arrests. Will it do so? Anyone without permanent residence rights, stopped by the police, will have to prove they have a job or the right to seek work, and approved accommodation. If they can't, according to Morrison, they will be endorsed out immediately."

Few come to the cities with jobs already secured — that is unless recruited by a labour bureau. So the fear of being endorsed out immediately, could have the effect of driving most to the administration boards to register as workseekers before seeking jobs.

Effectively this means most could hand themselves over to the authorities to be endorsed out, saving the police the trouble of trying to find them.



Sash's Duncan . . . no change in policy

It is also unclear whether those who do manage to find themselves a job and approved accommodation will automatically be able to stay in the test areas.

Judging by official comment on African workers being endorsed in Johannesburg, it is unlikely.

Prompted by Pretoria's plans for immigration due to the skilled shortage, the Black Sash in Johannesburg released details of skilled African not being allowed to work in the city. Recently a panelbeater and taxi duty truck drivers were refused to work, despite having jobs and accommodation.

Even the Riekert Commission is clear on this: "If there is not enough labour, then we get labour from elsewhere."

Morrison says allowing skilled workers to work in urban areas would be a contradiction of the Nation's policy: "We want these people employed in their own national lands."

What if there is no work in the test areas? Then they may be endorsed out to work in urban areas on a contract, he says.

Responds Sheena Duncan, Black Sash advice office director: "He could be the Black Sash has been saying — that we have not seen any change from party policy."

Twists in Govt's tale of two cities

By ANNE AKHALWA
Political Reporter

The Government's expert men lifting of the 72-hour limit on blacks visiting Pretoria and

document in a four-page report

It may also mean that black

of influx control — the

level documents residential

That is the view of Mrs

Black Sash advice office —

enter problems over refer

by yesterday she spelled out

position of blacks after the

ing of the 72-hour restric-

All blacks will still have to

existence of conflict

process of communicat

The decision criteria

public sector as far

are fairly well remove

in many cases will be

section involved in ti

a simple health hazard

The index yields an o

likelihood that the d

Car's reference books of

travel documents They can

still be stopped and asked to

produce it, documents

The position of work-

seekers from the home lands re-

main's unchanged they can

only move to the cities if they

have been recruited as contract

workers through official about

burcas If they are not recruit-

ed it will be virtually impossi-

ble for them to move to the

cities even if they have found

jobs and accommodation

A black workseeker who has

Section 10 rights allowing him

to live in a specific black town-

ship can move to another town

only if he has found both work

and accommodation

area while employers face

heavy penalties if their workers

are not legally registered and

have no approved accommoda-

tion

Blacks who have Section 10

rights to live in urban town-

ships will also face prosecution

if they allow anyone to stay in

their homes without special

permission — lodgers permits

for boarders and visitors per-

mits for those who want to

spend a few days with them

Those workseekers who can-

not find any legal accommoda-

tion — even temporary — can

still be endorsed out of the

urban areas under the 'vagrancy

laws

Blacks still have to register

Mrs Duncan said that even if

the 72-hour restriction were to

be lifted in all urban areas not

only would the Government

still be able to exercise influx

control it would probably be

able to tighten it

This would be in line with the

Riekert recommendations she

said

If many jobs became avail-

able as a result of the expected

economic boom many blacks

would still find it extremely

difficult to meet the control

requirements in the face of the

massive black housing short-

age

All these cordit ors made it

extremely difficult for jobseek-

ers to remain in an urban area

requirements of work and

accommodation

The e permental lifting of

the limit was announced in

Parliament on Monday by the

Minister of Co-operation and

Development Dr Piet Koor

hof who said As soon as the

system has been tested for a

reasonable period it will be

evaluated and the necessary

decisions will be taken

"It is my intention to imple-

ment the recommendations of

the Riekert Commission as

soon as possible and to phase

out the 72-hour limit"

Dr Koorhof has said repeat-

edly that his department is

working on the replacement of

the reference book system with

week that the reference book

all blacks had to carry was a

great hindrance to healthy

race relations"

In its report tabled last May

the Riekert Commission said it

hoped its proposals would

reduce the paperwork control

measures and the need to

demand pass books

It described the 72-hour limit

as an example of discrimina-

tion and said its scrapping

would lead to a drastic decline

in the large number of arrests

for control measure offences

It also said The commis-

sion is satisfied that that strict

action against employers

unlawful occupiers and the per-

sons who accommodate them

and general demand for the

production of reference books

or travel documents outside the

employment and occupation sit-

uation i.e on the street and it

will be possible to repeal the

statutory provisions declaring

refusal or failure to produce a

reference book or travel docu-

ment to be an offence"

Mrs Duncan said Pretoria

and Bloemfontein were prob-

ably chosen as "guinea pigs"

because both were situated

close to Bophuthatswana

"Obviously blacks from the

homeland move regularly in

and out of these cities and it is

much more difficult to demand

passes from them to check if

they have been in the area for



Hansard

No 1
8/2/80

Col 20

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Blacks working illegally in urban areas

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

- (a) How many Blacks who were working illegally in the urban areas were registered during the moratorium that was granted in August, September and October 1979 and (b) how many were registered in each of the main urban centres in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 84 379

- (b) The information required is not readily available in respect of individual main urban centres, but only according to the areas of jurisdiction of administration boards. The majority of registrations was made by the following administration boards

West Rand	49 000
East Rand	14 000
Port Natal	9 000
Drakensberg	3 000
South O F S.	1 200
Central Transvaal	2 000

13. See paper on 'Mortality in South Africa', D. Bourne & G. Watermeyer, S.A.M.J. (1976) vol. 50, p.2104.
14. See, e.g. 'Implementation of Research in the Homelands', G. Watermeyer, S.A.M.J. (1976) vol. 50, p.2104.
15. A.L. Sorokin, 'Health Economics in Developing Countries', Lexington, 1976, Chs. 2 & 3.
16. *Ibid*, Ch 5 & 7
17. For a discussion of cost-benefit techniques and their problems see 'Guidelines for Project Evaluation', P. Dasgupta, S. Marglin & A. Sen, UNIDO, New York, 1972
18. *Ibid*, pp. 66-84.
19. 'The Provision of Measles Vaccine for an Urban Population', S.A.M.J. 30 August 1975, p 1507-1513.
20. A discussion of the implications of relaxing this assumption is given in 'Guidelines' (op.cit) and depends on identifying more or less homogeneous social groups, weighting the benefits and costs according to which groups they affect.
21. F.A.H. Wilson, 'Unresolved Issues in the South African Economy: Labour', S.A. Journal of Economics, December 1975, p.516.
22. J.E. Miller, 'An Indicator to Aid Management in Assigning Programme Priorities', Public Health Reports, U.S. Department of Health & Welfare, August 1970, 85 No. 8, p.725-731; B.N. Mukerjee, 'A Simple Method of Obtaining a Health Hazard Index and its Application in Micro-Regional Health Planning', Regional Studies, vol. 10 1976, pp.105-122.
23. Report of the Resources Allocation Working Party, 'Sharing Resources for Health in England', H.M.S.O. 1976.
24. A.J. Culyer, 'Need and the National Health Service', Martin Robertson, 1976, p.101 ff.
25. In this context, the work of the O.E.C.D. in developing a 'social profile' as an indicator for a wide range of social and economic variables may prove a better guide for development policy than any single indicator. See for example, C.E.W. Simkins & N. Bromberger, 'Social Indicators in a Development Context' (unpublished) for work on South Africa.
26. 'Environmental, Health and Human Ecological Considerations in Economic Development Projects', World Bank, May 1974.
27. This concept is outlined for Nutrition Policy in L. Joy and P. Payne, 'Food and Nutrition Planning', FAO, Rome, 1975.
28. See, for example, 'Health by the People', K. Newell, W.H.O., Geneva, 1975; 'The Health Care Package', K.W. Newell, M.H. King & J. Sulliant Saroso, W.H.O. Chronicle, 29: 12-18, (1975); 'Low-Cost Rural Health Care and Health Manpower Training: an annotated bibliography with special emphasis on developing countries', Shahid Akhtar, IDRC Ottawa 1975. 'The Training of Auxiliaries in Health Care, an annotated bibliography', K. Elliott, Intermediate Technology Publications, London 1975. 'Contact' magazine, Christian Medical Commission, Geneva; Sourcebook on Appropriate Technology for Southern Africa, forthcoming publication from Environmental Development Agency, chapter on health.

29. R. Fein, (1971), 'On Measuring Economic Benefits of Health Programmes' in Medical History and Medical Care, ed. G. McLachlan and T. McKeown (Papers presented to a symposium in London in 1970).
30. The poor, those from split families, the lonely, die more often than others. Social class has been shown to be a strong determinant of both physical and mental illness: see J. Kosa, A. Antonovski and I.K. Zola, 'Poverty and Health', Harvard University Press, 1969. Deaths, even from what are typically thought of as diseases of affluent groups, tend to be higher in lower social classes, e.g. paper on 'Mortality in South Africa', D. Bourne and B. Dick shows that deaths from circulatory diseases are higher in South Africa for 'coloureds' than for whites.
31. J.D. Pole (1974), 'Programme Priorities and Budgets', British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine, 28, 191-195.
32. The experiment referred to is being conducted under the auspices of the Department of Pastoral Studies, University of Birmingham. For the concepts involved, see 'Health is for People', Michael Wilson.
33. See 'Planning the Health Sector', Oscar Gish, Croom Helm, 1975, pp.42-43.

Koornhof and the 72-hour limit

Political Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, will probably issue a statement today to clarify any confusion over the experimental lifting of the 72-hour limit for blacks visiting Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

This was said yesterday by the liaison officer of the department, Mr Johan Eysen following reports that

the implications of the lifting of the limit had created confusion.

It was still not clear whether the Government would instruct that raids or demand, for blacks to produce their reference books or travel documents should be eased.

Earlier, a spokesman for the department said in Cape Town the administration boards in Pretoria and Bloemfontein would be instructed to put the lifting of the limit into practise. However, he could not give any details of how this would be done.

The lifting of the limit as an experiment in the two cities was announced by Dr Koornhof in Parliament on Monday.

The director of the Black Sash advice office Mrs Sheena Duncan, said the relaxation would not affect the other cornerstones of influx control — the carrying of reference books and the twin requirements for black work seekers a job and accommodation.

© See Page 4

Mayor hits at lifting of influx controls

By Sieg Hannig and Bob Meintjes

The Government's abolition of influx control in Pretoria and Bloemfontein today came under fire from the Mayor of Pretoria, Mr J J Visse

Although those dismissed were 'C' strike are African contract work back to the homelands, the African brothers and sisters. On the first of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' outside the factory. The workers there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the strike last week more than 500 university Peninsula Training College and be re-employed and for a boycott

The Western Province Traders Association sell the factory's products until

The South African Council of Schools affiliated to SACOS to a boycott of the factory's products

More than 400 students from the called for a boycott of all Fattis

The Women for Peace movement has workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the has issued a statement in support

Fattis and Monis insist that the firm says he is worried about by blacks because much of the kept production going by employing workers. However production has

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis following products: The following Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted Philadelphia flour; Koeberg M Fattis & Monis brand name. The macaroni, spaghetti, large and small and green, pain rings, dilatin products under the following brand name brand, Ccheckers and Rober bakeries in the Cape Town area River, Wrench Town Bakery in O

"It was not right for this to have been done without going through Parliament," Mr Visse said

He was delivering the opening address at the congress of the White Confederation of Labour in Pretoria

He regretted that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, had not first consulted Pretoria's City Council

There was no housing for additional blacks in Pretoria, he pointed out

Mr Visse said the white population of Pretoria had increased by almost a third while the black population increased only slightly during the past eight years when the total population increased by about a quarter to almost 700 000

"That was before the announcement that the 72 hour limit of unauthorised sojourn for blacks in white areas was withdrawn," he said

Dr P J Riekert, chairman of the Riekert Commission said some form of restriction on black visitors in the urban areas will have to be maintained as a "logical step" flowing from the commission's recommendations

Dr Riekert welcomed the suspension in Bloemfontein and Pretoria of the 72 hour limit for black visitors. Removal of the 72 hour clause in the Urban Areas Act had been one of the most important recommendations

He added that some form of time restriction, hopefully longer than 72 hours, would have to be written into the envisaged Black Community Development Act.

like

in Bellville South workers were were members of day and hours of the factory says and would lead to

workers Union), say its to negotiate the union. It of a cut-back of

the men who were on of being endorsed with their 'Coloured'

Dr Riekert agreed today that although the commission had not recommended any time restriction, it was a logical step that flowed from the report Black visitors could not hope to meet the requirements of work and housing to prove they were in the area legally.

● Page 15: Jails would be empty

all sports bodies and ment of the workers and

held a meeting and

negotiate with the

Chamber of Commerce -

for a director of the factory's products. The management have face of the striking

which produces the ising flour, Cake flour, flour;

1 products with the cake cups, wafers, - broad, narrow, plain ack their pasta

'Gold, Pick 'n Pay no

control a number of pe Bakery in Elsies kery in Somerset West.

Handwritten notes and signatures: "26", "30/6", "27/5", "2/11", "Stan", "6/2/80"

By Jaap Boekkooi

If the 72-hour limit on visits by out-of-town blacks were to be lifted in Johannesburg, as it is to be in Pretoria and Bloemfontein, there would be a massive reduction in the Reef's black prison population

Staying over the limit of 72 hours is the biggest "crime" among blacks in Johannesburg. Each year between 50 000 and 60 000 are arrested for this offence, often during night pass raids by teams going around suburbs knocking on the doors of servants' quarters

At the Bantu Commissioner's Court in Market Street five special courts sit daily to deal with the thousands of cases

In some cases the illegal visitors are accused, prosecuted, remanded and sent to a jail like Modder Bee in no more than 10 seconds

After much Press criticism — including an article in *The Star* which

End of pass law time limit would empty jails in Johannesburg

timed each case with illustrations of clocks — the magistrates now spend more time on each illegal visitor who is prosecuted

Many thousands of cases are also intercepted by the Bantu Aid Bureau which tries to keep blacks, especially first offenders, away from a traumatic jail experience

But even Aid Bureau officials admit that their

hands are often tied, they have to obey the law

The Government's rationale, in Johannesburg, for keeping out visiting blacks is that they pose a threat of cheap labour to the local, more highly paid, black labour force

Many of the illegal visitors are, in fact, looking for work — and innocently say so when they face the special courts

The director of the Aid Bureau, Mr. J. G. Bender,

says that, to him, a pass offence is "no more criminal than a parking ticket"

"It means the chap just parked his body in the wrong place," he explained

Yet, because most offenders are penniless work-seekers or poor relatives from the platteland, the great majority of illegal visitors end up in prison because they cannot pay a fine in lieu of a prison term.

strike are African contract workers — in spite of the fact that many of them have returned back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their coloured brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc — the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce — has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute" However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour, Koeberg Mille pack — mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons — broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsie's River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Star
6/2/60

Natal Mercury 6/2/80

Influx control move means more staff

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Mercury Reporter

IF THE 72-hour limit on blacks visiting white areas were scrapped in Durban as an experiment to ease influx control it could mean the employment of a larger staff at the Port Natal Administration Board

This was said yesterday by Mr H A du Plessis, chief director of the board

He was commenting on an announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the limit was to be dropped in Pretoria and Bloemfontein, in line with the recommendations of the Riekert Commission

Limit

Mr du Plessis said abolition of the limit would mean a far greater effort, on the part of the board, to tie in a man's residence with his place of employment

This could have an effect on the board's staff

He said the board would have to look at the situation of each worker. This would be difficult because 500 000 blacks were employed in the area of jurisdiction of the Port Natal Administration Board.

Charged

He estimated that at least 3 500 African families were squatting illegally in areas near Pinetown which had been zoned for occupation by other race groups

Mr du Plessis pointed out that, at present, if a black man was found in the area

of jurisdiction of the board without the necessary documents from his employer and the KwaZulu Government, and if it had been proved that he had been there for more than 72 hours, he could be charged under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act

Centres

If police or our staff pick him up he has to be channelled through aid centres in Durban or Pinetown.

The centre can recommend that, although he has been arrested, he need not be charged and fined. We then let him go back to obtain the necessary documentation

However, if a man has been through an aid centre before and has been given all help possible, then we will obviously take the matter further

Mr du Plessis said he would be meeting the chief directors of the administration boards in Pretoria and Bloemfontein today

The Star

Wednesday February 6 1980

Placing a curfew on the pass laws

AS a reformer, Dr Piet Koornhof operates in weird and mysterious ways. Fearing confrontation, he resorts to confusion. The greater the change he wishes to bring about, the smaller he makes it sound. . . and, of course, vice versa. As Minister of Sport, he succeeded to a large measure in bringing about the "miracle" of mixed play in race-conscious South Africa. As Minister of Education, he did less well, yet nevertheless achieved some small amelioration of the ideologically rigid and senseless rules governing university, technical and school education. As Minister in charge of black affairs he faces his greatest challenge. He is tackling it with his usual methods of softly, softly . . .

Thus the lifting of the 72-hour curfew on blacks in two cities must be welcomed. The Minister recognises, at least, that it is an anachronism for it to be illegal for a man to visit a town in his own country for longer than 72 hours. The choice of Pretoria and Bloemfontein for an

"experiment" in putting this right is ultra cautious—but reasonable in this unreasonable environment.

What the Minister now says is that he will use housing and work—not the 72 hours "curfew"—to control influx of black people to the two cities. That also sounds reasonable, but only so long as houses and work ARE available. Under present conditions of lack of black housing and shortage of jobs, the method means merely that visitors must get out of town, though perhaps not in 72 hours.

Dr Koornhof then must make the country face the next problem: spend millions upon millions on housing and instant mass training of workers. Either that, or take the direct, dramatic course which the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia took. Judge Steyn simply abolished the Pass Laws. It was a bold, almost breathtaking, act. It worked, as even the most fearful of Windhoek residents will now reluctantly admit.

THE MINISTER of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, issued a statement in Cape Town last night about his announcement that the 72-hour curfew on blacks in urban areas would be the subject of an experiment in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

He explained, too, why these cities had been chosen.

The statement said:

"The Riekert Commission made a recommendation in its report aimed at introducing an influx-control mechanism exer-

Black curfew: ^{CAPE TOWN} Amplification ^{6/2/80} 206

cising control at only two points, namely, the place of employment and of residence and in this process doing away with the time limit (72 hours) on presence in a prescribed area

"However, these points of control already exist for blacks under existing legislation, and are complemented by certain legislative regulations which require that a black who does not have the right to be in the prescribed area concerned is subject to the 72-hour limitation

"In the White Paper the government indicated that, for the reasons given, it could not unconditionally bind itself to a repeal of the 72-hour limitation, but chose provisionally to retain this limitation as a third leg of the influx-control mechanism after the other two — employment and housing

It was further stated in the White Paper that if the more stringent application of the last two legs of the mechanism, as recommended by the Riekert Commission, was to be effective, the emphasis of influx control could, gradually be shifted in that direction. And when it had been thoroughly tested in practice, the repeal of the 72-hour limitation could again be considered.

"The government said also in the White Paper that in the interim, attempts would be

made to avoid, as far as possible, the detrimental effects of the application of the 72-hour limitation.

"My announcement amounted to the fact that the government decision regarding the experiment with reference to the possible phasing-out of the 72-hour limitation was now being introduced for the prescribed areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein

"In conducting this experiment at these centres, the mechanism of influx control will concentrate on the elements of employment and housing rather than on the 72-hour limitation, with the request to the person to show authority to be in the area where he is found

"Pretoria and Bloemfontein were chosen because, on the one hand, a fairly large metropolitan area was sought, and on the other, an urban area reasonably isolated from other big centres.

"I wish again to make it clear that, as stated in administrative orders, the matter must be handled with great circumspection by the authorities concerned, that continuous statistics must be kept regarding key aspects and incidental matters and that this, together with an evaluation of the experiment, must be presented to me for final decision by the government"

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Curfew-dropping implications confuse officials

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STW 5/2/80

The implications of dropping the 72-hour curfew on blacks visiting Pretoria and Bloemfontein have caused confusion among officials

Mr Pierre Scott, director of labour in Bloemfontein, said he would have to examine the implications of the concession and discuss them with his chief director before commenting on its implementation.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice president of the Black Sash, said there would be no way of measuring the effect of dropping the controversial curfew until the concession was implemented in cities such as Johannesburg and Cape Town

She pointed out that Pretoria and Bloemfontein

lay close to homelands from which thousands of people travelled to the cities daily to perform chores such as shopping or medical treatment.

Because of these visitors it was almost impossible to enforce the 72-hour curfew in these two cities

Bloemfontein and Pretoria were the "soft options" she said, whereas lifting the curfew in Johannesburg would lead to an immediate drop in prosecutions.

Mr W J Ras, labour director for the Central Transvaal Administration Board, said proof of work and accommodation would be required as a "two-way control method" Blacks coming from the home-

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Curfew confusion

▶ From page 1

lands would have to produce the necessary documents, he said.

"We will help with work opportunity and accommodation wherever possible, but we will not accept everybody from everywhere unless they have the right documents," said Mr Ras

He said there had been few prosecutions of blacks in his area under the curfew law

● Page 7: Experiment may lead to passbook system change.

72-hour limit on illegals to go — as test

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The 72-hour restriction on black "visitors" in urban areas will be dropped in Pretoria and Bloemfontein — as an experiment.

And a committee of the Department of Co-operation and Development will review and revise all laws affecting blacks in urban areas.

This step has been taken "with a view to building up good race relations and removing hurtful discrimination as far as practically possible."

These two announcements were made in Parliament yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in the boldest step to date towards implementing the recommendations of the Riekert Commission.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, welcomed the announcement, but told Dr Koornhof, he was not dealing with the main issues that concerned blacks.

"I am pleased that for the first time the Government is showing interest in the positive recommendations of the commission. Up till now it has been interested only in the negative, punitive side," Mrs Suzman

said.

Dr Koornhof said the 72-hour restriction on "illegal" blacks in urban areas would be dropped in the two cities as an experiment at first.

Under existing law, blacks who do not qualify to be in an urban area may visit such an area for no longer than 72 hours. The restriction is one of the cornerstones of influx control.

The Government wanted to see whether the new influx control system, which links the movement of blacks to housing and employment, could work effectively without the 72-hour deadline.

"As soon as the system has been tested for a reasonable period, it will be evaluated and the necessary decisions will be taken. It is my intention to implement the recommendations of the Riekert Commission as soon as possible and to phase out the 72-hour limit," he said.

Dr Koornhof also told the House that the reference book all blacks had to carry was a "great hindrance to healthy race relations."

The Government was planning to replace it with a more acceptable system that would apply equally to all. This would be done after consultation with black leaders.

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Curfew to be dropped in two cities

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Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —

The 72-hour curfew on black "visitors" in urban areas will be dropped in Pretoria and Bloemfontein on an experimental basis.

In addition, a departmental committee will review and revise all laws affecting blacks in urban areas "with a view to building up good race relations and removing hurtful discrimination as far as practically possible."

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"I am pleased that for the first time the government is showing interest in the positive recommendations of the commission."

Announcing the phasing out of the 72-hour curfew on "illegal" blacks in urban areas, Dr Koornhof said the government wished to see whether the new influx control system, which links the movement of blacks to housing and employment, could work effectively without the 72-hour deadline.

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Experiment may lead to passbook system change

5/24/50 Job

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Recommendations of the Riekert Commission about influx control would be implemented on an experimental basis in Pretoria and Bloemfontein, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he said the administrative process for doing this had been started.

The commission had recommended that influx control should be coupled to the availability of work and approved housing, and that the 72-hour provision for applying influx control be scrapped.

Dr Koornhof said the measure would be evaluated after it had been tried for a reasonable period before a final decision was taken.

If this experiment was successful it would pave

the way for changes in the passbook system.

The Minister said it was his endeavour to implement the full recommendations of the Riekert Commission as soon as it would be practicable.

Hurtful discrimination would be removed wherever possible.

His department was reviewing its legislation. In this process legislation would be prepared on community development for black people in white areas.

This legislation would provide among other things for orderly development on the level of local government.

Dr Koornhof said he was also happy to announce that he had received an offer of R7,5-million from the private sector at an interest rate of 3½ percent a year over 30 years for black housing.

This offer was a direct result of the Prime Minister's Carlton talks with business leaders in November last year.

Dr Koornhof said he realised that expectations which could not be fulfilled should not be created among black people.

To do this was dangerous practice that should be discouraged.

Speaking immediately after Dr Koornhof, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said that until now the Government had chosen to implement only punitive and negative recommendations of the Riekert Commission.

It was a pity that the Government now wanted to implement the commission's recommendations about influx control in the form of "a little pilot scheme."

These were recommendations that should be implemented all over South Africa.

Dr Koornhof was saying in effect that he was now going to introduce changes to set right policies that should never have been introduced, Mrs Suzman said.

Curfew-dropping implications confuse officials

The implications of dropping the 72-hour curfew on blacks visiting Pretoria and Bloemfontein have caused confusion among officials.

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lay close to homelands from which thousands of people travelled to the cities daily to perform chores such as shopping or medical treatment.

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● Page 7: Experiment may lead to passbook system change.

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Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C, Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute" However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours, Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Bosses
don't
want
'illegals'

also
Job

By Rob Meintjes
Employment of "illegal" workers has dropped drastically in Johannesburg since the three-month moratorium for registration of these workers ended on October 31 last year.

Since then only two employers have been fined for this offence in Court 19, Fox Street, which deals with prosecutions by the West Rand Administration Board

The employers were fined R200 and R180, considerably less than the R500 maximum brought into effect after the moratorium

Mr A E Steenhuisen, director of labour for Wrab, said the board had eased up on prosecutions over the festive period. He said they would be resumed "slowly" this year.

But there is little call for prosecutions anyway

The threat of the R500 maximum fine has deterred Johannesburg employers from taking on "illegals" to the extent they did before. About 50 000 workers were "legalised" in Johannesburg and on the East and West Rand

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, told The Star she did not think employment of illegal workers would take place at all in future.

Fattis & Monis Strike

Workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South yesterday struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. They say the dismissals were because all five were members of a union which was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work, including an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says the dismissals were "of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to a strike.

The dismissed workers are members of a union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say they signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate with the factory. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It said the dismissed workers were employed by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of

workers were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on the strike. In spite of the threat of being endorsed by the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' colleagues. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all together."

The number of striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting at the University and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, and Bellville Technical College called for workers to boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Workers Association says it will instruct its members not to buy Fattis & Monis products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and clubs to support a call for re-employment of the workers and to boycott Fattis & Monis products.

The University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of Fattis and Monis products.

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - support of the dismissed workers

It is said that there is "no dispute" However a director of the factory has called for a boycott of the factory's products. The factory's trade is with blacks. The management have been employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. The strike has slowed down.

Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: the following Record flours, Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour, Philadelphia flour, Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal, all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names, Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ccheckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West

BUSINESS MERCURY

Big black advance foreseen

Deputy Financial Editor

THE advance of the black worker will run like a scarlet thread through the economic and social fabric of the eighties, Mr Roland Freakes, executive director of the Natal Chamber of Industries, said yesterday.

He was speaking to the Chartered Institute of Secretaries

Mr Freakes said that the differential between the average earnings of a white person and a black person in industry was 4,57 times

This had decreased from the figure in 1973 when whites earned 5,76 times the amount earned by blacks

He said this figure was an index of frustration. It was not caused by discrimination, because this was not built into industrial council agreements

Problem

The problem is that the black worker has been able to reach a certain point and go no further, Mr Freakes said

He believed that the factor would be slashed. The last vestiges of job reservation were being phased out, and while the barriers of blacks by-passing whites were still present as well as problems with apprenticeships, they were receding.

The situation of black people would improve if there was an 'unprecedented' expansion of education and training facilities. There was a great deal to be done and industry had failed to act adequately in this sphere in the past decade.

Recent decisions by the Government to encourage

immigrants showed up the shortfall in training against the background of a million or more unemployed black people

Mr Freakes said it would be much better if the Government decided to spend R250 million on expanding training so that the need to import skilled workers would be reduced in future

Growth

Another factor was the development of trade union rights for black people. The decision to limit multi-racial unions was wrong, and the current unracial trade union provisions would promote polarisation

Thirdly, there was a need to have a backdrop of satisfactory economic development. Actions such as removing job reservation, influx control, changes to legislation and so on would be of little use if the country was stagnating

It was necessary to have a growth rate of 5,5 to 6 percent, and the seventies were marked by the failure to reach the level set by the planners

Mr Freakes said that a year ago the required growth rate seemed a remote target but the outlook has certainly changed and is now almost within reach this year and can be expected to continue, at least, until the latter part of 1981

Chief Lion's case postponed

THE Commissioner for Brits, Mr J N Theron, told the Pretoria Commissioner this week that he was unaware of the fact that Chief Solomon David Lion of Maboloka was in possession of a South African reference book — before his deportation to Lesotho.

Mr Theron was giving evidence before Mr H J P Cloete in the case of Chief Lion who is charged with "unlawfully entering the Pretoria district without a valid permit".

Chief Lion was represented by Mr G Maluleke of Maluleke, Moseneke and Seriti. The hearing was postponed to February 3.

Mr Theron told the court that the accused appeared before him in 1977 and that he was found to be in possession

of a Lesotho passport. The passport was therefore investigated in accordance with the Immigration Act.

The finding was that Chief Lion was a Lesotho national and as a result he was deported.

Asked by the defence if Mr Theron was aware of the fact that the accused was in possession of a South African reference book he said "no".

When the witness was asked to show his record to the court he said "I did not bring any records with me. I was just told to come not knowing what the whole issue was about".

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewart, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fatis & Monis products.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fatis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Fatis & Monis Strike

The South African Council schools affiliated to SACC a boycott of the factory's More than 400 students fro called for a boycott of al The Women for Peace move workers. The Cape branch of Natcoc has issued a statement in Fatis and Monis insist tha firm says he is worried abo by blacks because much of kept production going by emp workers. However products Who are Fatis and Monis? following products. The fol Bread flour, sifted flour, Philadelphia flour, Koeberr Fatis & Monis brand name. The macaroni, spaghetti, large an and green, pain rings, dilat products under the following name brand, Checkers and b Bakeries in the Cape Town area River, Wrench Town Bakery, in U

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the health centre concept.

SUNDAY POST, January 27, 1980

'INSULTED' WOMAN SUES POLICE OVER PASS INVAZION ARREST

By ZWELAKHE SISILU

SEVERAL women arrested during a pass raid in Johannesburg last week, who claim they were insulted and fondled by police at the Hillbrow police station, are suing the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, for wrongful arrest as a result of the incident.

One of the women, Miss Joyce Mokhesi, a former Internal Security Act detainee, is claiming R1 000 from the Minister for wrongful arrest, and her attorneys are considering another claim of R500 for assault.

Records taken to the doctor for professional care.

The figures for capital costs, direct operating costs, average cost per patient, attendances, average length of stay and those relating to maternity are taken from unpublished records. . . . Calculated from records

During her arrest, Miss Mokhesi was allegedly manhandled by a white policeman and called a "Kaffir".

This week Miss Mokhesi alleged that once the women arrived at Hillbrow police station, some of the women were fondled by a policeman.

Her offer to pay a R25 admission of guilt fine was refused.

Miss Mokhesi is the secretary of the Southern African Council of Catholic Ladies, and is a former organiser for the Young Christian Workers (YCW).

When stopped by the police who asked for her reference book, Miss Mokhesi was a few metres from her place of employ-

ment in Berea.

"I produced my reference book, which was in order, but one of the policemen just put it into his pocket and ignored my pleas to let me go," she said.

The policeman would not listen to her, and kept saying he was doing his duty, she said.

According to Miss Mokhesi, while she was speaking to the black policeman a white policeman grabbed her from behind, calling her a "Kaffir", and she was forced into a police van.

The van stopped at several points around Hillbrow where more women were arrested.

would be referred to outpatient departments. . . . suffering from chronic diseases, and those requiring regular postoperative examination would be referred from hospital

She said that at the back of the police van with the 19 women was another policeman who kept referring to the women as "smelly".

At Hillbrow police station one policeman apparently refused to let her pay an admission of guilt fine which he said was R25, and told her she would be locked up for the whole weekend.

Some of the women she was arrested with, Miss Mokhesi said, were elderly people.

It was when the women were about to be locked up that Miss Mokhesi was able to explain the situation to one policeman.

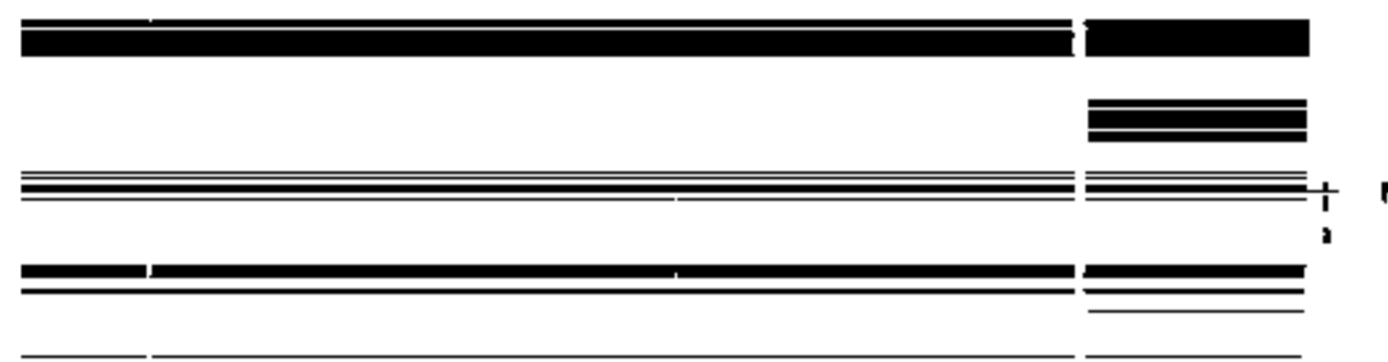
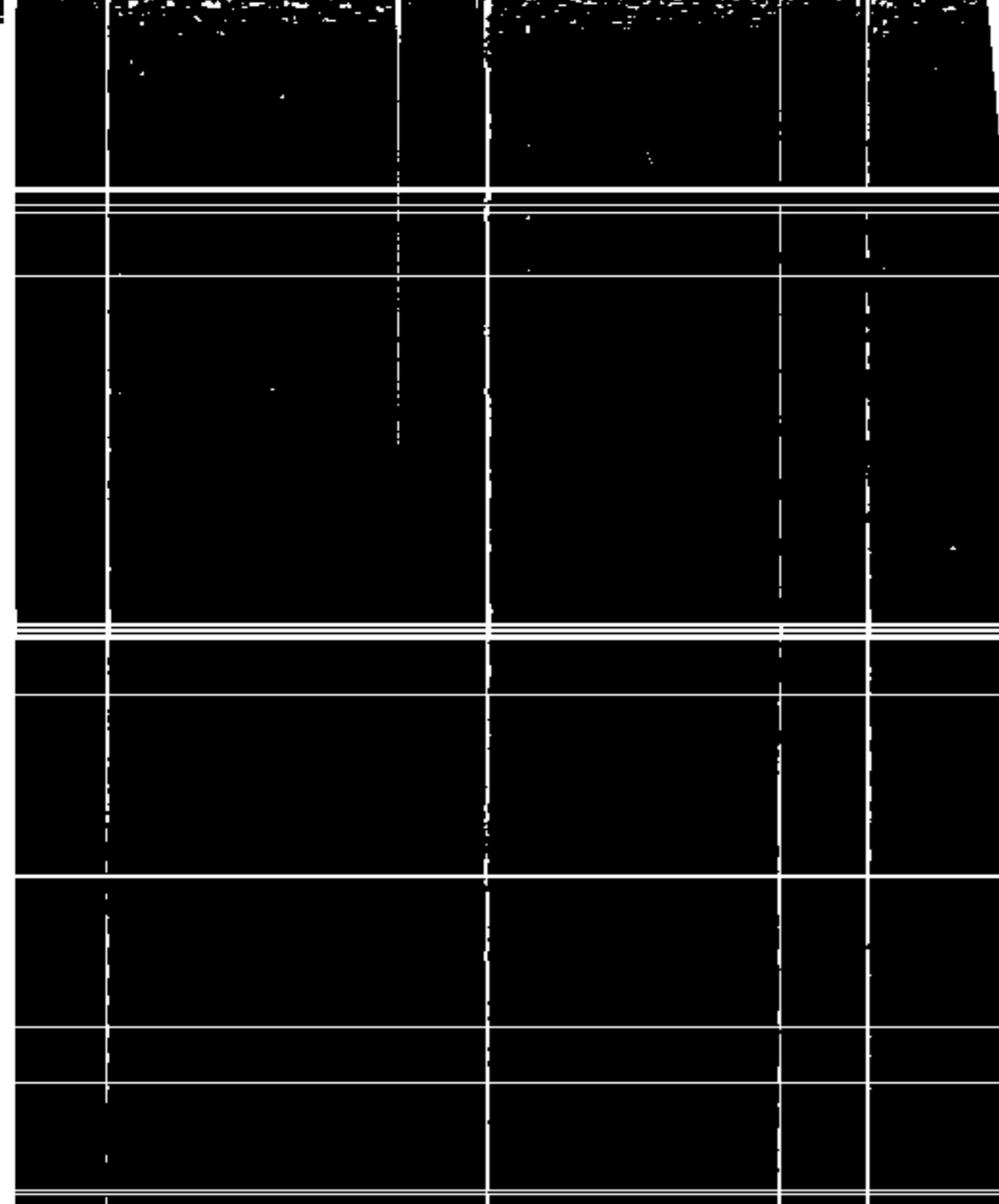
"He had a look at my reference book and went to make further inquiries, and said I should have explained earlier.

"When he came back he told me I was free to go," Miss Mokhesi said.

The station commander at Hillbrow, Colonel Pyppe, said he was not aware of the incident.

"I have never had a complaint of this nature since I came to Hillbrow a year ago. I would urge the person concerned to come and lay criminal charges," Colonel Pyppe said.

Miss Mokhesi's case is being handled by the Legal Resources Centre.



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No bail for Chief Lion

Pretoria Bureau

A PRETORIA magistrate yesterday rejected a bail application for Chief David Lion, 70, who is charged with entering the Pretoria area illegally

Mr G S Maluleke, the defence attorney, said in his application that Chief Lion of Maboloka in BophuthaTswana, was too old and sick a man to be imprisoned

The magistrate, Mr J Harris, said he did not know whether

Chief Lion would stay in the country if bail were granted

The court heard that Chief Lion's reference book was cancelled in 1973, when he fled to Lesotho

It was also alleged that he was still on R1 000 bail from the BophuthaTswana Supreme Court for certain crimes, and had been ordered not to leave the magisterial district of Thlaping Tharo in the Kuruman district

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CHIEF LION IN COURT

By Alnah Dube
**CHIEF David Solomon
 Lion (70), of Mabolo-
 ka in BophuthaTswa-
 na, yesterday appeared
 in the Pretoria Com-
 missioner's court for
 "unlawfully entering
 the Pretoria district
 without a valid per-
 mit."**

Chief Lion appeared be-
 fore Mr J. Harris and was
 represented by Mr George
 Maluleke of Maluleke, Se-
 riti and Moseneke.

The evidence led in
 court was that Chief Lion
 had no reference book —
 it was cancelled in 1973

when it was alleged that
 he had fled South Africa
 to Lesotho — but he
 wanted to apply for a
 passport at the Commis-
 sioner's office

It was also heard that
 should Chief Lion be
 granted a passport, he
 would flee South Africa.

During last month, Mr
 Justice Hiemstra issued
 orders in the Bophutha-
 Tswana Supreme Court
 that Chief Lion should
 not absent himself from
 the magisterial area of
 Tlhaping Tharo, near Ku-
 ruman

The hearing continues
 today.

Post 23-1-80

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Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis
 following products The following Record
 Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour
 Philadelphia flour, Koeborg Mille pack
 Fattis & Monis brand name These include
 macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shell
 and green, pain rings, dilatines, Fattis
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 bakeries in the Cape Town area These inc
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 "disruption" in his firm.

Fattis & Monis Strike

Black labour regulations to be re-drafted

JOHANNESBURG — A recent change to government black labour regulations, which observers feared would tighten up the pass laws by making it more difficult for black workers to register, has been withdrawn for re-drafting.

But it is not yet clear whether the new version of the regulations will change the effect of the amendment.

The change, which was originally announced in the Government Gazette affects temporary identification certificates, which are issued to black people who are awaiting new passes.

A specimen of such a certificate contained in the amendment, says the certificates may not be used for purposes of recruitment or registration for labour.

According to Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, this would mean that black workers who held temporary certificates could not be registered in employment even if they found jobs.

It would make it impossible for holders of these certificates to find new employment, and thus tighten up the pass laws for those people, she said.

This change would not only potentially affect young people waiting for their passes, but virtually all black workers, particularly men, Mrs Duncan said.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said that the notice would be cancelled in the next Gazette and would be replaced by a new one "within about a month".

He said it had been withdrawn because "something has been left out".

It is therefore, not clear whether the change to the labour registration regulations has been omitted — DDC.

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1	0.91	0.74	0.25	1.28	2.84	4.72
2	8.55	2.29	0.17	0.24	0.87	1.26
3	62.61	8.12	0.07	0.07	0.28	1.48
4	30.54	4.78	0.19	0.40	2.01	10.16
5	0.00	0.01	0.15	2.08	7.56	36.01
6	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.58	3.60	9.98
7	0.45	0.26	0.06	0.17	0.88	2.25
8	0.07	0.17	0.27	0.79	0.78	0.90
9	1.01	0.53	0.67	1.39	1.27	1.44
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	46.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	16.96	2.98	0.34	0.84	2.71	19.15
ATL	167.39	19.97	2.28	6.87	22.79	87.35

0 1-4 5-24 25-44 45-64 65+
MALE

1960

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1	0.80	0.39	0.10	0.91	2.81	4.72	0.74
2	7.35	1.27	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.49	0.52
3	64.65	6.23	0.06	0.07	0.18	1.14	3.00
4	28.29	3.24	0.15	0.79	4.47	18.87	2.65
5	0.11	0.04	0.16	1.51	10.22	44.37	2.69
6	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.59	4.57	12.66	1.01
7	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.94	2.81	0.29
8	0.09	0.22	0.54	1.35	1.23	1.18	0.74
9	0.63	0.47	0.81	2.20	2.09	1.35	1.20
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	32.42	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12
12	17.07	2.49	0.29	0.92	3.66	2.60	1.71
ATL	151.62	14.52	2.32	8.77	30.41	90.26	15.85

0 1-4 5-24 25-44 45-64 65+ ATL
MALE

0 1-4 5-24 25-44 45-64 65+ ATL
FEMALE

COLOURED

1970

74

The tuberculosis incidence has diminished much in some areas, e.g. the members of the 1912-14 Tuberculosis Commission found that there was a case incidence of 5.38 per thousand and a death rate of 2,15 per thousand per annum on De Beers mines,¹⁶ while the annual wastage rate of indentured Indians (who did most of the heavier work) on coal mines was 23,15 per thousand male employees, the mortality figure being 7,36 and repatriation rate 15,79.¹⁷ The incidence on other mines, in urban locations and on mission stations was also high.

These figures are not comparable to the annual infection rates or notification rates. An idea of the present situation can be gained from surveys undertaken by the Medical Research Council. 'The annual infection risk has come to be accepted as the best criterion by which the TB situation can be assessed'.¹⁸

TABLE 3: ANNUAL INFECTION RATES FOR TUBERCULOSIS IN RECENT S.A.M.R.C. SURVEYS

Area	Estimated annual infection rate - % of uninfected population	Estimated prevalence (radio-logical evidence)
Transkei 1972	7,55%	19,00%
Transkei 1977	4,30%	
East London	7,60%	
Ciskei	4,20%	
Port Elizabeth	4,30%	
Germiston	2,30%	
Bophuthatswana	2,20%	
Kimberley	2,00%	
Kimberley 'Coloured'	0,89%	
Kimberley White	0,12%	
Johannesburg	1,90%	
Gazankulu/Venda	1,30%	
KwaZulu	1,30%	
Lebowa	1,10%	

Figures are for Africans, unless otherwise specified.

Sources: Annual Reports of the Tuberculosis Research Institute, Medical Research Council of South Africa, and P. Burney (*56, Vol.2).

The table above shows that Transkei and the Eastern Cape have a relatively high infection rate for tuberculosis. In order to research the social, economic parameters related to tuberculosis, a survey was carried out in the Eastern Cape (see Annex, Vol.2).

Rethink on pass changes

Labour Reporter

A RECENT change to Government black labour regulations, which observers feared would tighten up the pass laws by making it more difficult for black workers to register, has been withdrawn for re-drafting.

It is not yet clear, however, whether the new version of the regulations will change the effect of the amendment.

The amendment, which was originally announced in the Government Gazette, affects temporary identification certificates, which are issued to blacks who are waiting for new passes. Previously, these certificates performed the same function as a pass.

From his figures, it appears that the costs of these treatments are as follows:

TABLE 4: COST OF TB TREATMENT (R) PER PATIENT

Type of treatment	Direct cost (hospital, drugs, etc.)	Indirect costs (lost production grants, etc.)	Total
Hospitalisation (per month)	167,3	238	405,3
Conventional regime hospitalisation (per month)	189,5	238	427,5
4-Drug regime Outpatient treatment Conventional regime (1 year)	866,5	238 (1 month)	1 104,6
Outpatient treatment (5 months) 4-Drug Regime	500,0	238	738,0

Notes:

Figures used in calculations: hospital costs at R5,50 per inpatient day, excluding rifampicin. Rifampicin for 4-dmg regime, total: R66,60. Average national earning reflects productivity loss: R124 per month. Average disability award: R114 per month.

Finally, she concludes, although data on incidence of silicosis on the gold mines is inadequate, 'the problem of silicosis in gold mining has to a very large extent been solved'. (The Chamber of Mines now spends R70 million a year on ventilation). But a different disease - chronic obstructive lung disease - is now 'of growing concern' to the authorities and to doctors.

The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and other factory legislation are analysed by Adler (Vol.2). The prevention of industrial disease and industrial accidents has a low priority in South Africa, he argues, because:

- (i) industrial accidents and disease (outside mining, perhaps) do not present a major cost to management, and
- (ii) the enforcement of protective measures is left to statutory bodies, particularly to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner and the Factories Inspectorate of the Department of Labour.

Because Adler believes that the state of industrial health is the result of a process of bargaining over time between employers and workers, he suggests, in order to improve South Africa's 'very sorry industrial health record':

- (i) the establishment of free collective bargaining rights for all workers;
- (ii) the recognition of the right of unions to include working conditions and the enforcement thereof in the arena of collective bargaining and in industrial agreements;
- (iii) right of access by workers and unions to standards and research of semi-government bodies such as the CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) and NRIOD (National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases);
- (iv) the withdrawal of the secrecy provisions in the various Acts covering industrial health;
- (v) the withdrawal of the clause in the Workmen's Compensation Act preventing civil actions for damages by workers against negligent employers. This would allow workers, primarily through their unions, to make employers' negligence a very expensive matter, and the award of punitive damages in a few cases would greatly assist the unions engaged in collective bargaining in obtaining safer conditions.

Black ID books must not restrict

By PATRICK LAURENCE

YEARS of black resentment and anger at influx control would remain unrelieved by replacing reference books with another identity document carrying the same restrictions on movement, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday.

Mrs Suzman's comment came on a weekend statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development in which he said he wanted to replace the reference book with an identity document similar to that carried by whites.

All eyes will be upon the new identity document to see whether it is really like the white identity document, which does not restrict movement, Mrs Suzman said.

I hope Dr Koornhof is not rushing to contemplate a change in the shape and form of the present reference book. I can see a different identity document which carries the same restrictions as the reference book will not change the anger and resentment caused by the present laws.

Mrs Suzman went on to comment on a claim by Dr Koornhof that the home-ownership policy might be relaxed during a weekend visit to East London township. She said a final decision on citizenship policy would be made soon.

The Suzman said. It has been decided to have a day-long discussion which will cover the various aspects of the problem, she said. She said any change in citizenship policy amounted to recognition of the failure of the number game whereby black people had to be white to get into Africa. But a society ethnically with independent standards, she said, would not be a mixture of South African citizenship and a mixture from South Africa.

But he added achievement of a goal without the struggle would not be the true goal. He said the struggle would continue to go on until the goal is reached.

or skill, 'improper motivation' and 'physical or mental problems'), job factors (such as inadequate work standards, design or purchasing standards, normal wear and tear, abnormal usage). These factors provide the opportunity for unsafe acts (operating without authority, operating at 'improper speed') or unsafe conditions, (such as inadequate guards, defective equipment and congestion) which are the immediate causes of accidents. (On the causes of accidents on the mines, see the notes by Kooy, Vol.2).

Matthyssen also describes the work of the National Occupational Safety Association, established in 1951 after an investigation by the Minister of Labour into ways of reducing 'manpower waste'. He concludes that progress is being made in accident prevention; evidence of this is the lowering of insurance premiums which employers have to pay to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

Two papers, by Levy (*57) and Cooper (*41) examine methods of health care for workers.

The focus of Levy's paper is the use of a 'medical team approach' to the health of workers. He suggests, like Matthyssen, that it is in the interests of management to maintain and improve worker health because this leads to increased productivity and efficiency, the reduction of time lost due to ill-health and treatment and the prevention of 'premature wastage of trained manpower'.

21/1/80 Argus 208

Black leaders cautious over pass book pledge

BLACK leaders have reacted cautiously to a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, at the weekend that the Government had declared war on the reference book for blacks.

'I welcome what Dr Koornhof has said,' commented Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

'But I am waiting with bated breath for him to give substance to it.'

'The Government must not keep raising our hopes and then disillusioning us when they don't translate promises into actuality,' Bishop Tutu said.

Dr Koornhof, addressing about 5000 people at Katlehong, near Germiston, said the reference book would be changed and made similar to identification documents held by other races, Sapa reports.

Although influx control would not be done away with, he added, it would be practised in 'a very humane way in which the black man has a say'.

OPPORTUNITY

Dr Koornhof said it was important that every race group in South Africa be given an opportunity for self-determination. But this did not imply the enforcement of homeland citizenship on anybody.

An announcement on the South African citizenship issue could be expected soon, he said.

Mr Silas Tindleni, chairman of the Co-ordinating Civic Council in the Peninsula, said change to the reference book system and on the citizenship issue would greatly relieve the burden of blacks.

'But only when we see it in the statute book will we feel that change has been made,' he said.

II

0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	NO.
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III

2	4
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TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

I	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

By ALINAH DUBE

"PERMIT first or no admission" is the name of the game in all the Pretoria black schools this year.

Most of the parents were in for a shock when they were this week told for the first time that their children should get residential permits from the Administration offices.

The permits are said to be proof that a particular child qualifies for admission to that school. Only the children whose parents rent houses under

Permits first or no school, kids are told

their (the parents) name, get admitted at schools.

Each child is confined to attend school in his area. A child from Atteridgeville for example is therefore prohibited from attending school in Mamelodi or any other area.

A spokesman at the superintendent's office in Soshanguve told **POST**

that it was the duty of the principals as well as teachers to give correct information to the parents. He said all the parents should see to it that their children have permits.

He said the permit-system was introduced to confine each child to his residential place.

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207
208
209

POST
12/1/50

of the whites The 'coloureds' have higher or causes of death apart from cardiovascular s in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic , and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 70. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has ry but a similar pattern of mortality emerges lected.

pecific mortality rates require emphasis. y the incidence of the diseases in question, by their fatality rates, for example, a d to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced s disease but also by improved prevention at levels of intervention which will consequent- i, therefore, the associated mortality.

ed that although the calculation of rates is as since they take into consideration the providers of health care the actual numbers s particularly true for those groups which proportion to the total population, for years old. The different demographic pro- 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this pro- distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, tudy, of relative unimportance.

oureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is t reliability to warrant inclusion. Two ve been included: (1) e_0 - the expectation e expectation of life at 45 years of age. etter expectation of life than men, and or both whites and 'coloureds' In fact, at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better es. What is perhaps of some concern is on of life for males and females is widen- oth the whites and the 'coloured' communi- marked in the latter for whom Male:Female has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

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Mrs Joyce Harris (right), president of the Black Sash, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president, at the organisation's 26th annual conference.

Picture DAVID GANDISON

RDM 12/3/80.
206 33A

A catalogue of promises with blank pages

BLACK SASH
CONFERENCE

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

IF THE Government failed to act on black grievances about influx control as revealed in the Cilie Commission report, the Rhodesian experience of civil war and terror would be unavoidable in South Africa, the Black Sash has warned.

The warning came in a report released at the organisation's annual conference yesterday.

The document, the annual report of the Black Sash Advice Office in Johannesburg, claimed that conditions for blacks had become "immeasurably worse" since the Government had begun promising change.

It also found that the pass laws had never been more rigidly enforced and had never been more efficient.

It said the Cilie Commission reported something of the

way in which black people regarded influx control, the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB), the taking away of their citizenship and the discrimination which was fundamentally the basis of the pass laws — "in fact the whole structure of oppression".

It continued "Black people have been saying these things for decades. If the Government does not hear and act this time there will be no avoiding the horror of the Zimbabwean experience of civil war and terror."

As a "minimum starting point" for reconstruction, the Government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by stopping all resettlements, allowing anyone who had a job to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas.

If they were to respond to

this we might just be able to begin to hope again," it said.

According to the report, the number of people the advice office had dealt with from June to October last year had doubled in relation to the previous year.

Interviews with people seeking help had increased from 7 936 to 11 811 for the same period.

"This increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become immeasurably worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made," it said.

The report also noted a "dramatic increase" in the numbers of people for whom files were not opened because there was no point in doing so.

Among the reasons were the "continuing excessive obstructiveness" of officials of WRAB and the fact that many people now had no hope of registration,

because of the increased rigidity of influx control.

Dealing with the Riekert report on the use of many areas and its consequences — including sharply increased penalties on employers of non-registered workers — the report said it had recommended greater freedom of movement for qualified urban people.

But this group was a small proportion of the whole black population and for others its recommendations had been "disastrous".

Dr Riekert had found the system of influx control was inefficient and made recommendations to make it more efficient.

He has succeeded in doing so. It is now so efficient that thousands of people have lost their only means of survival," the report said.

"The promise that influx control should depend only upon having a job and accommoda-

tion was never meant to apply to people in the rural areas and many people we have seen have had jobs they wanted to keep but were refused registration and endorsed out."

Dealing with promises of change, the report charged that seven blacks qualified to live in urban areas — to whom the promises were supposed to apply — had become "totally cynical about 'so-called change'".

"The 99-year-leasehold was promised four years ago and legislated for two years ago. Only 100 leases had been registered in the whole country and the scheme had made no impact on the "critical" housing shortage in the WRAB area.

Community Council involvement in housing allocation had only worsened the confusion," the report claimed.

There had also been a promise that if a person bought a house his wife and children would be given permission to live with him.

"Sometimes you can and sometimes you can't — it depends on what the bureaucrats in your townships decide," the report said.

Following the Riekert report, qualified people who had jobs and accommodation were promised freedom of movement from one town to another.

Dr Koornhof had told the Free State congress of the National Party that this had already been put into effect.

"But the West Rand Board doesn't seem to know this," the report said.

The advice office had seen several qualified people from Pretoria, the East Rand, Port Elizabeth and elsewhere who had both jobs and accommodation but were endorsed out

when they asked for registration.

The promise of the 72-hour experiment in Pretoria and Bloemfontein was a "classic example of the current confusion", the report said "Now you see it and now you don't".

"Endless" talk about promised changes to the citizenship laws had made no difference to Venda people who ceased to be South African citizens on the day of independence last year in the same way as Tswana and Xhosa people earlier.

Dealing with promises of a "constellation of states", the report said South Africa shed and deported blacks from foreign countries "without a qualm" when their labour was no longer required, irrespective of how long they had worked there.

The Government had also legislated to enable it to do the same to citizens of independent homelands who were born after the date of independence.

The report claimed that "rudeness, arrogance and authoritarianism" displayed by officials of WRAB and the Department of Co-operation and Development had become worse during the past year.

Noting that more and more uncontrolled authority was being placed in the hands of administrators in terms of laws relating to blacks, the report said "During the past year hundreds of people have come to us because they have been subjected to unnecessary arbitrary demands".

The report, compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice office, criticised in detail operations at WRAB labour bureaux and influx control offices and contains numerous case histories.

Pass law ²⁰⁶ ~~240~~ arrests in Peninsula stepped up

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

THE NUMBER OF pass law arrests has increased in the Western Cape. This emerged yesterday from urgent talks between an Opposition MP, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), and the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr G de V Morrison.

Meanwhile figures obtained show that the number of pass law offenders appearing in the Langa Commissioner's Court has risen steeply in the past two weeks. Anger and resentment are being expressed by residents of the black townships over what they feel is harassment by inspectors of the Peninsula Administration Board who make the arrests.

Grave concern is also felt about the large number of women, many of them with small children being taken before court for being in the Western Cape illegally, not being able to pay the fine of R60 and then being jailed for 60 days (the alternative to the fine).

On Wednesday the Langa court dealt with 57 people, 21 of them women with children. By 10.45 am yesterday 51 cases had been heard. Among these 39 were women, 17 of them with children. These figures exclude people who pay admission of guilt fines at police stations.

Wailing of toddlers

Yesterday while the court was in session only the door leading to the cells at the back dimmed the wailing of toddlers whose mothers were either awaiting trial or transport to Pollsmoor.

Two weeks ago the number of cases heard averaged 20-25 a day. Mr Myburgh said that it had been brought to his attention yesterday that pass law arrests had increased and this had made the holding facilities for awaiting trial prisoners inadequate particularly for women with small children who required food and milk.

On the strength of this complaint I asked to see Dr Morrison, who admitted that there was an intensification of pass law arrests. He undertook to investigate the problem of facilities for those awaiting trial with a view to providing relief. Mr Myburgh said:

Black community leaders meanwhile expressed concern, saying the influx control system and its more rigid enforcement were leading to greater resentment. They maintained that not even heavier penalties would be a deterrent to black people from the homelands entering the urban areas illegally.

Almost without exception women from the homelands came here to be with their husbands who worked in the Peninsula and they appeared to be quite willing to suffer the consequences.

The Peninsula Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr T Bezuidenhout, was asked for comment on the apparent escalation of arrests and complaints from black people that they were being harassed by administration board inspectors at bus stops and railway stations.

Process 'which has to continue'

He said that the seeking out of pass law offenders was a process which had to continue otherwise the situation for blacks legally in the area would become chaotic. Already there were between 4 000 and 5 000 legal blacks unemployed in the Peninsula, and allowing others to enter uncontrolled would exacerbate the unemployment problem.

He denied that there was a sudden intensification of arrests, saying that administration board inspectors who had until recently been occupied in surveys of Crossroads and with sorting out the squatter problem in general, had merely resumed 'normal' duties and could again give more attention to infringements of the

MP to make query in House

Staff Reporter

QUESTIONS on pass law arrests will be tabled in Parliament soon by Mr Philip Myburgh, Progressive Federal Party MP for Wynberg

This development follows hard on the heels of discussions he had with the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, two days ago, when it was brought to his notice that influx control arrests were being stepped up

During the discussion Mr Myburgh lodged a complaint in connection with the facilities provided for awaiting-trial pass law offenders

He said yesterday that he would table questions to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on recent arrests "And I will be taking the matter further once I have received the appropriate answers

"Recently Dr Koornhof declared war on the pass system and announced the temporary repeal of the 72-hour restriction on blacks in Pretoria and Bloemfontein

"I am amazed that the authorities have seen fit to step up their activities in the Western Cape Surely this must be seen as a direct challenge to the Koornhof approach in trying to relieve hardship and suffering of so many blacks, particularly of women, many of whom come from their homes simply to be with their husbands

"This action is also contrary to the Prime Minister's appeal to all to do nothing that will increase race friction If the appeal is to be taken seriously by members of his own cabinet, the responsible minister must immediately issue instructions to stop this harassment

"Now is the time for talk to be converted into action," Mr Myburgh said

Pre-dawn pass raids denied by PAB chief

CT. 16/3/80

206 240

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

TRACKING down and apprehending pass law offenders was an unpleasant task but it was performed as humanely as possible Mr P Pietersen, director of labour of the Peninsula Administration Board (PAB) said yesterday

Mr Pietersen whose department directs the activities of PAB inspectors responsible for influx control arrests was asked to comment on complaints which have reached the Cape Times from black people in the townships that they were being harassed by PAB officials at bus stops and railway stations

Another complaint was that pre-dawn raids were made periodically with black male single quarters in the townships being the chief targets Mr Pietersen replied it was quite untrue that early morning raids were being undertaken by his inspectors

He said "I have no knowledge of black people being harassed at bus stops and railway stations and certainly no such instructions have been given We are merely busy with normal and routine inspections I can of course go into the matter

Mr Pietersen explained the method of operation Under the direction of a chief and two senior inspectors six sectional inspectors were allocated to specific areas They started their inspection rounds at about 7 am and had strict instructions to deal with people as humanely as possible at all times

Inspections from house to house

Inspections were conducted from house to house at factories and in streets but no specific instructions had been given to concentrate on people at bus stops and railway stations And that people are being harassed is news to me, Mr Pietersen said

If documents could not be produced on the spot, the person was accompanied to his or her home if the distance was reasonable

If an offence was suspected the person would be charged at a police station and then taken to the Langa Aid Centre where individual problems were investigated and the person involved advised Frequently, as a result of reports and recommendations of the aid centre to the courts, an accused would be discharged on compassionate grounds

Mr Pietersen added that finding and arresting pass law offenders was an unpleasant task but one which had to be performed in terms of the law

Women who illegally took over accommodation reserved for single men presented a major problem An estimated 30 000 beds in single quarters were available but because of the drop in the black labour force 850 single units were being converted into 1 700 family units There were at least 1 500 families on the waiting lists in the black townships

If women were found to be living in the single quarters, there was no alternative but to arrest them Mr Pietersen said

West Cape

Stricter influx control in Western Cape

INFLUX control in the Western Cape is being more strictly applied than in the past.

And the more-stringent controls will continue, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof said in an interview in The Burger today that the effectiveness of the maximum fine of R500 for illegally employing blacks was one of the reasons for reduction last year in the number of influx control prosecutions.

Another reason was that inspectors of the Administration Board were used in the survey of the Crossroads squatter camp.

Dr Koornhof said 3 614 men and 4 365 women were charged in Langa Commissioner's Court last year for contraventions concerning influx control and identity documents.

Of these 2 814 men and 2 970 women were convicted. An average of 32

cases a day were heard in the court.

'We will continue with the stricter controls in fact this week an action was given that strict action must still be taken against people who are here illegally,' Dr Koornhof said.

He said a solution to the problem of illegal influx into the Western Cape would not be found until sufficient job opportunities and accommodation were provided in the black states.

'People must stop complaining that too much is done for blacks,' he said. 'What we spend on the development of the black states must be seen primarily as an insurance policy for our future.'

Dr Koornhof said one of the problems in the efficient application of influx control was that the fines introduced to discourage influx were not imposed.

An employer prosecuted could pay an admission-of-guilt fine of R100. If he went to court the fine was usually lowered to R30 or R40.

Dr Koornhof confirmed that it was still Government policy that the Western Cape was a preference area for white and coloured people. The 99-year leasehold scheme for blacks did not apply in the Western Cape.

Claims in a court hearing that the number of Crossroads residents had risen by tens of thousands in the past year were described by Dr Koornhof as 'gossip'.

A survey in July and August found 23 465

people and there had been no significant increase.

There had been a decline in the number of migrant labourers in the Western Cape from 133 308 to 98 395.

The decline was largely attributable to firmer action and the co-operation of the black states.

Dr Koornhof said the influx control system was 'scientifically applied'. It was being reviewed, however, to see if it could be made still more efficient and more humane.

The Cape Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1980

Modernizing the police

TWENTY years ago today the shooting at Sharpeville rocked South Africa and the world. As the subsequent inquiry disclosed, many of the victims were shot in the back, fleeing from the police. The death toll was the consequence of the ill-disciplined use of firearms on an unarmed crowd of pass-law demonstrators. Today, 20 years later, it is chastening to reflect that police methods of crowd control have hardly changed and that the Soweto disturbances of 1976 could not be curbed without the loss of nearly 600 lives.

The police are not to blame for the policies that were the underlying cause of unrest in both 1960 and 1976. But the fact that the unrest on both occasions assumed such serious proportions — with grave consequences for the economy and the country — was undoubtedly a result of the use of unsuitable police methods and equipment. Twenty years after Sharpeville, it is worth fastening attention on this aspect of the affair — because so little headway has been made. Nowhere in the world are police called upon to deal with stone-throwing mobs unless they are equipped with helmets, visors and shields. If they are not so equipped, they are in danger of serious injury and even death at the hands of stone-throwers. Hence the

precipitate use of firearms. In 1960, the old World War 11 Sten gun was widely used. In 1976 it was the modern automatic rifle as deadly a weapon as yet devised, which took a dreadful toll of young lives in the townships, including the lives of passers-by and others not involved in disturbances. Given the lethal effect of the automatic rifle, its use in built-up areas is ill-considered, to say the least. Anyone wanting chapter and verse may consult the report of the Cillie commission.

It is difficult to establish why the police, and the ministers responsible for the police, have steadfastly refused to bring methods and equipment into line with modern standards elsewhere. The significant and worrying fact, given present police tactics, is that even a relatively minor disturbance in South Africa can result in loss of life. Major unrest brings with it a horrifying death toll — which shocks the world and shakes investor confidence. South Africa cannot afford any more Sharpevilles or Sowetos. An atmosphere of confidence which has taken years to build up can be destroyed in a few hours. The police failure to curb unrest without heavy casualties is a negative phenomenon which should be immediately tackled in the national interest.

Influx control in the Western Cape to be stepped up says Dr K

INFLUX control in the Western Cape is being more strictly applied than in the past and more stringent controls will continue, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof said in an interview in Die Burger yesterday that the effectiveness of the maximum fine of R500 for illegally employing blacks was one of the reasons for reduction last year in the number of influx control prosecutions.

Another reason was that inspectors of the administration board were used in the survey of the Crossroads squatter camp.

WOMEN

Dr Koornhof said 3 614 men and women were charged in the Langa Commissioner's court last year for contraventions concerning influx control and identity documents. Of these 2 814 men and 2 970 women were convicted. An average of 32 cases a day were heard in the court.

"We will continue with the stricter controls. In fact this week an instruction was given that strict action must still be taken against people here illegally," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof said a solution to the problem of illegal influx into the Western Cape would not

policy that Western Cape is a preference area for white and coloured people. The 99 year leasehold scheme for Africans did not apply in the Western Cape.

Claims that the num-

ber of Crossroads residents had risen by tens of thousands in the past year were described by Dr Koornhof as "gossip".

A survey in July and August found 23 465 people and there had been no significant increase.

He said there had been a decline in the number of migrant labourers in the Western Cape from 133 308 to 98 395. The decline was largely attributable to firmer action and the co-operation of the black states.

Dr Koornhof said the influx control system was "scientifically applied". It was being reviewed, however, to see if it could be made still more efficient and more humane.

Dr P J Koornhof

be found until sufficient job opportunities and accommodation were provided in the black states.

"People must stop complaining that too much is done for blacks," he said.

POLICY

"What we spend on the development of the black states must be seen primarily as an insurance policy for our future."

Dr Koornhof said one of the problems in the efficient application of influx control was that the fines introduced to discourage influx were not imposed.

An employer who was prosecuted could pay an admission of guilt fine of R100. If he went to court the fine was usually reduced to R30 and R40.

Dr Koornhof confirmed it was still Government

Meat workers are on unlawful strike

By STEPHEN WROTTELEY
 MORE THAN 50 men employed at the Matland abattoir works of Karoo Meat Exchange (Pty) Ltd went on an 'unlawful' strike yesterday after the company refused to continue employing an unregistered black worker.

In a statement issued late yesterday, Mr Johan Louw, the general manager of the company, said that 59 employees had been involved in the 'unlawful' strike.

It had started about 7:30 am when workers had clocked in and refused to

work. Their complaint was that the company would not continue employing an unregistered black employee.

Following three requests from the management to continue work and pleas that they discuss the case in detail with their works committee, the employees refused and therefore they personally discontinued their service contracts, Mr Louw said.

The employees left the premises in an orderly fashion.

It is understood all the company's black employees are on strike.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
135656C	HANLIES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	116120	DRAMA I
154249N	COMPIOV	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I
156762U	KRUISAAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE-CURIOO	116120	DRAMA I
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS				5
***** DEAN				

UJCT

42
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Inquiry

into pass raids at church

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of co-operation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has promised to order an investigation into an Administration Board raid on black women in Constantia.

He was approached by the MP for Constantia, Mr I F A de Villiers, following a report in Weekend Argus that officials rounded up a group of black women leaving a church service in Constantia last week and arrested about 20 for not having the correct documents.

Mr de Villiers said today he had seen Dr Koornhof to protest against the manner in which the pass raids had been conducted and about the trespass by the Administration Board officials on church properties.

PERTURBED

Dr Koornhof had said he was extremely perturbed at the reports he had received. He agreed interference with church activities could not be tolerated.

'He undertook to hold a full inquiry into what happened and to give an opportunity to suggest or propose the names of witnesses who had first-hand knowledge of the matter and would be able to assist in the inquiry,' Mr de Villiers said.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
STU13-9	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS					
13010	HACHELOR OF ARTS					
YEAR : 1						
AS AT 29 02 80						
13	085913J	ABRAHAMS	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2 (61)	1
15	152249N	ACKFRMAN	115101	FRENCH I	F (34)	7
17	154508U	ACKERMAN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (54)	1
19	157349G	ADAMS	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP (60)	1
21	157349G	ADAMS	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F (44)	1
23	155374K	ALLIE	011102	MATHEMATICS I A	F (50)	1
25	153885R	ARGAS	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP (55)	1
27	162594H	ARCHER	115101	FRFACH I	F (39)	1
29	117046Z	ATKINSON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
31	157724P	BADINGS	111101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP (53)	1
33	162809R	BAILEY	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	UP (54)	1
35	153940B	BARNARD	502113	HISTORY OF ARI I	UP (51)	1
37	115210D	BARRONS	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP (61)	1
39	159729U	BAUMANN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F (37)	7
41	155052K	BEGLEY	116120	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	F (46)	1
43	138311N	BELL	110101	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP (36)	1
45	161780Y	BEVAN	110101	HISTORY I	UP (50)	1
47	157700N	BORGSTROM	107101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (51)	1
49	153399N	BOTHA	106104	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (52)	1
51	162250J	BOUWER	110101	ECONOMICS IA	UP (53)	1
53	150215C	BRONNE	117101	HISTORY I	UP (44)	1
55				POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS	1
57						
59						
61						
63						
65						

UNCT

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1	STU13-9	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	15 AT 29 02 60	PAGE 1
2	14340	ACADEMIC RECORD OF S/HIGH SCHOOL YEAR: 4		
3	STUD 10	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
4	113160L	LIBRARY	PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIP	(51)
5				(59)
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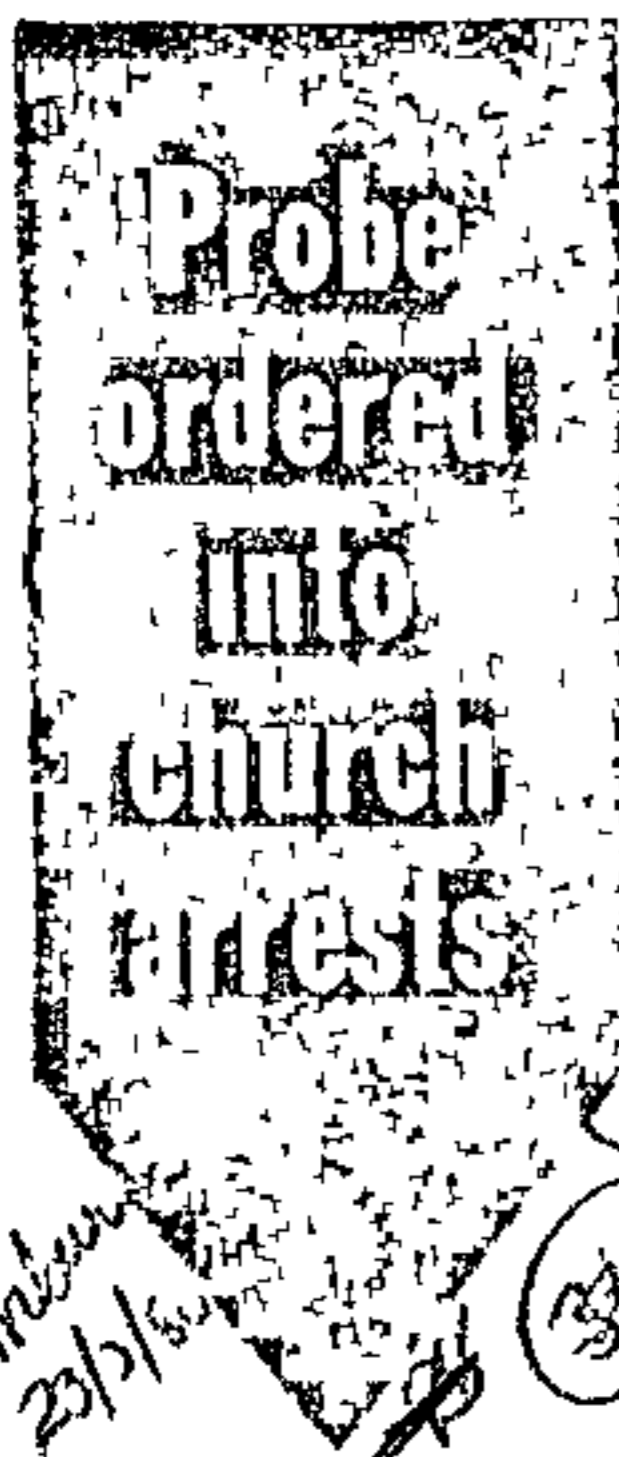
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STAR 24/3/80
 Operation
 mop-up
 nets 1 172

Crime Staff
 A massive crime prevention swoop in Johannesburg at the weekend resulted in 1172 arrests. One woman is being held on a murder charge, a police spokesman said today.

The exercise, code-named Operation Mop-up, involved 3200 policemen from the Witwatersrand area, and covered Hillbrow, Randburg, Yeoville, Bellevue and Berea. Police spokesman Major Fred Bull said the operation was highly successful. Trespassers made up 432 of the arrests, 18 curfew breakers were detained and 439 people were held for longer than 72 hours. Pass book numbered 88 people were arrested for stealing motor vehicles and two others for stealing from parked cars.

UCT



Tribune Correspondent

THE HEAD of the Administration Board of the Western Cape has ordered a top level investigation of the arrest of about 20 women as they left a church service in Constantia this week.

The arrests were in direct conflict with an assurance given to the Archbishop of Cape Town last year that inspectors "would never abuse the principle right of worship by waiting outside churches in order to check reference books."

The raid took place in the grounds of Christ Church, Constantia, where every week 40 domestic workers gather for a mothers' union service.

A local resident, Mrs Judy Sturrock, said when she arrived to pick up her maid she found 13 women loaded into a van.

"I blocked the way with my car and demanded that the officials get another vehicle — which they did," an irate Mrs Sturrock said yesterday.

She said the officials had not acted harshly while they made their arrest but "with enthusiasm for their work."

The Rector of Christ Church, Canon John Hodgson, confirmed he had witnessed the raid in his church's grounds but preferred not to comment as he wished to "take the matter further."

The Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, Bishop George Swartz, said he was "horrified that in a Christian country worshippers can be harassed in church grounds."

"Once again, the evils of the Pass Law system have been highlighted," he said.

The head of the Administration Board in the Western Cape, Mr A. A. Louw, said his officials had acted wrongly in entering the church grounds.

"I am most upset about this affair. The men acted outside their line of duty. They were not instructed to enter the church grounds, only to act on specific complaints."

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS					13010
160942K	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	3NX (51)	160942K
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	157568V
1502960	GARISCH	SANXXA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F (43)	1502960
15A290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBILLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102. MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS	15A290E
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	F	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASTA	115101	FRENCH I	UP (55)	154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	155173R
159186D	GUSS	JOANNE AHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP (55)	159186D
15A211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (60)	15A211U
153855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS	153855J
162295X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP (50)	162295X
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	161662V
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 115120	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I Drama I	F (49) UP (50)	162109F
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX (65)	155641A
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JOANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	115954M
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 114101	AFRIKAANS RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP (50) UP (55)	159604H
161491J	HEINECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (48)	161491J
152126E	HEWSON	RONALD ALAN	115101	FRENCH I	F (37)	152126E
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS	155720L
152889J	HUDSON	SALLY	116120	DRAMA I	ABS	152889J

A mother's fight for survival



Mrs Maria Aphane maybe just another face in the crowd, but not an unfamiliar one. Her fate is echoed thousands of times across the land.

**The law that
means starvation
in a land hungry
for justice**

When Mrs Maria Aphane, a domestic worker, demanded her rights, her employer fired her. She went to the Black Sash advice office for help, but there was nothing that could be done, as her employer was protected by the influx control laws. **KAUD MOTANYANE** reports.

BECAUSE she had been registered by her employer under the Government's moratorium, which allowed illegal workers to be registered, Maria thought that she was safe.

She did not realise that her "safety" was limited to the period she was employed with that particular employer and as long as she was on good terms with her

What she also did not realise was how vulnerable she was — her employer could kick her out any time she wanted and could abuse her as much as she wanted. And this is in fact what happened.

Her employer had had to pay R18 for Maria's registration to the West Rand Administration Board. Maria was asked to pay this money back and she did.

She had never been paid for working for this particular employer. Her work was rent for the room she lived in in her employer's backyard.

Thinking that she was now secure, she demanded that she be paid. She was fired on the spot.

The other employers she had worked for part-time before the moratorium could not register her. The moratorium had ended and they could not risk being fined R500 or locked away in jail for three months.

Maria went to the Black Sash advice office but there was nothing the organisation could do for her.

"She walked out of the advice office helplessly, to join the thousands of other voiceless and faceless people who are victims of the pass laws.

She had lost all her livelihood including all hope for the future," says Mrs Sheena Duncan, the advice office director.

Maria "belonged" to the homelands and the influx control laws sent her right back there "to face starvation".

Maria and her children could eat tomorrow if she could be allowed to continue to earn her living.

"But because she is a black South African, she is not permitted to do so. The colour of her skin is the only reason for her hunger and her terror of what might happen to her children in the future," says the Black Sash.

Maria's story illustrates how blacks, especially those from the homelands are caught up in the web of influx control laws and how the Riekert Commission has succeeded in making these laws tighter and more efficient.

There is no legal option open for Maria except to go back to the homeland Qwa-Qwa. What options are left for her are illegal, and could land her in jail, leaving her children to starve.

"Nobody knows where she is now, but she might have gone home to sit and rot with her parents and children.

"She might be begging, she might be a prostitute.

"Perhaps in desperation her children will leave the country to join the liberation army. One could hardly expect that

Post 23/3/80

THE FAMILY-SMASHER

By MAUD MOTANYANE

It was in May last year that the Riekert Commission of Inquiry was published. Since then most of its recommendations, designed to streamline the pass laws as a structure of control, have been implemented.

Dr Riekert found that the existing system of influx control at the time was inefficient.

According to a report published by the Black Sash at the beginning of this year, he has succeeded in making the system far more efficient for the State's purposes.

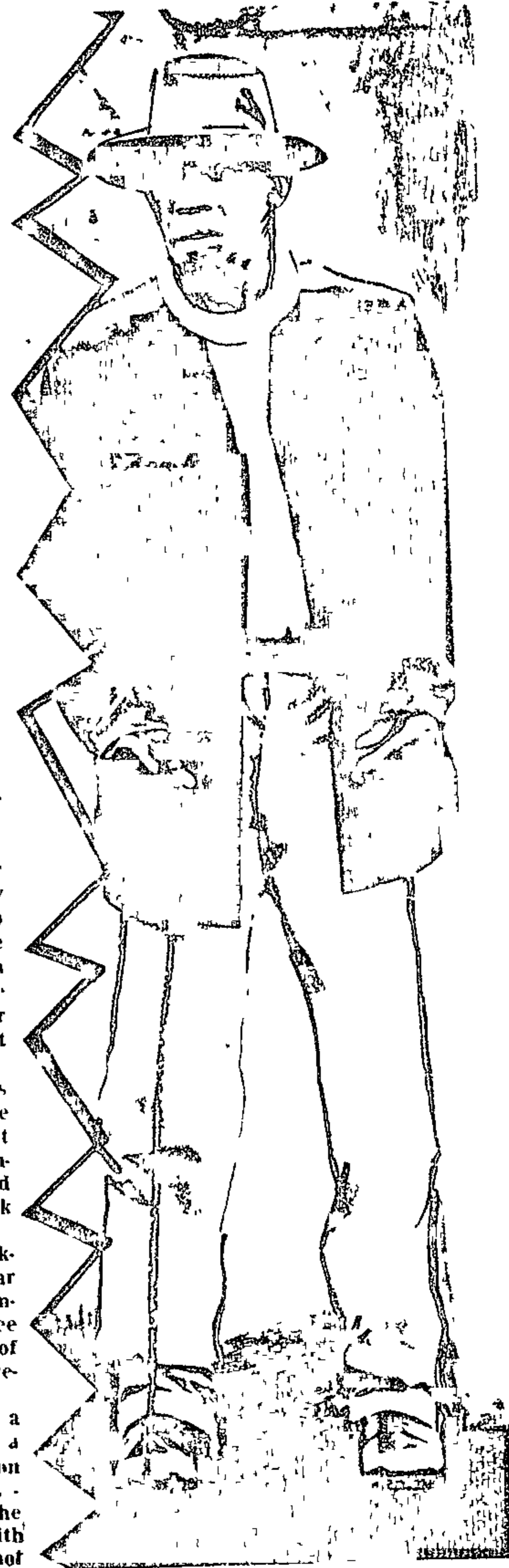
"The pass laws have never been more rigidly enforced. As a result, thousands of people have lost their only means of survival," says Mrs. Shona Duncan of the Black Sash.

The total number of interviews on influx control problems at the Black Sash Advice Offices increased by 17,3% — from 7936 in 1978 to 11811 last year.

One of the reasons for these dramatic changes is that many people now have no hope of registration because of the increased rigidity of influx control measures. Another reason was the flood of inquiries at the time of the moratorium, which was a recommendation of the Riekert Commission.

In a report published at the beginning of this year, Mrs. Duncan says the Riekert Commission succeeded in the following areas:

- Its recommendations are an advantage to only a small proportion of the whole black population — thousands; of others like Maria Aphaane have instead to face starvation in the homelands.
- It recommends greater freedom of movement for only a fraction of black people — those that qualify to be in the urban areas. That means only people who have lived continuously in one town since they were born (and can prove it), those who have lived with a permit in one town for 15 years, and those who have worked in registered employment with one employer for 10 years provided that the employment was not registered under the one-year contract system.
- By recommending that the penalties for employers of unregistered workers be increased to R500 or three months for the first offence, and R500 or imprisonment for not less than three months or both or imprisonment without the option of the fine for the second offence, the Riekert report has ensured that no black people can find illegal employment.
- By announcing the moratorium (which allowed workers who had been illegally employed for a full year prior to July 31, 1979, or who had been illegally employed by several employers in one town for three years) the Government succeeded in getting rid of thousands of people who did not meet these requirements.
- Registration under the moratorium is only for a year. Those people who stay in the same job for a year can expect to be allowed to extend the registration by going back to the homelands with a call-in-card system to enter into a new one-year contract with the
- Those who lose their jobs, as was the case with Maria Aphaane, and are from the homeland, are not allowed to register again in any employment.



could
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jail

their hearts and minds have been won into support of South Africa's brand of "Free enterprise".
"Perhaps Maria will just die."

Maria's entire life has always been threatened by the influx control laws. Her husband, who divorced her, was a migrant labourer.

It is presumed that because, like so many migrant workers, he could not bring her to the place where he worked, he had formed a relationship with another woman in town and fathered more children.

In 1969 she came to Johannesburg to find employment. She could not be registered in legal employment because there had been an embargo on the entry of women into the towns for many years.

A woman had to prove that she had been in Johannesburg before March 10, 1959.

However, there were a lot of employers who would not fuss about employing an illegal worker. So Maria worked as an illegal for more than 10 years.

Her father had been a farmer in QwaQwa. His earnings from the farm and the money Maria sent back home was enough for her parents and four children to survive.

But when her parents were uprooted from where they lived — resettled to a smaller area — her father was forced to sell all his animals because there would be no grazing land for them, and people are not allowed to keep livestock in settlements.

He did not get a lot of money — because he was forced to sell, he had to take what was offered. Maria's salary became the



'Breeding ground for terrorism'

Chief Reporter

MR CHRIS JOUBERT chairman of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers and Residents Association, said this week that flat-dwellers and others living in the Sea Point area did not seem to realize they were "sitting on a powder-keg" and that the area could become a breeding-ground for urban terrorism.

Mr Joubert a senior officer in the police reserve was speaking at a symposium under the chairmanship of Mr S L Gross and arranged by the Lion's Head Rotary Club, on anti-social happenings in the Green and Sea Point area.

He appealed to property owners and tenants in the area to accept more responsibility for the people working for them and said poor living quarters for employees were often breeding grounds for petty crime, which was increasing.

"Some of these quarters are not fit for household pets," he said. "I know of a certain prestige block in Sea Point where the caretaker a Zambian gentleman, lives under a staircase leading from a garage — with absolutely no ventilation."

"I am not ashamed to say I did not report this case. The gentleman in question implored me not to do so because he would almost certainly lose his job if I did so."

Mr Joubert said the decline in the attractiveness of Sea Point to tourists could be largely attributed to the growth of petty crime. An increasing number of visitors from up-country and from overseas were being mugged in the area and attacks on defenceless people including pensioners were becoming alarming.

While the Green and Sea Point area was not at present noted for serious crime, there should be a greater public awareness that petty crime could soon lead to crime of a more serious nature.

Better housing and more facilities needed

Better housing and more facilities for those working in the area, a restructuring of the influx laws, better-lit workers' quarters and garages and greater acceptance of responsibility on the part of employers were some of the ways of dealing with root causes of petty crime in the area, Mr Joubert said.

Professor R G Nairn of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, said Sea Point's problems could not be seen in isolation and short-term remedies were not the answer.

Measures such as more police, more laws and regulations, more control and more repression would have limited success, but would for the most part deal only with symptoms and would fail to get to the causes.

Mr Sirk van Wyk, the Cape Town branch director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), said Nicro, in co-operation with various state departments, was formulating a "community service orders project" for the Cape Town area.

In this scheme, the courts would be able to make an order requiring an offender to perform unpaid work in the community, usually at weekends instead of being jailed.

The emphasis would be on work considered to be constructive and helpful to the community.

It goes without saying that the petty offenders included in the project would be carefully selected," Mr Van Wyk said. "Constant supervision and evaluation of the performance of an offender under such an order will also be provided."

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
152327X	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS-I-M102	F (37)
10000	MISCELLANEOUS ARTS				10000
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1					
DEAN					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

UICST

Concern over mothers in jail

Staff Reporter

IN February this year the Athlone Advice Office helped 30 squatters and attended to 100 permit problems and 24 contract workers

There were 91 people with miscellaneous problems and 157 people who had previously been helped by the office returned for further help. Of these, 87 were unemployed.

In its report for February the office states that it is concerned about new extensive raiding for illegal residents in the black townships. The office was particularly concerned about women with young children, who spent 'a night or two in jail' before appearing in court on pass offences.

"This intensification is reflected in our greatly increased figures for court appearances by our legal panel," the report says.

The Athlone Advice Office, which operates under the auspices of the Black Sash and the South African Institute of Race Relations, assisted 15 people at the Langa Commissioner's Court during February.

There had been many complaints about the way this month's re-registration of Crossroads residents was being done, the report said. There was "a great deal of unhappiness" among the 200 people who, instead of receiving the promised one-year extension, had been refused this and were only given three-month extensions.

Increased fines

The number of permit problems seen by the office had continued to rise dramatically and this was directly related to the increased fines for the employment of illegal workers. In February 1979, the office saw 20 such cases. This month there were 100. In June 1979, when the question of increased fines was first mentioned, the numbers had doubled to 50. The figures were largely made up of illegal live-in domestic workers.

"We continue to press for a compassionate solution to this problem," the report said. "These women are housed and employed. They are almost always the sole support of children and aged parents upcountry."

The local unemployment figures for women — 196 registered unemployed women as opposed to 4 127 men — did not indicate that "illegal" women were depriving qualified women of desperately needed jobs. The office urged the authorities to allow employers to register their illegal workers.

The Athlone Advice Office had heard of six permits granted and 21 refused.

The report said that because of the coloured preference area policy in the Western Cape, it was extremely difficult for a black person to find a job other than as a labourer or a domestic worker. Would-be employers had to apply for clearance certificates and had to establish that the job could not be performed by available coloured labour, the report said.

UJERT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	12010
2910	LOVER	DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP	YEAR : 1			
59075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	140940P
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						2
DEAN						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

AS AT 29 02 80

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Firm's call rejected by strikers

CT, 26/3/80
206

Staff Reporter

STRIKING Karoo Meat Exchange workers yesterday rejected a call from the company to apply for re-employment.

They say they would not apply unless all workers were re-engaged and till management agreed to discuss the dismissal of an unregistered black worker with the company's works committee.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the Western Province General Workers' Union, an unregistered union which represents all the workers, 59 black workers employed by Karoo Meat Exchange at their Matland abattoir factory refused to begin work on Monday in protest at the dismissal of a factory worker.

Full explanation

"Contrary to the constitution of the registered works committee elected by the workers and accepted by the management, this man was dismissed without any prior consultation with the committee," the statement says.

"Last week, the committee questioned the general manager, Mr Johan Louw, about the dismissal of the worker and he undertook to provide the committee with a full explanation of the dismissal.

"He failed to fulfil his undertaking and on Monday, the workers refused to work until their queries had been answered.

"Mr Louw refused to meet the committee to discuss the issue. His claim that he offered to meet the committee on Monday is not accurate. He, in fact, offered to meet the chairman

of the committee alone and this offer was rejected by the workers.

"Yesterday morning, the workers offered to return to work on condition that Mr Louw met their committee. He refused once again to do so.

"After union officials preceded and spoke with him yesterday morning, he agreed to meet the committee. At the meeting, which was held yesterday afternoon, the committee was informed that the workers could return to work on Friday and they would be re-engaged on merit.

'Unacceptable'

"He specifically stated that not all workers would be re-engaged. This is unacceptable to workers who insist they will not return to work unless all workers are re-engaged and until management agrees to discuss the dismissal of a worker with the elected committee.

"The actions of the Karoo Meat Exchange management are considered highly provocative and is further evidence of their unwillingness to discuss issues fundamentally affecting workers with their elected representatives.

"This is the attitude which is responsible for the deterioration in relations between the Karoo management and the workers.

The union committees of the other large meat factories have convened a meeting tonight (Wednesday) to discuss the issue further," concludes the statement.

• Mr Louw last night refused to comment on the union's allegations.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	13010
157558V	FIELLATER	RAE DEVONA	107101	SOCIAL SCIENCE I (PRE-1980)	3NX	160942M
15929UE	GARRETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101	CHEMISTRY I (CH. 102)	ABS	150296G
154224X	HALLIER	SLZAVNE ULLIABS	106103	EDUCATIONAL	ABS	153655J
152109F	HARRIS	ED, IMA ANNE	107101	EDUCATIONAL	UP	162285X
157855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	EDUCATIONAL	ABS	153655J
152111U	GLENN	JANET ERY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	159186D
155175R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	PUBLISHERY I (PRE-1980)	3NX	155173R
153641N	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	154302K
154224X	HALLIER	SLZAVNE ULLIABS	106103	EDUCATIONAL	ABS	153655J
152109F	HARRIS	ED, IMA ANNE	107101	EDUCATIONAL	UP	162285X
157558V	FIELLATER	RAE DEVONA	107101	SOCIAL SCIENCE I (PRE-1980)	3NX	160942M
15929UE	GARRETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101	CHEMISTRY I (CH. 102)	ABS	150296G
154224X	HALLIER	SLZAVNE ULLIABS	106103	EDUCATIONAL	ABS	153655J
152109F	HARRIS	ED, IMA ANNE	107101	EDUCATIONAL	UP	162285X
157855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	EDUCATIONAL	ABS	153655J
152111U	GLENN	JANET ERY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	159186D
155175R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	PUBLISHERY I (PRE-1980)	3NX	155173R
153641N	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	154302K
154224X	HALLIER	SLZAVNE ULLIABS	106103	EDUCATIONAL	ABS	153655J
152109F	HARRIS	ED, IMA ANNE	107101	EDUCATIONAL	UP	162285X

UJCT

(206) (L) 27/3/80
'No record of jailed men'

Staff Reporter
 A POLICE spokesman said yesterday that there were no records at John Vorster Square to show that two Soweto men, who claimed this week that they were arrested for not being in possession of reference books, were held or spent a night at the police station

Lt-Colonel Leon Mellet, of the police Directorate of Public Relations, said yesterday "As far as the claims of the two men are concerned, about their alleged arrests and detention at John Vorster Square, I wish to point out that according to police records no persons bearing those names were held or even

paid admission of guilt fines at John Vorster Square during the weekend"

Yesterday the "Mail" carried a report on allegations by Mr Leonard Chuene, 28, of Zone 4, Diepkloof, and Mr Zacharia Rapesiwa, 35, of Mapetla Ext, that they spent a night at John Vorster Square after being arrested last Friday on their way from work

The two men had claimed the police who arrested them called them "terrorists" and refused to release Mr Chuene when his reference book was brought to the police station on the night of his arrest

Commenting on a telexed in-

quiry sent by the "Mail", Col Mellet said yesterday "Your request for comment on certain allegations made by two Soweto men was only received by this office this morning (Wednesday) after your story had already been published"

The reason was that the directorate office's telex closed at 4pm every day and the "Mail" message was received too late to be forwarded

Mr Chuene and Mr Rapesiwa claimed they spent the night at John Vorster Square and were released the next morning when both their reference books were brought to the police station

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

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STUD AN	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	STATUS
133011C	SCHNEITZER	ANTHONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(61)	1
134965J	S I T	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F	(41)	3
1351957	S I T	PETER WASSIFER	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54)	1	1
100511J	S. VIAJ	GRAHAM THEODORE	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(51)	1	1
132288K	SOUMENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	UP	(66)	1
138545T	STRAUSS	JENNIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP	(62)	1
		RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I	F	(47)	3
		HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		7
		JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	F	(40)	1

OF STUDENTS 28

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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Outcry over pass arrests

BY MANDLA NDLAZI

BLACK community leaders have been angered by the recent crime swoop by hundreds of police and reservists in and around Johannesburg which netted twice as many pass law offenders as thieves, muggers and other criminals.

Following the swoop the names of almost 1 000 people have been added to the more than five-million arrested under influx control regulations since 1965.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, this week reiterated his call for the abolition of pass laws. He said "Even one arrest is one too many."

Bishop Tutu recalled that he had written to the Prime Minister and

the Minister of Co-operation and Development appealing for a halt to the "intensified pass raids".

He had noted that the action of the police and officials was provocative "in the explosive situation of black unemployment". Bishop Tutu told **SUNDAY POST** this week that Dr Koornhof had replied to say the matter was receiving attention.

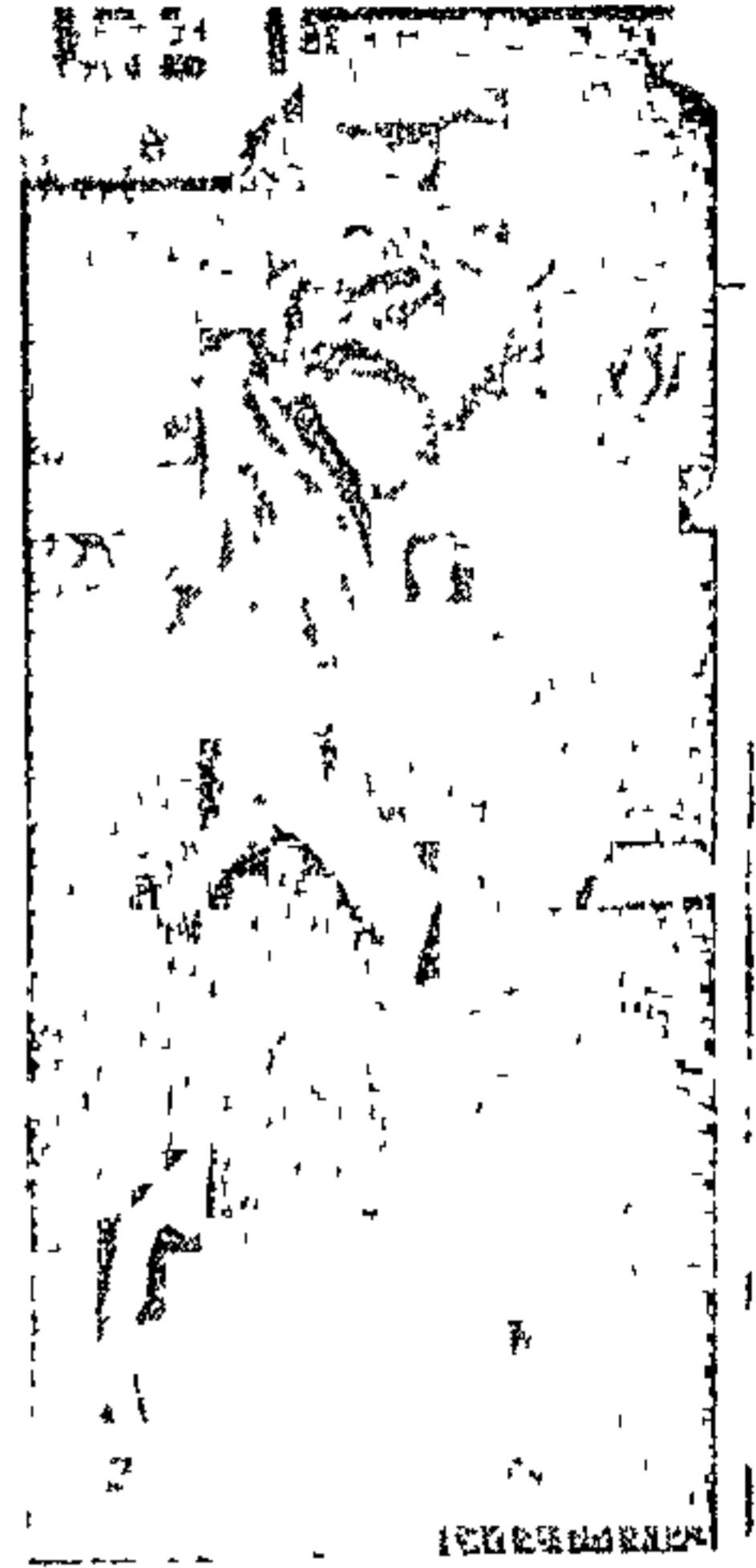
In the massive police swoop in the Johannesburg area a week ago, 357 men and 75 women were arrested for trespassing, 367 men and 52 women were arrested for remaining longer than 72 hours without permission in a prescribed area, and 11 were arrested for having no reference books.

A recent survey states that there were 5,8-million pass law prosecutions from 1965/66 to

1974/75. Imprisonment costs a year were estimated at R18,7-million, prosecutions R1,7-million, and patrolling and policing R11,15-million. The time lost by people arrested amounted to 12,3-million productive man-hours, the equivalent of R7,7-million.

The survey gives a breakdown of the number of males and females arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas in the country. Johannesburg had the highest with 49 273 males and 5 851 females in 1978.

In 1978/79 the West Rand Administration Board collected R659 903 from fines paid for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.



Bishop Tutu . . . "one is too many"

Where black business meets pass offender

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

BLACK prisoners convicted under the pass laws are being used as cheap labour by black coal merchants in Vosloorus, Boksburg

The merchants, Mr Poppy Buda and Mr Petros Sihlalo, have been keeping the home fires burning with prison labour for years

And they have the blessing of the Department of Prisons. They pay the prisoners 60 cents a day which they get at the end of their sentences

At the end of the day the prisoners are locked up in cells erected by the merchants in the coalyards. At weekends they are allowed out into the townships

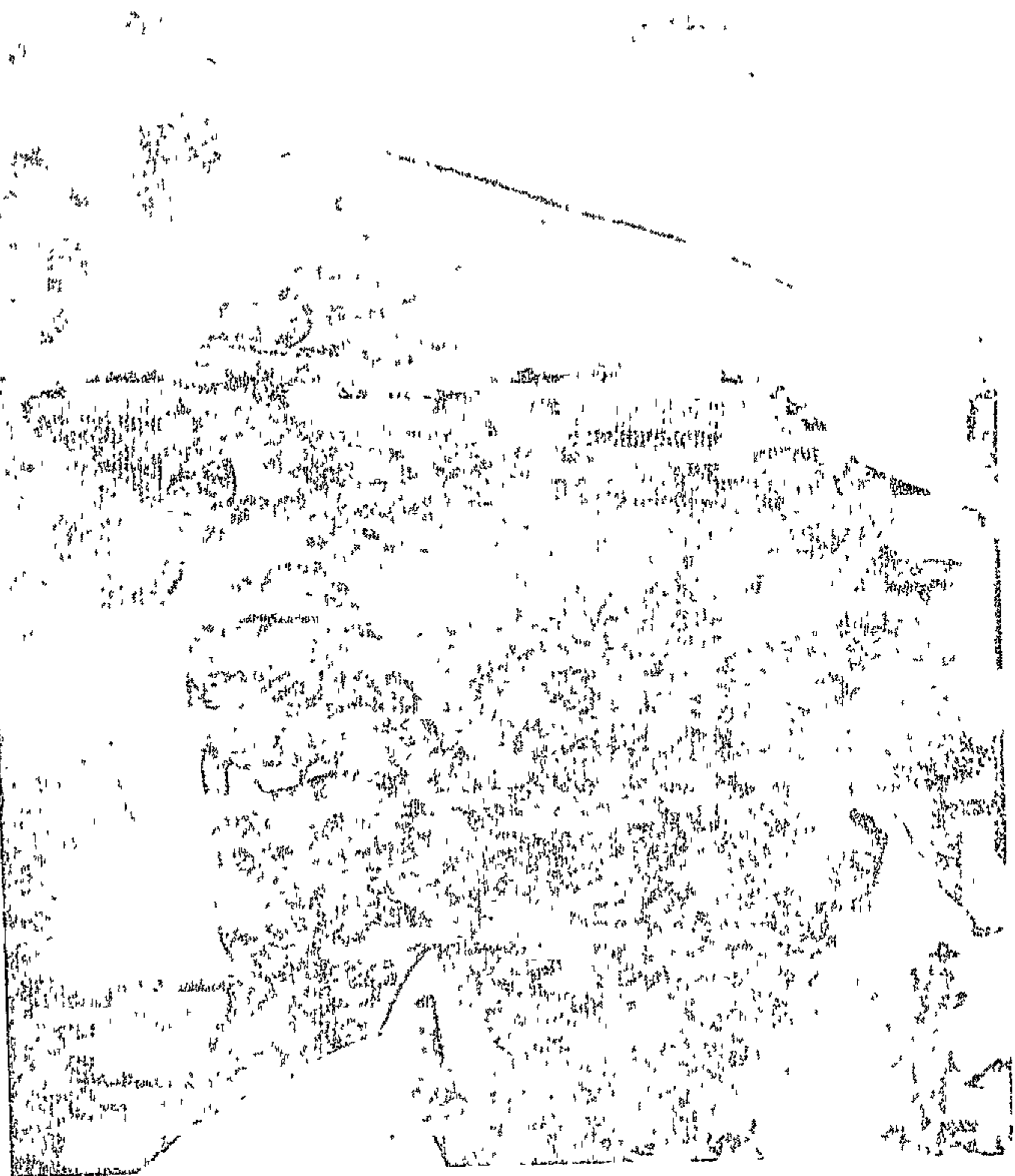
Their prison uniform is exchanged for overalls and then cards, which state the nature of the offence and the term being served are kept by the merchants

The reason for this is that the merchants are safeguarding themselves from possible escape by the prisoners. On many occasions this has in fact not worked out and many prisoners have escaped. Only last Sunday two men escaped from Mr Buda's coalyard

The department has confirmed that the practice of using prison labour is universal and that anybody may do so. However, they made it clear that the department did not receive any remuneration from the employers of prisoners

The department says the working conditions, accommodation and treatment of the prisoners are at all times subject to inspection by the department. Where violation of prisoners' conditions by an employer occurs, steps are taken

This week Mr Buda spoke freely about his



Mr Poppy Buda, employer of prisoners.

cheap labour. Mr Sihlalo was not available

Mr Buda said that he has been using prison labour for the past 20 years

Mr Buda said "I started using prison labour when permission for blacks to recruit labourers from the farms was withdrawn

"I had no option but to use them because the

local people do not want to work at coalyards

"I approached the authorities at the Blue Sky Prison, and I was advised to fill in an application form which they sent to Pretoria. It was later approved"

Answering accusations that he was capitalising on a system that imprisoned a man with oppressive laws, he said he was doing this to keep

his business going. He said the type of work they were doing was far less strenuous than what they could be doing in jail

"You can ask them how I treat them. Look at their sleeping quarters and the quality of food they eat. Some, after completing their sentences, want to stay with me but they cannot

I want to draw your attention to the fact that I do not only use those arrested for compasses but even those sentenced for failing to pay maintenance. I use short term prisoners," said Mr Buda

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R50 a week

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Call for minimum wage

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Mercury Reporter
THE South African Allied Workers' Union has called for a national minimum wage of R50 a week, indexed to inflation, for all workers in commerce and industry

At a conference in Durban the union also called for the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Influx Control Regulation Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the mi-

gratory labour system

Declaring 1980 as Workers' Year, SAAWU rejected trade union registration on the basis that the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions had not sought the views and recommendations of unregistered trade unions. Instead, they had 'climbed into the racist laager' and had done all the thinking for unregistered unions.

The conference called

for an R80 minimum monthly salary for all domestic workers and also made a plea for an eight-hour day and a 40-hour working week for employees in industry and commerce

In addition, overtime should not be compulsory, the union asserted. If overtime was worked, the total of hours worked a week should not exceed 50

SAAWU called for four weeks' paid annual leave for every worker.

Campaign

The union, which represents 22 affiliates, urged the final abolition of the pass laws and launched an unemployed workers' campaign which would demand the right to work for all. It urged the Government to create more jobs, schools and clinics.

The union issued an appeal to foreign companies to abide by their codes of conduct, which had been accepted by both foreign and local workers.

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instansie beskikbaar gestel word. Afgesien van die beperkte
verdere bruikbaarheid van die data d.i. buite die fisiese

URBAN AREAS

Black man's burden

A further anomaly in the complex web of legislation surrounding the rights of married and "qualified" blacks to live together in urban areas has been highlighted in the case of Veli Willie Komani (*Current affairs* last week)

Komani, with Urban Areas Consolidation Act Section 10 rights, wants his wife to join him — and she lacks such rights. But what if the situation was reversed and it was the woman who had the rights?

If a qualified woman, say in Johannesburg married an unqualified man, say from KwaZulu, he would probably not be able to live with her. Under Section 10 (c), at present a qualified woman may have her unmarried daughter or children under 18 living with her — but no provision is made for her husband.

There is one exception. If an unqualified husband who is a contract labourer, obtains a lodger's permit, he may live with his qualified wife. But his permission is dependent on the renewal of his job contract. According to Sheena Duncan of the

Black South African Recruitment in the home lands has been so reduced it is presently down to nil and he might have to wait years for renewal.

Duncan adds: "We are seeing increasing numbers of cases where couples are facing indefinite legalised separations. Even if a man obtains a job in the urban areas it is impossible for him to get registration."

A lawyer actively involved with influx control rights, notes: "This must be the only piece of legislation biased in favour of the woman rather than the man. I don't know of any other such legislation."

INFLUX CONTROL
Do not pass go

Fm 11/4/80

206

More than 16% (89 059) of SA's total prison population (537 758) was last year sentenced for infringements of influx control measures. This emerges from the latest report of the Commissioner of Prisons, for the period July 1978 to June 1979.

Seen as a proportion of black prisoners (433 747, of which 79 686 are women), influx offenders make up more than a fifth of this number. And if blacks in the category "awaiting trial" are excluded, curfew breakers made up nearly 40% of blacks imprisoned last year.

Infringements under influx control laws fall under the following categories:

Longer than 72 hours in a prescribed area, entry or abode of foreign (homeland) blacks in a prescribed area, neglect or refusal to produce reference book on

request, neglect or refusal to produce documents on request, idle or undesirable blacks; no night permit; falsified, made illegible without authority, altered or destroyed reference book/identification voucher, and other infringements.

The largest number of arrests falls under the first category (72 hours), with 22 848 men and 10 776 women; 15 594 men and 3 877 women "neglected or refused" to produce passbooks on request.

Church arrests to be probed

(206)
11/4/80
Pegus

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has given the assurance that anyone who feels aggrieved by the recent incident in which Administration Board officials arrested women as they were leaving a church in Constantia will be able to give evidence at an inquiry.

This was said yesterday by the MP for Constantia, Mr D. F. A. de Villiers, who approached Dr Koornhof immediately after the incident and requested an inquiry.

Mr de Villiers said he was quite confident the inquiry would be held and he would approach the Minister as soon as possible to find out what progress had been made.

The inquiry stems from an incident at Christ Church, Constantia last month. As a group of women were leaving the church after attending a Mothers' Union prayer meeting, Administration Board officials arrested about 20 for not having the correct documents.

The raid was witnessed by several Constantia residents and the rector of Christ Church, Canon John Hodgson.

It was in direct conflict with an assurance given by the department to the Archbishop of Cape Town last year that inspectors would never abuse the principle of right to worship by waiting outside churches to check reference books.

Mr de Villiers said he had been visited by the chairman of the Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, who had regretted the incident.

Let's scrap the

STAR 11/4/80

pass laws

206

"Operation mop-up nets 1472." Thus The Star headlined a report of an anti-crime operation covering the Hillbrow-Berea-Yeoville and Randburg areas.

It also reported that two-thirds (959) of those arrested were charged with curfew, trespass and influx control transgressions

It should worry us that nearly one thousand people were arrested and charged in one area during one weekend for offences which are normal behaviour for non-black citizens

Any other South African can travel to Durban to visit his girlfriend, look for a job, spend the night at a friend's place after a social visit or leave an identity document at home without committing a crime. While group areas and race classification laws are also applied to others, influx control and curfew rules apply to blacks only

If one wonders why, one hears much about protecting the jobs and wages of urban blacks, of the prevention of slums and of crime. Yet even if these laws do help in these respects, one must balance the benefits against the harmful effects when judging the application of any law.

Seven years ago, the then-Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration appointed a special official to collect and co-ordinate recommendations he had invited "to make the pass laws less irksome and to reduce friction that they cause between black and white."

Nothing much has changed since then: the laws cause as much friction as ever in 1980. The establishment of aid centres has reduced the number of pass offenders who are jailed, but aid centres do not prevent arrests. And it is the arrests themselves that cause the most hatred of the system and the anger against the police

Though everyone is aware of the harmful effects, the system goes on, and we have a thousand people arrested for these "crimes" in one area in a single "highly successful operation"

Admittedly, when the police call it highly successful they are probably thinking of those who were charged with "real" crimes — robbery, assault, theft, etc. But, when two-thirds of those "mopped up" are charged with crimes which are only crimes for those classified "Bantu Black," one cannot

If voters could be subjected to influx control and curfew laws for a limited period, they would almost certainly clamour for their abolition, writes Dr F E ANERBACH.

dismiss this as an incidental and perhaps unfortunate result of the entire operation

If you didn't expect to "net" hundreds of people offending against influx control, not carrying reference books, trespassing or breaking curfew, you wouldn't muster "3 200 policemen from the Witwatersrand area"

It is a great pity that we cannot subject our voters to these laws for a limited period. If they experienced these rules and their application, they would almost certainly clamour for their abolition. In the operation carried out on March 21-23, there were reports of alleged rough handling, large numbers of arrested people marched through the streets and the intimidatory effect of "masses of policemen in the streets." Bundling people in their hundreds into police vans "processing" them at police stations, holding them in police cells overnight and bringing them to court is bad enough

It must severely strain the normal human relations between people who feel they have committed no crime and those who have to enforce discriminatory and highly unpopular laws. But that, unacceptable though it is, is only the first part of the process

How, in fact, is the "due process of law" carried out once the accused appears in court

A three-months study by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand during 1979 found that for pass offences "Hundreds of Africans were sent to jail every day after appearing in court without legal representation the absence of lawyers meant that no one was able to assist the court in the observance of fair trial procedures secondly, neither the nature of the

charges nor his options in conducting his defence were explained to the accused. The trials, were hastily conducted, often lasting only three minutes when the prosecution was not ready to proceed with a case, the accused in most cases was remanded in custody for a week without being informed of his right to be released on bail"

Though much has been written on the flaws of the system, it stays. It is generally admitted that these laws are discriminatory, that they cause widespread anger against the police and "the system," and that the court procedures commonly used do no credit to our system of justice. Yet, in 1977-78 there were 272 887 prosecutions for "influx control offences" in South Africa. This works out to about 750 prosecutions for every calendar day of the year. Sixty percent of them were in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand and Cape Peninsula areas. In every single case, someone was probably questioned, bundled into a "vangwa" (police van), kept in the cells overnight, and in maybe half the cases subjected to a 3-minute trial and jailed

The March 21 to 23 operation in the Johannesburg area added another thousand cases to these huge figures. The juggernaut moves on. What control over influx is, in fact, exercised through this procedure?

Dr Riekert himself has told us that his Commission "received overwhelming evidence that the present system of control, apart from the bitterness caused by it, is ineffective."

Each time we fill a man or woman with anger at these unfair and discriminatory laws and procedures, we make a potential recruit for those who seek to change the system—that-fails-to-change by terrorism.

If the Government lifted the influx control and curfew laws for an experimental period — say from May 1, 1980 to January 31 1981 — it is unlikely to make any significant change to the crime rate, the flow of work-seekers to our cities or the proliferation of slum dwellings. When the liquor laws were scrapped in the sixties, the dire consequences predicted by the pessimists did not follow

The suspension of these laws would in fact create an enormous groundswell of goodwill throughout the land. That alone would surely outweigh any negative effects

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of indifference in that if rise of one increase in the

No 775

11 April 1980

BLACKS (ABOLITION OF PASSES AND CO-ORDINATION OF DOCUMENTS) ACT, 1952 (ACT 67 OF 1952)

FORM OF IDENTITY DOCUMENT

I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, do hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 12 (1) of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), determine that the identity document issued in terms of section 3 (1) (b) (ii) of the said Act to Black males and females shall be substantially in the form set out in Schedules 1 and 2, respectively, hereto

P G J KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development

GG 6940 (206) No 775 11 April 1980

SWARTES (AFSKAFFING VAN PASSE EN KOORDINERING VAN DOKUMENTE) WET, 1952 (WET 67 VAN 1952)

VORM VAN HERKENNINGSBEWYS

Ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, bepaal hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 12 (1) van die Swartes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinering van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), dat die herkenningbewys wat kragtens die bepalings van artikel 3 (1) (b) (ii) van gemelde Wet aan manlike en vroulike Swartes uitgereik word, wesenlik in die vorm soos in onderskeidelik Bylaes 1 en 2 hiervan uiteengesit, moet wees

P G J KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling

Uitsonderlike plaaslike omstandighede en/of probleme, wat

- dat op die nodigheid vir besondere strategieë ter bevordering van groei en ontwikkeling en oplossing van probleme van kenmerkend plaaslike aard.

Uitgaande van die aanname dat die S.O.A.K. hoofsaaklik betrokke sal wees by die ekonomiese en demografiese insette in die ontwikkelingsproses van die streek, word hierin dus volstaan met verwysing slegs na die aktiwiteite van die S.O.A.K. t.a.v. daardie aspekte van die gemeenskapstruktuur. In daardie verband sal die fundamentele vereistes wees dat die liggaam:

- funksioneer as katalisator van die ekonomiese denke rakende die regionale ekonomiese doelstellings;
- deurlopend die ontwerp en deurvoering van ekonomiese aktiveringsprogramme en aksies aanmoedig ter bevordering van die beoogde doelstellings;
- bydraes lewer tot beter koördinering van optrede met die oog op bespoediging en vergemakliking van hul voorgenome take - deur instansies, ondernemings en individue betrokke by die ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling van die streek. Hierdie ge-

The Star

Tuesday April 1 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

"The people involved ... digenous population of this and it is unnecessary to ferociously against them, as our deadly enemies."

INFLUX CONTROL

Is chaos the only other choice?

206
Star 1/4/80

By JOHN KANE-BERMAN

In 1978, nearly 273 000 Africans were arrested for pass offences, almost 50 000 more than in 1977. What would happen if by some miracle influx control were suddenly lifted?

Many people believe that Africans would flock to the cities in their tens of thousands, attracted by jobs, bright lights, or streets paved with gold. Two main problems would then arise. In the words of Dr Piet Riekert, chairman of the recent commission on manpower utilisation and former economic adviser to the Prime Minister: "If people were allowed

to flow into the cities irrespective of the demand for labour, slums would result and wages be undercut."

The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) has also argued that the unrestricted flow of blacks to the cities would depress wage-rates there.

Some people have questioned these assertions, however.

The view that abolishing influx control would cause urban wage-rates to drop rests on the assumption that, by keeping down the number of blacks in the towns, influx control creates an artificial shortage of labour there and therefore pushes wages higher than they would otherwise be.

This article is reprinted from "Frontline," a new South African magazine dealing with social, political and economic issues.

Thus Mr Punt Janson at the time Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration said in 1973: "Influx control measures are there not to protect the employer only, but also to protect the employee who is legitimately employed and who must be protected against exploitation where a situa-

tion may arise where an abundance of labour makes exploitation much easier."

However, there are signs that influx control does not work well enough to affect urban wages that much.

The presence of many 'illegal' people in the large 'squatter' communities in the Cape

Peninsula, Durban and elsewhere suggest that for one reason or another a great many Africans have been moving to the towns regardless of the risks of arrest and prosecution. Indeed, there were cases in the Peninsula when squatter families whose homes were demolished did not vanish to the Bantustans as they were supposed to but simply put up new shanties elsewhere in the Peninsula — some even on the slopes of mountains where, they hoped, the front-end loaders would not be able to reach them.

No less a person than a former chief Bantu Affairs commissioner, Mr Vic Leibbrandt, has stated that no amount of influx control has succeeded in keeping Africans from seeking and obtaining work in cities throughout the Republic.

And Dr Riekert has himself said that his commission received overwhelming evidence that the present system of control, apart from the bitterness caused by it is ineffective. He has thus talked of a few hundred thousand unlawful blacks being continuously present in places like Soweto and the Peninsula.

Mr Jimmy Kruger is another person who has admitted that the influx control laws are not an effective deterrent. In 1976, when Minister of Police, he referred to blacks who spent the great part of their lives in prison because they did not have passes.

Every time they were released they were again arrested within a week and thrown back into prison. This was a tremendous burden on the police. Mr Kruger said and he went on to suggest that failure to carry a pass should not be a criminal offence — a suggestion never implemented, needless to say.

Yet further evidence of the inefficiency of the influx control system is the government's decision last year to quintuple the fine to which employers of people illegally in the towns are liable.

Influx control thus seems to have failed in its purpose to a marked degree, suggesting, firstly, that its abolition would not necessarily cause as huge an additional influx to the cities as is sometimes supposed, and secondly, that urban wages would not necessarily drop much if it were abolished.

As Mr Leibbrandt put it: "Should these regulations be relaxed would the position be any worse than that existing in the squatter camps today?" We must not overrate or overdramatise what might happen. When liquor laws for the Africans were abolished, prophets of doom were deeply disappointed with the result. The same might well be the case with the abolition of influx control.

Some people maintain that there are, in any case, other ways of discouraging people from flocking to the cities. One school of thought in fact believes that one of the reasons for the tightening of influx control down the years has been to keep low-paying white farmers supplied with labour that might otherwise have moved to the towns.

But Mr Will Carr, a one-time manager of the Johannesburg city council's Non-European Affairs Department has suggested an alternative: fix a minimum wage for black agricultural workers and thus enable them to earn a living wage without having to rush to the towns to escape rural poverty.

Dr Willie Breytenbach, then a researcher at the Africa Institute, has observed that there is a growing tendency in Third World countries to adopt programmes to keep people on the land. South Africa is out of step with this trend in that, as Dr Breytenbach has pointed out, it is the only country where the emphasis is rather on keeping them out of the cities.

Let us leave these arguments aside for the moment and assume that the conventional view is correct — that the pass laws do indeed succeed in

keeping up urban wage-rates and that their abolition would indeed cause these wage-rates to drop. If it were thought desirable to prevent such a drop this could be done by fixing minimum wage-rates, as the Government already has the power to do in certain sectors.

Of course many people believe that rising wages have forced employers to cut down on labour and so contributed to the very high level of unemployment in South Africa. On this argument a drop in urban wage-rates caused by the abandoning of the pass laws would be a good thing if it had the effect of slowing down the trend towards mechanisation and capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive investment in South Africa.

Turning from the wages argument to the 'slums' argument in favour of influx control, there is again another side to the story. ("Slum" of course is an emotive word and should be used with circumspection in South Africa, where the term 'slum clearance' has more than once been used to rationalise removal schemes which are really decreed by Group Areas ideology.)

Influx control, it can be argued (assuming it works) does not prevent the growth of slums — it merely ensures that the homeless and the jobless are more likely to be concentrated in the Bantustans than in the "white" towns. One of the main recommendations of the Riekert Commission was that people be allowed into the towns only if they have jobs and approved housing. But, commenting on this proposal Mrs Soena Duncan of the Black Sash said: "It does not help to concentrate the hardships of unemployment in one sector of the rural population."

The same applies to housing. South Africa has an enormous housing backlog one which many people believe is way beyond the capacity of the State to eliminate.

BRIEFING

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Influx control may conceal the problem by keeping the homeless out of the cities, but it will not solve it. South Africa's people still have to be housed. What then to do?

A conference held in Pretoria a year ago by the National Building Research Institute saw much discussion of "self-help" and "site-and-service" schemes. It was pointed out that more and more Third World countries are turning to such schemes because it is quite beyond their governments' resources to build enough orthodox housing.

For example, Professor "Flip" Smit of Pretoria University stated that Third World

people had shown that they could build "so much with so little," and to many of the participants in the conference there was no other answer to South Africa's housing problem. As Professor Jan Sadie of Stellenbosch put it: "We cannot give them houses, so please let them squat."

Self-help schemes, it was argued, would first and foremost require secure land tenure. Local authorities would then be responsible for basic services and infrastructure (such as water and sewerage, refuse removal, access roads, and drains) as well as for health and education services. The people would then be permitted to build their own homes on designated plots, technical advice as well as cheap and simple credit being available. Such assistance and facilities would help prevent the area from degenerating into a "slum." Initially, the houses might be rather rudimentary, but they could be improved later. Speakers at the con-

ference were able to cite schemes like this operating successfully in a variety of countries, among them Botswana. The point was also made that "squatters," in building homes for themselves, had shown themselves able to solve a problem which had frustrated many a government.

If there is indeed no other answer to the housing shortage than to permit self-help schemes, is there an argument for confining them to the bantustans and forbidding them in the "white" areas? If anything, the reverse is the case, for several reasons.

Firstly, a considerable proportion of the people moving to the cities — or already illegally living there — would be the wives and children of contract workers already living there, and it is simply inhuman to keep families apart. Furthermore, since their breadwinners are already in employment, these families would be able to fend for themselves relatively well.

Secondly, a wide

variety of jobs is available in the towns in the informal sector — gardeners, washerwomen, domestic servants, parking attendants, shoeshiners, newspaper vendors, and the like — that is not available in the bantustans. With unemployment in South Africa as high as it is, such jobs are a great deal better than nothing.

Thirdly, most of the bantustans are already severely overcrowded, and would benefit from the departure of their surplus population. For instance, an economic development plan for kwaZulu published last year said it was economically "imperative" to bring the rural population down.

And finally, as Mr Carr put it in a paper advocating the phasing out of influx control: the people involved "are the indigenous population of this country ... and it is unnecessary to legislate so ferociously against them, as if they were our deadly enemies."

SAIRR hits out at pass arrests

2/11/80
Post
206

RECENT waves of arrests under the influx control laws have come under heavy fire from the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"The South African Institute of Race Relations views with concern and alarm the recent waves of arrests in terms of the influx control laws," said the Institute in a statement yesterday.

"We strongly censure the ruthless implementation of these laws particularly in the light of growing black resentment as evident in such authoritative recent studies as the Cillie Report".

NEGATIVE

The statement also points out that the Riekert Report had noted that influx control arrests were a major source of inter-racial friction.

"Influx control arrests represent a negative and ultimately self-defeating method of persuading people to stay in the rural areas.

"The only positive way of ensuring that the rate of urbanisation is not excessive is to promote ru-

ral development which will enable people to at least survive", added the statement

'Pass laws polarise blacks and police'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

POLICE enforcement of influx control poisons their relations with the black community, Mr Philip Frankel, lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, says in an analysis of the South African Police

Enforcement of influx control and related race laws also drains police manpower in the urban areas, where the high incidence of crime is "sufficient to try the resources of a much larger body", he adds

Mr Frankel makes these points in a detailed study entitled "South Africa The Politics of Police Control". His article will be published in full in the United States academic journal, Comparative Politics

The pass laws compound the problem of crime prevention as they "encourage crime by blurring the distinction between criminal and statutory violations", he writes

The police usually responded to rising crime rates by intensifying enforcement of influx control, which further aggravated the situation by bringing the township dweller into contact with, and on to the level of, the "tsotsi"

But, Mr Frankel says, since 1976 there have been signs of a "growing but belated sensitivity" of the police to the political importance of improving relations with the black urban community

The steps taken include promotion of blacks into higher officer ranks in the SAP and granting greater responsibility to local black officials for police work in the townships

"Today Soweto's police stations are staffed mainly by blacks (although divisional headquarters remains under white control) and a large number of stations in the rural areas, particularly in the homelands, are now independently

administered by black officers"

Mr Frankel notes that devolution of increasing responsibility for police functions to blacks is consistent with apartheid doctrine and that it has the additional advantage of alleviating the SAP's manpower shortage

Police had also sought to contact and develop relations with black community leaders, but their initiatives had been "constrained by the depth of black hostility"

These and similar initiatives, however, had been sporadic and there had been "no through-going re-evaluation of the role of the police in influencing race relations, least of all the creation of organisational sub-units specialising in race relations and analogous to those found in many US police departments since the late 1950s"

Mr Frankel describes the

role of the police in the realm of political control as "basically contradictory and, in the long term, self-defeating"

He says one of the primary functions of the police is to maintain political control, but the SAP itself is "responsible for a good proportion of the breakdown of political authority in the black townships"

As the SAP is an instrument of the ruling white elite, police action often fuels popular discontent, which are then re-directed on to the political system per se, he contends

But he cautions "One should not underestimate the capacity of the police to hold the line against revolutionary change, by brute force if not by preventative communication"

"Finally, the police are related by historical tradition and social function to the so-called 'second line of defence', the military, whose vast resources for internal control have not as yet been tested"

In W Cape

illegally:

Fined R50

206
15/4/80
Angus

A TRANSKEI woman, Elsie Mntuyedwa, 40, who was referred to Grooteschuur Hospital for treatment in June last year, was today fined R50 (or 50 days) in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court for being in the Western Cape illegally.

The magistrate, Mr J J Stander, rejected Mntuyedwa's reason for being in the area because medical treatment in Transkei was 'on par' with that in Cape Town.

He said she should have made provision for a permit before she came. She has shown contempt for the laws of the country and as such the court could find nothing in her favour.

Appearing with her was her husband, Optel Mntuyedwa, 47, who was fined R50 or 50 days for assisting his wife to be in the area illegally, and contempt of court for failing to appear in November.

The case, which began in June last year, was postponed last month to allow the defence to present the record of the similar Kohlakala case to the court.

Mr E Potgieter for Mntuyedwa asked whether, because she had come for medical treatment and not to stay with her husband, mercy could be shown.

She came here for bona fide treatment and had it

not been for the court case she would have been home already, he said.

He appealed to the magistrate to take into consideration the widely-publicised case of Mr Kohlakala, who successfully appealed in the Supreme Court against the R50 (or 50 days) fine imposed by a Langa magistrate.

He appealed to the magistrate to take into account that the Mntuyedwas had 'come up against a bureaucracy'.

A notice of appeal for both was lodged and they were released on R50 bail, pending the appeal.

questions in the House

CT 15/4/80 (206)

Controls: 800 arrested

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — More than 800 blacks were arrested for pass offences in the Cape Peninsula in less than a month between February 18 and March 14 this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said.

In a written reply to a question by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), Dr Koornhof said 270 men and 561 women were arrested for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.

All were charged and 789 were convicted.

● In a reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Dr Koornhof said 472 new family housing units were provided in Langa in 1979, all of which were converted from hostel units. However, no new family housing was provided in Nyanga or Guguletu last year.

For two reasons the actual productivity of any group cannot be predicted perfectly. First, natural

Risk Bearing

of Performance:

Imperfect Predictability

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a social waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon we shall see how *incentives* and *uncertainty* about future potential production are critical influences on methods for coordinating and controlling joint production activity.

But when has a government agency been supposed to maximize profits? It is usually, or at-

Trade Union Voties

Against Registration

186 (188) AD 15/4/80

EAST LONDON — More than 800 members of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and the South African Allied Workers' Union have rejected the registration of black trade unions.

The decision was taken at a meeting held in Duncan Village here, at the weekend.

The main reason for the refusal to register — released in a statement after the meeting — was that it was felt such registration would not be meaningful until the Pass Laws, influx control regulations, Group Areas Act, section three of the Factories' Control Act, Separate Amenities' Act, the migratory labour system, the Industrial

Conciliation Act of 1950 as amended, including the Wage Determination Act of 1957 and the liaison committee machinery were all repealed.

Also discussed at the meeting, after which the secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr S. K. Kikuli, of Durban, and the secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr B. P. Norushe, was issued, was the question of the future of workers in the homelands.

The workers rejected the Bantustan system claiming "the system automatically deprives black workers of their birthright when their

white counterparts are not subjected to the same laws," the statement said.

Also criticised was a claim by the secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe, that workers in the Ciskei were looked after by the government.

The workers appealed to all churches and ministers of religion to make their church premises available for workers' meetings "with no strings attached" because the workers were responsible for maintaining the churches, the ministers and their families.

Meanwhile, un-

employed workers are reporting in large numbers to register in black trade union offices here following a call by black trade unions that all unemployed workers must register at their offices in Duncan House, Terminus Street.

A report by a Johannesburg trade unionist at the meeting was that the campaign to register unemployed workers had received support from various organisations.

In a "right to work" demand the workers invited civic political and welfare organisations to support the unemployed workers' campaign throughout the country.

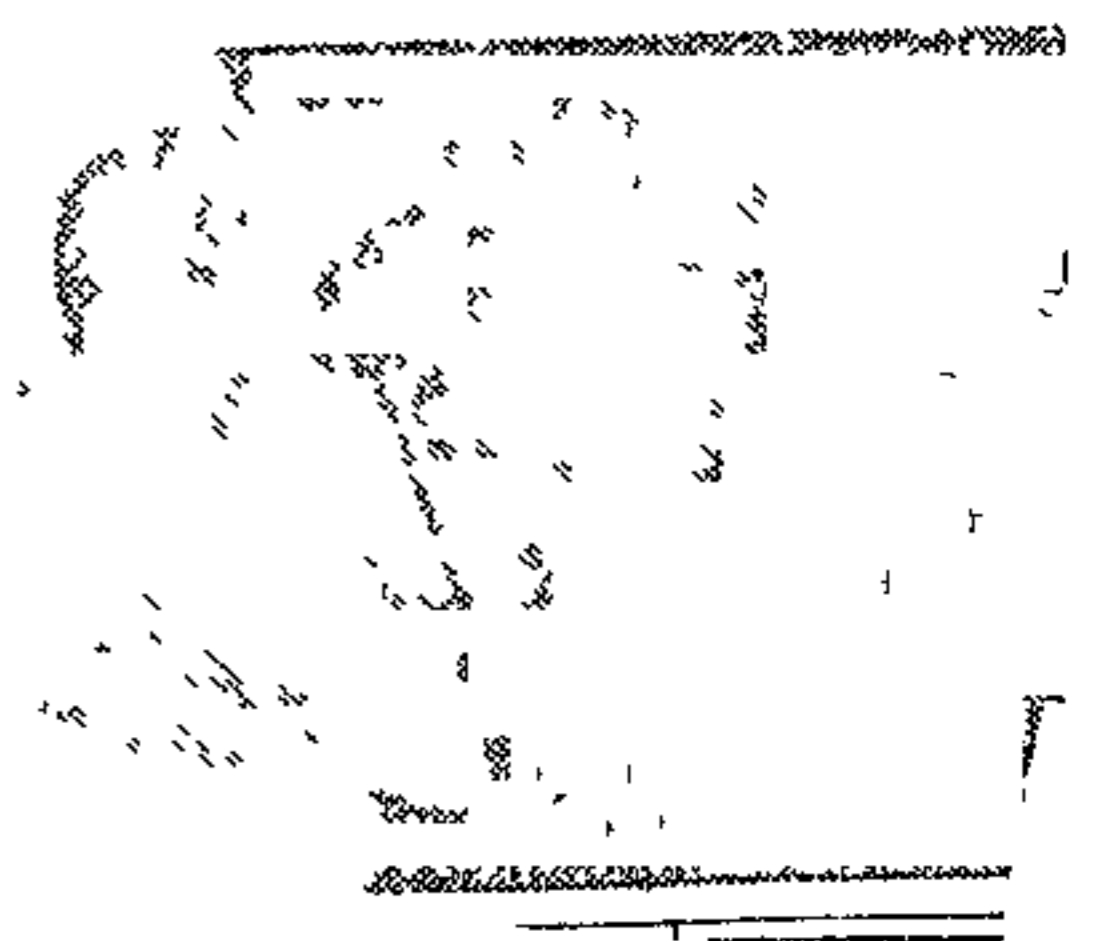
COLONEL SEBE, state-
ment attacked

Handwritten notes:
The main reason for the refusal to register — released in a statement after the meeting — was that it was felt such registration would not be meaningful until the Pass Laws, influx control regulations, Group Areas Act, section three of the Factories' Control Act, Separate Amenities' Act, the migratory labour system, the Industrial

Joint, Team Production

We examine the implications in the chapter, now we examine another source handed out, team work. People work in people or with other people's resources produce something. Two of us, navig pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us on steel mill, one is operator, you as roll controller. One of us operate a fishing helicopter, an engineer, and handler of it. Four people perform surgery on a patient, surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and nursing nurse. Five players work together on a case study, create their strategy. The members of a football team that need not play on the field, but need not play on the field. Why? Why not explain, for example, why a person pushing a car can push it than one person could push it for twice as far. In order to examine how people are grouped, on a team that is known as a *team*. We also inquire into what influence those firms are organized and internally controlled, and how each member's reward is determined. We first examine a few control cases, we assume temporarily that all participants are identical in ability.

In exploring these basic issues, we can features such as whether the enterprise small or large, unionized or nonunionized, glomerate or single product, local or national, new or old, retailing or manufacturing corporation or proprietorship. We pass over administrative problems like how to select personnel, to plan production schedules, to arrange



Crushing burden of pass laws remains — 20 years later

AT A DISTANCE of 20 years, what sticks in the mind about the 1960 campaign against the pass laws is the fact that it was a Gandhian exercise in non-violent passive resistance. We will not see its like again.

The PAC, which organized the campaign, and the ANC, which climbed on the back wagon, were declared illegal organizations and went underground and into exile. Since those days, African nationalist resistance has become increasingly violent, culminating in the Silverton siege this year.

The pass laws have been a crushing and oppressive burden on Africans since the late 19th century. And there have been campaigns against this legislation at regular intervals since Union. The African Nationalist Congress was formed in 1912 and for many years, was a conciliatory and reformist organization inspired by Christian values, patiently going in deputations to the authorities to ask for relief from the pass laws.

Struggle for soul

In the years after World War II a younger and more militant generation came forward in the ANC youth league. A struggle took place for the soul of the ANC — between the young Marxist nationalists of the Sobukwe school and the left-wing multi-racialists in the ANC, who favoured alliance with white, Indian and coloured leftists, and won the day.

Breaking away in the late 1950s in protest against the influence of non-Africans and communists, the PAC decided on direct action, planning a campaign of passive resistance against the pass laws — which began on March 21, 1960

political survey

By GERALD SHAW

In the Western Cape, it achieved an extraordinary response. As an Argus reporter, I remember going that morning to a police station near Nyanga on the Cape Flats and seeing Africans stretching in a long line down the road, passbooks in hand queuing up to hand them over to a policeman seated at a table set up outside the police station.

One of their number, on inquiry, told me they had decided to "put away the passes", and had come to be arrested. Hundreds of pass books were piled up on the table, and the policeman was painstakingly writing down the name and address of each owner, telling each in turn that he would be summonsed to appear in court.

It was impossible to take them into custody there and then. There was not enough lock-up space at the police station or anywhere else in Cape Town for that matter. So they handed in their pass books and went their way.

Later that day, the meeting took place at Langa which was to be broken up by a police baton charge — which provoked a night of bloody violence and arson in the township. I will never forget that baton charge. In a few minutes, it transformed a peaceful meeting into an angry mob. Observers present who gave evidence at the subsequent commission of in-

discipline while stones rained down — and only firing at specific targets at intervals when instructed to do so. It was impressive.

Then there was the declaration of a state of emergency in Cape Town — on the day of the big march into Cape Town — one of the most remarkable exercises in Gandhian tactics ever seen anywhere, the climax of which was described in yesterday's Cape Times by my colleague Roger Williams. My assignment as a reporter was to accompany the 30 000 on their march back to Langa. The PAC leaders had set aside a task force of small boys to escort the cars of newspapermen. They ran before us, shouting in Xhosa, "Peace to the press." The crowd sang as they went. They carried no sticks or other weapons. They turned down off De Waal Drive, I remember, at Mostert's Mill, and I stayed with them as far as the main road where I found a telephone and dictated a few paragraphs which just caught the last edition.

A few days earlier, I interviewed the young PAC leader, Philip Kgosana, and heard from him the PAC's plans for a large-scale peaceful demonstration as in fact took place subsequently. I remember that my paper, the Argus, published the report of the interview on an inside page, under a modest single-column headline "Peace is aim, says Native." Newspapers were like that in those days.

Some of the most distressing incidents of that period took place when instructions were given to the police at the highest level to take summary action, in terms of the emergency regulations, to disperse street

loiterers. Police patrolled in vans down the Main Road from town to the suburbs and, when they saw a knot of blacks talking together on the sidewalk they leapt out and, without ceremony, beat them with batons — before the eyes of astonished white suburbanites and, more than once, in front of equally astonished representatives of the world's press.

The late Mr Harry Lawrence, MP for Salt River, raised the matter in Parliament and this extraordinary practice stopped.

Docks silent

Many Capetonians will have vivid memories of those days. For a week or more the docks were silent. No ships were unloaded. Commerce and industry, bereft of labour, barely ticked over. There were no milk or newspaper deliveries.

Then, in the aftermath, there were the commissions of inquiry the soul-searching in Sabra and in the Ned Geref. Kerk Mr Paul Sauer went to Humansdorp and made a bravely reformist speech. Briefly, it seemed as if reform was on the way, as if at last it was realized that the pass laws, unless repealed, would in time destroy South Africa.

But the reappraisal in the Afrikaans churches, as symbolized by the Cottesloe meeting, was quickly called to a halt by Dr Verwoerd, aided by a young churchman who was editor of the influential church newspaper the Kerkbode. His name was Dr Andries Treurnicht. Sabra was purged. Commerce and industry made an effort at getting something done. They sent deputations to Dr Verwoerd about the pass laws. Nothing happened. The atmosphere of

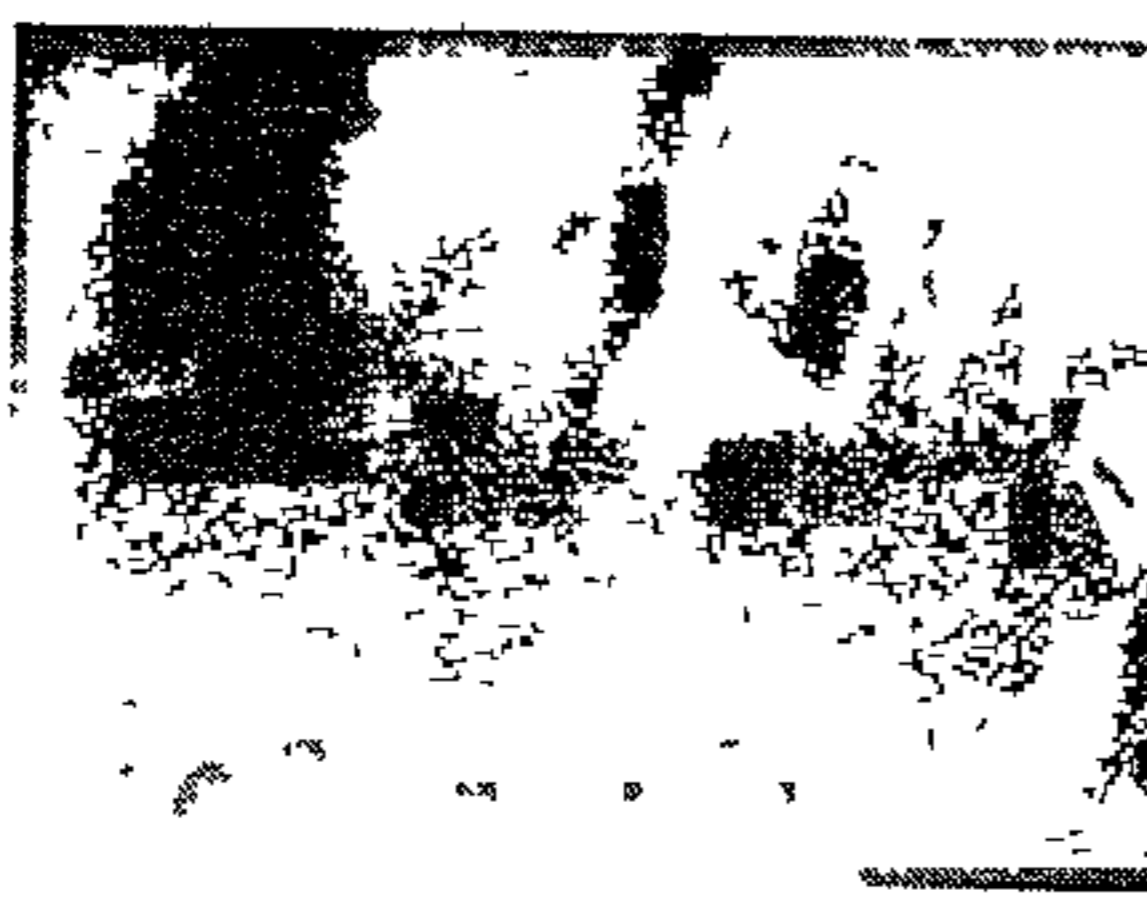
concern evaporated. Soon it was business as usual and golf at the country club when the weekend came.

Now, 20 years later, the pass laws remain the grievance — and they go grinding on, being more rigorously enforced than ever in terms of the Riekert report which, in spite of impressions to the contrary, is not an instrument of reform.

Now, 20 years later, it is the same old miserable story. Only this week there was a pass raid in Constantia. Every day, all over South Africa, black men and women find themselves being summarily bundled into police vans and held in cells, pending trial on technical offences against the pass laws. It is not only a question of intolerable restrictions on movement and the right to seek employment in the best market in your own country. It is also the dreadful anxiety suffered by families whose father and breadwinner disappears without notice — and then emerges from prison days later. Maybe he has lost his job in the interim. Who knows? And who cares?

There are people in authority who know what the pass laws mean in the lives of Africans. And who do care. Dr Piet Koorhof is one of them. He has stated his intention of doing away with the passes. There is no reason whatever to doubt his sincerity or the depth of his concern. But the reality is that the pass law screw is being tightened. Dr Koorhof seems quite unable to achieve pass law reform, let alone abolition, as long as the National Party remains as it is.

If it is any comfort, the unity of the National Party has been shattered and the party cannot



Philip Kgosana leader of 1960 demonstration