

MIGRANT LABOUR, SA — PASS LAWS
— GENERAL.

JAN 1986 — MAY 1986.

DAVID DEWAR

How to urbanise — positively

IN MY
OPINION



David Dewar is Professor of Architecture and Planning, and Director of the Urban Planning Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

Among the most common phrases presently heard in SA is that of "a positive urbanisation strategy" When one probes to find out what this means and what is happening about it, however, the silence is deafening In fact, considerable changes to existing policies and practices are necessary in order to manage an accelerating process of urbanisation successfully.

The first arena of change is the repeal of restrictive legislation, particularly that affecting the rights of blacks to live and work in cities Although there is talk of lifting influx control, most indications are that pass laws will be replaced by greater emphasis on indirect measures of control, particularly access to housing and jobs

From a city building perspective, this is the worst thing that can happen For it will force authorities to prevent people from doing precisely what they should and, indeed, have to do — attempt to create their own shelter and income-generating activities. Similarly, the Group Areas Act, which is a major obstacle to the timeous release of well-located land, must go.

The second arena of change is perceptual The problem of city building in SA has traditionally been seen as the provision of housing. The real issue, however, is the creation of total living environments, which maximise people's life chances. People come to cities to find work, not housing. Since large-

scale commerce and industry are not going to be able to create anything like the number of jobs required, urban performance must be assessed in terms of the degree to which small-scale, often fragile, economic enterprises can take root This, in turn, requires fine-grained environments in which the majority of urban activities take place within walking distance These cannot result from current approaches to city building which attempt to design and control everything It demands a partial planning approach, involving strong selective public action at a limited number of places and the acceptance of much greater freedom of action elsewhere. It thus requires radically different city management procedures

The third arena is that of land and land management Authorities are presently engaged in a constant scramble for land and develop any piece they can lay their hands on The result is an unco-ordinated, piecemeal city form in which, in effect, each piece of development must be self-sufficient in terms of utility, social and commercial infrastructure and employment opportunities if it is to perform satisfactorily When these developments are populated almost exclusively by low-income people, this is clearly impossible: the tragedy of Atlantis is, partly a symptom of this approach What is required is a system of land banking which ensures that the poor have access to well-located land at prices they can afford and that a co-ordinated form of urban development results.

The fourth arena of change is the promotion of a far more complex process of city development in which a wide variety of agents — individual families, community groups, small developers, larger developers, utility companies, employer organisations — can all play a role, and in which the employment creation potential of the construction

sector is maximised This, however, is not simply going to happen. Different agents have different requirements to operate efficiently and these must be built into the system of management

Since the State rhetorically transferred greater responsibility to the private sector for the creation of urban environments, almost nothing has happened This is largely because neither the State nor the private sector have any real idea of the role that the other realistically can and should play, and because the conditions for greater involvement have not been created A starting point to regenerate activity is for the private sector to define clearly the roles that it realistically can play in the process, to identify conditions necessary for its effective involvement and to initiate negotiations with the State to determine appropriate forms of public-private partnerships.

The fifth arena of necessary change is the re-definition of essential public infrastructure Increasingly, elements such as urban agricultural land, wood-lots, multi-purpose public spaces and low overhead economic infrastructure, will have to be creatively provided by public agencies to increase the survival capacities of our cities

Finally, the new approach requires a fundamentally different form of institutional, financial and administrative back-up. Particularly, the present cumbersome, top heavy, Pretoria-controlled system needs to be decentralised and made far more flexible

Urbanisation is already occurring apace It is imperative at this time to think beyond the present climate of destruction and to initiate the reconstruction of our cities For the way in which urbanisation is handled today will have a significant bearing on longer term prospects for positive social, economic and political change in SA.

Fingerprint ID for all

This Year

Dompas may be scrapped

STAR

13/10/86
Cape Town

By David Braun, Political Correspondent
The notorious pass law regulating the issue of reference books to blacks may be scrapped by Parliament.

In its place — if Parliament adopts a Government proposal — will come legislation providing for a uniform identity document for every permanent-resident of South Africa, regardless of race.

The new IDs will probably involve the fingerprinting of the whole population

Draft legislation now before the State law advisers will make it compulsory for everyone to carry the ID at all times. Although this will be enforced, the intention is to move away from the harsh pass laws.

Hundreds of thousands of people are penalised each year for failing to carry passes, or for being in urban areas illegally. Primarily for security reasons; everyone will in future have to carry an ID document — a system similar to one applying in many other countries, including France.

Broad details of the legislation have been confirmed in an interview with Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha.

Outlining his department's legislation programme for the year, Mr Botha said draft legislation to scrap the "dompas" system and replace it with a new ID would be referred to the parliamentary Standing Committee early this session.

Another Bill which has been considered by the Standing Committee would repeal the section of the Aliens Act which restricts the granting of permanent residence only to those people who are likely to become readily assimilated with white inhabitants.

The suggestion now is that the criterion for prospective immigrants should be that they become assimilated with one or other existing community in South Africa.

The repeal of certain Acts which regulate the admission of Asians to certain areas is also in the Bill.

Another Bill proposes to amend two Acts providing for registration of marriages, births and deaths.

If the Bill is passed, births in future will have to be registered either in the districts in which they take place or, if the parents wish, in the district in which the parents reside.

The Bill will also provide for the registration of an illegitimate child in the name of the father — provided the mother agrees and the father acknowledges paternity.

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Influx control still tight

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Although the number of pass law prosecutions is dwindling, the Black Sash does not believe there is any less rigidity in enforcing influx control

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said the arrests were still going on, but the prosecutions had dropped

There has been speculation the reduction in pass law prosecutions might be because the President's Council recommended the abolition of influx control, but Mrs Duncan said "From what we observe we don't think there has been any change at all."

ARGUS 28/1/86

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'Pass laws cause cruel and inhuman treatment'

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington on a report by Amnesty International on the treatment of pass law offenders in South Africa

SOUTH African pass laws have denied hundreds of thousands of people the right to fair trial and have led to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, an Amnesty International report has found.

The 112-page report was released in Washington. Members of Congress will be asked to post a mock pass book to the South African Embassy to protest against the law.

Many blacks in South Africa were subjected to arbitrary arrests and imprisonment because of their race, the report said.

It was issued after two years' work by Professor Kevin Boyle, of the law faculty at University College, Galway, Ireland. He visited South Africa twice to probe the issue.

The report found pass law arrestees constituted "one of the most abused groups of South Africa's prisoners and have been frequently, per-

haps routinely, subject to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, some of it bordering on enforced slavery".

There had recently been calls from quasi-governmental and other influential sectors in South Africa for reform of the pass laws, it said but it was unclear how far the government was prepared to go on this.

It said action had been taken to reduce some of the most "glaring aberrations" of the judicial process which had characterised the pass law courts.

"Such action is welcome, though overdue and relatively inconsequential when measured against what is needed to put an end to the imprisonment of individuals simply on the basis of their race".

● On arbitrary arrests, the report said the reliance on arrest for the enforcement of pass laws where — measured by the penalties — summons

or payments of a fine would be justified, was striking.

So too was the group approach taken by police and other officials, arrests rarely occurred in individual cases.

In 1984, in the Johannesburg commissioners' courts, as many as 70 percent of those arrested had charges withdrawn or were released after a caution and discharge, it noted.

● The report said detention conditions pending trial "violated international minimum standards".

● On pre-trial procedures, the report said that police arrest practices were — apart from the arbitrary and unjust nature of the laws themselves — equally arbitrary and violated both national and international standards governing the protection of the liberty and security of the person.

"There is inadequate effort to ensure that those arrested can make contact with relatives or with legal advice. Further, the conditions and

treatment of Africans arrested for pass offences awaiting trial in police stations are commonly degrading and inhuman.

"Violence against prisoners is reported to be commonplace. Many of these features flow from the group approach to arrest which in turn reflects official policy in the enforcement of the pass laws," the report found.

● On commissioners' courts studied in 1984, the study concluded that proceedings in them did not come near to conforming to international standards for a fair trial.

There was "blatant and serious fault" in the system.

● On the transfer of responsibility of commissioners' courts to the Department of Justice, as recommended by the Hoexter Commission, the report said the change had moderated the arbitrary character of the former commissioner-run courts. Adjudication had also improved.

Allegations rejected by Prisons Service

THE South African Prison Service is satisfied that people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way. The generalised allegations to the contrary regarding the general condition of incarceration and treatment in South African prisons are therefore rejected as far-fetched.

This was the official comment from the Prison Service when approached for comment on the report by Amnesty International on prison conditions for pass law offenders released yesterday in Washington.

The full text of the Department of Prisons' comment is as follows.

"The researcher as quoted by Amnesty Interna-

tional is unknown and no record could be found of him approaching the service to verify the product of his so-called research. The author uses the technique of exaggeration and antiquated unreliable references to prove and to support his utterly biased and nebulous arguments. Everyone in South Africa as well as objective foreign visitors have expressed time and again their approval of prison conditions.

"Violence within the prison walls, no matter its origin, is not tolerated. Even now, warders are serving prison sentences for going beyond their powers. This behaviour is however the absolute exception. The prison system and warders have in fact earned the respect from observers here and abroad.

"Parole is a system that is not unknown to most countries in the Western world. Some advantages of parole include the opportunity to work outside the confines of the prisons away from hardened criminals and to receive remuneration which can be utilised towards the upkeep of their families. Most categories of South African prisoners at some or other stage of their

sentences qualify for parole. Parole is subject to several conditions and some of these conditions are as follows:

□ "The written consent of the prisoner to enter into a formal agreement with the employer must be obtained.

"Either of the parties could terminate the contract in which event the parolee must be returned to prison.

□ "The parolee must be declared physically fit for work by a medical practitioner.

"The agreement stipulates salary, housing, medical treatment, clothing, etc.

□ "Control measures on the parole system such as periodic inspections are carried out to ensure that the parole conditions are adhered to. In those cases where an employer fails to comply with any of the conditions of the contract a proper investigation is launched. Pending the outcome thereof, parolees can be withdrawn. If found guilty, the employer can be declared unfit as an employer of parolees.

□ "A parolee is also free to leave the service of an employer on expiration of the contract.

"The prison service is satis-

fied that people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way. The generalised allegations to the contrary regarding the general condition of incarceration and treatment in South African prisons are therefore rejected as far-fetched.

"Appropriate channels exist through which requests and complaints can be directed and dealt with. Prison regulations provide that judges from the Supreme Court have free access to any prisoner, may talk to any prisoner and may report thereon. Magistrates have the same access to prisons in the area of their jurisdiction. From reports which are received regularly it is clear that the treatment which prisoners receive is generally in line with legal and other directives which are based on internationally accepted standard minimum rules.

"Furthermore, all the prisoners are seen at least once a day by the head of the prison with a view to establishing any complaints. These complaints are noted in an official register and receive the necessary attention."

PASS LAWS UNDER FIRE

WASHINGTON — South African pass laws had denied hundreds of thousands of people the right to fair trial and led to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment for them, an Amnesty International report has found.

The 112-page report was released this week, launching a simultaneous pass book blitz on the South African Government through its embassy in the US capital.

All members of Congress will be asked to mail a mock "reference book" to the mission in Massachusetts Avenue to protest the law.

Many blacks in South Africa were subjected to arbitrary arrests and imprisonment simply by virtue of their race, said the report issued after two years of investigation by Professor Kevin Boyle, of the law faculty at University College Galway, Ireland.

He visited South Africa twice to probe the pass laws issue.

The report found pass law arrestees constituted "one of the most abused groups of South Africa's prisoners and have been frequently, perhaps routinely, subject to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, some of it bordering on enforced slavery."

There had recently been calls from quasi-governmental and other influential sectors in South Africa for reform of the pass laws, it said, but it was unclear how far the government was prepared to go on this.

It was true that, at the time of preparing the report, action had been taken to reduce some of the most "glaring aberrations" of the judicial process which had characterised the pass law courts for so many years.

Such action is welcome though overdue and relatively inconse-

SOWETAN
Correspondent

quential when measured against what is actually needed to put an end to the imprisonment of individuals simply on the basis of their race," the report said.

• On pre-trial procedures, the report said that police arrest practices were — apart from the arbitrary and unjust nature of the laws themselves — equally arbitrary and violated both national and international standards governing the protection of the

'Victims one of most abused groups'

liberty and security of the person

• There is inadequate effort to ensure that those arrested have the opportunity to make contact with relatives or with legal advice. Further, the conditions and treatment of Africans

arrested for pass offences awaiting trial in police stations are commonly degrading and inhuman.

• Violence against prisoners is reported to be commonplace. Many of these features flow from the group approach to arrest which in turn reflects official policy in the enforcement of the pass laws," the report found.

• On commissioners' courts in 1984, the study concluded that proceedings in them did not come near to conforming to international standards for a fair trial. There was "blatant and serious fault" in the system.

29/1/86

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SOWETAN

Botswana fears SA clamp

GABORONE — An economic clamp by SA would cripple Botswana, President Quett Masire said yesterday.

"One thing is certain We know our economy would be terribly crippled if a blockade took place and our lives would be turned into misery," he said.

Speaking at a Press conference in Gaborone, he added that although Botswana was not able to impose economic sanctions against SA, it would not stand in the way of those who proposed to impose them.

He accused Pretoria of deliberately destabilising neighbouring black-ruled states to prevent them from pursuing independent policies.

"We recognise, however, that South Africa is under great internal and international pressure. Its reactions to its problems and criticism from the international community often disturbs its judgment.

"I cannot rule out border restrictions. We do not know what South Africa will do."

He said his government viewed seriously SA threats to raid Botswana in pursuit of guerrillas.

"We are victims of phenomenal bouts of blind rage on the part of the South African government.

"South Africa has already attacked my country. It has recently blockaded Lesotho.

"These are drastic and chilling events that have affected our relations adversely," the President said.

Referring to Foreign Minister Pik Botha's statement at the weekend that appropriate action would be taken if Botswana did not close the guerrilla infiltration route, he appealed to the international community to dissuade Pretoria from carrying out its threats.

Masire said Botswana did not allow its territory to be used as a launching pad for attacks on SA.

He said there was "no likelihood of taking on" the SA Defence Force as it was far superior to Botswana's security forces and any contacts would be one-sided.

Masire said Pretoria had been invited to send officials to investigate alleged ANC activities in his country, but Pretoria had not responded and had also not paid reparations for the commando raid on Gaborone last June in which 12 people were killed.

He said that, although SA had claimed that the raid had been aimed at an ANC base, the victims had been civilians. The UN Security Council had censured SA and asked it to compensate Botswana.

He said Botswana would continue to accept SA refugees.

"The government of South Africa looks upon refugees with suspicion. It also looks upon any country in which refugees from South Africa have been granted asylum with the same suspicion."

He added that the current turmoil in SA was having an adverse effect on his country's economy.

Botswana is heavily dependent economically on SA. Virtually all its imports and exports are transported through SA. — Sapa-Reuter

Report says progress scant and prospects poor

SA, drought blamed as SADCC leaders meet

HARARE — Southern Africa's black states open an annual conference on development today with a warning that the outlook is poor after five years of bad economic performance.

The two-day meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) brings together high level representatives of its nine members and more than 40 countries and international bodies backing their development efforts.

The nine banded together in 1980 with the common aim of reducing their dependence on SA.

The SADCC members are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In a frank appraisal of its progress in the past five years, a report by SADCC staff, released in advance of the Harare meeting, stated flatly "The general economic performance

has been unsatisfactory and prospects for the foreseeable future look unpromising."

It said the long-term goals of self-sufficiency, regional integration and reduced reliance on SA were sound but strategies were needed to turn them into concrete gains.

Blaming SA destabilisation and a crippling three-year drought as the major factors which hampered its efforts in the first five years, the report added, "It has taken all the running SADCC could do to avoid falling back."

Nevertheless, it continued, "results to date are modest but far from negligible."

The report said SA destabilisation had cost members \$10bn during 1980-1984. "An astronomical sum for a region of nine developing countries, some of which are least developed and land-locked."

Calling the sum an "underestimate", the report said it was based

on such factors as direct war damage, extra defence spending, higher transport costs and lost exports and tourism earnings.

SADCC officials estimate the nine members' per capita output fell 15%-20% during 1980-1984. It began to rise again last year, but only by 1%, well below population growth.

The conference will set policies and goals for the SADCC over the next five years, a period when officials see the organisation growing in stature.

One diplomat involved in administering regional SADCC projects said "Partly due to the past year's unrest in SA, which has focused attention on the region, SADCC has begun to come into its own after a period a couple of years back when it was drifting rather aimlessly."

"It might have had to run hard to stay in place, but at least it hasn't fallen back." — Sapa-Reuter

NEWS ANALYSIS

Citizenship likely to be a highlight of P W speech



PRESIDENT P W Botha's opening speech to Parliament tomorrow is being seen as one of the most important and significant in the country's history.

In it he is expected to outline government plans as well as review reform successes achieved so far.

He is not expected to make any dramatic announcements or changes in policy direction.

On the plus side, however, his speech is not expected to contain any retrogressive steps.

Botha has already spelt out how far he is prepared to go in dismantling apartheid. The steps implementing measures already announced are expected to dominate his speech as well as the forthcoming session of Parliament.

He is, however, expected to reveal further developments in the restitu-

tion of citizenship rights to those who lost them through the granting of independence or self-government.

Moves to increase the mobility of workers and the granting of extended residential rights are also expected to be announced.

The elimination of pass laws and modifications to influx control regulations are other aspects expected to receive attention.

It is understood that steps to improve the quality of life and standard of education have been in the melting pot for some time but were hindered by the slump.

Such announcements could well come in the light of the improved gold price, the better rand/dollar rate and the much more favourable balance of trade figure.

Botha could also reveal his thinking on the possibility of a Natal-

KwaZulu federal state.

Another issue almost certain to be mentioned is the question of terrorist infiltration.

It is understood that Botha is fairly satisfied with measures taken to curtail the activities of the ANC operating in and from neighbouring states.

He is, however, expected to chastise Botswana for continued support of the ANC.

South Africa's foreign debt crisis and ways of solving the dilemma will also receive attention.

The outcome of recent talks with US congressmen and the US Secretary of State for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, as well as other diplomatic initiatives are also expected to be tackled.

Botha's speech, which will be televised live, starts at 11 am. — Sapa.

UK trade balance looking healthy

LONDON — Britain's balance of trade improved sharply last month, showing its first visible trade surplus since last May.

Britain had a current-account surplus of £691m last month, up £423m from November. Exports rose by £117m to £6,425bn and imports fell by £140m to £6,3bn.

The visible trade surplus rose to £125m from a deficit of £132m in November, but earnings of £566m in so-called invisible trade — such as banking, insurance, tourism and shipping — accounted for the overall surplus. — Sapa-AP

'No moves against Tutu'

GOVERNMENT is not considering any action against the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu after the Bishop of Johannesburg's recent statements in the US, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

Botha, who has the power to deny or withdraw a passport if he considers a holder's travelling abroad being not in SA's interests, added he had not seen the particulars of everything Tutu said in the US.

"It would appear to me, from reports I have seen, that Bishop Tutu has made some rash and foolish statements. It is my impression that he will now be explaining these

statements to his diocese and, perhaps, even to his political friends.

"In any event, I think Bishop Tutu's remarks were of such a nature that all reasonable South Africans will find them totally unacceptable.

"He has most certainly dented his reputation as a man of the cloth," Botha added.

Far from talk of seizing Tutu's passport, as has been speculated the authorities might do, some government members have said how pleased they are that Tutu's passport, which expired at the end of last year, had been renewed. — Sapa

IDs to replace reference books?

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DISPATCH
31/1/86

CAPE TOWN — The laws controlling reference books for blacks may be scrapped during this session of Parliament, which begins today

ing committee early in the session

Draft legislation now before the state law advisers would make it compulsory for everyone to carry their ID at all times

In its place, if a government proposal is adopted, will come a uniform identity document for every permanent resident of South Africa, regardless of race

The government hopes to get away from the system in which thousands of people are prosecuted each year for failing to carry their passes or for being in urban areas illegally

Broad details of the legislation have been confirmed in an interview with the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha

The issuing of new IDs is likely to involve fingerprinting the whole population — Sapa

See also Page 19

Outlining his department's legislation programme for the year, Mr Botha said draft legislation scrapping the existing "dompas" system and replacing it with the new universal ID would be referred to the parliamentary stand-

IT'S OFFICIAL! THE DOMPAS IS GOING

IT'S OFFICIAL!

The SA Government is scrapping the dompas! And it could be gone in less than two weeks!

Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has revealed that the law that has turned millions of South Africans into criminals is to go - some time during the first 1986 parliamentary session, writes our Cape Town Correspondent

And strong indications reaching City Press are that the hated - and misnamed - Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act will be off the statute books before February 11 - next Monday

This Act is one of the pass laws that have made criminals of more than 17-million South Africans. In terms of the Act, any black person found not carrying a reference book was guilty of a criminal offence

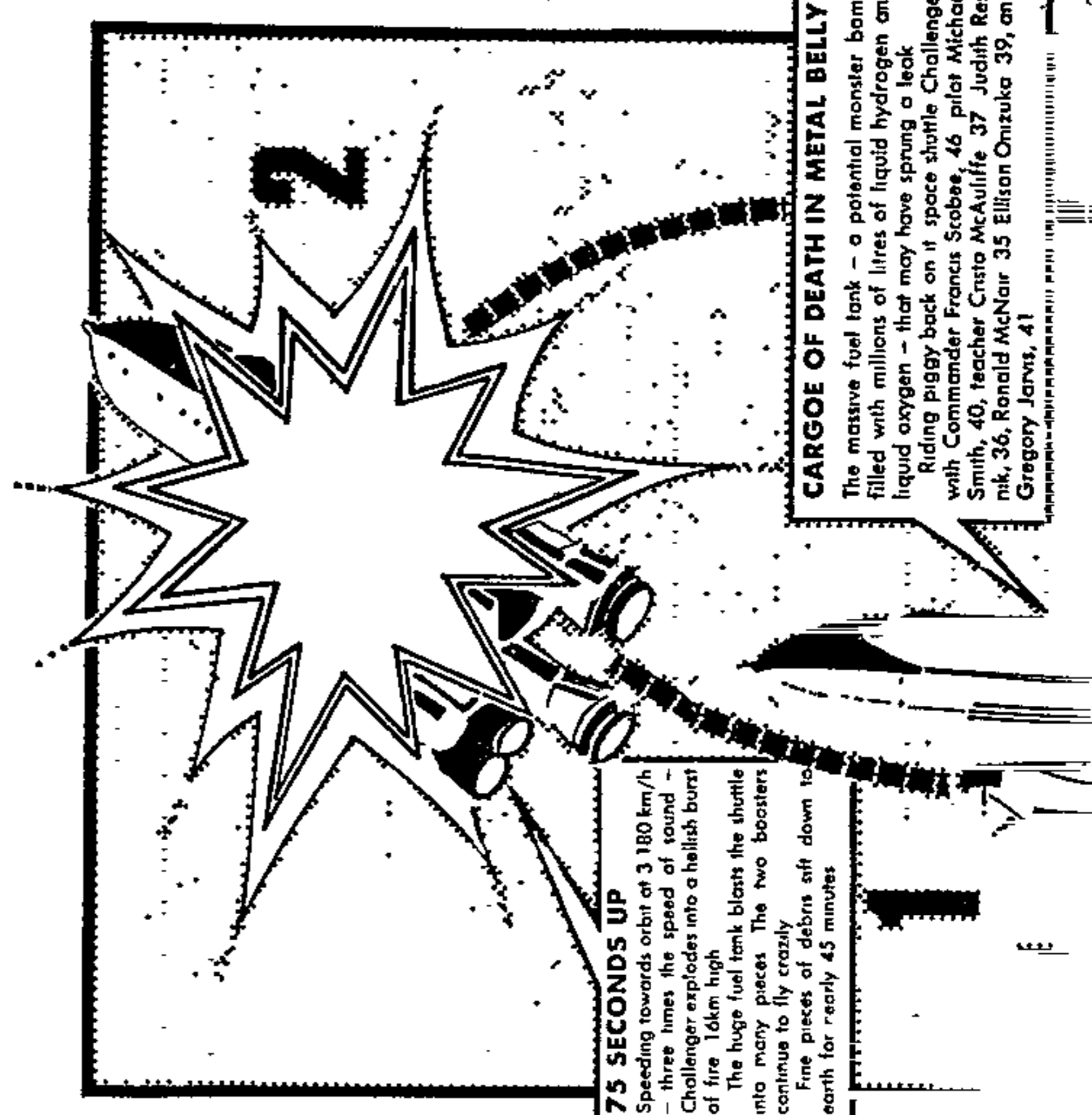
Botha said he would be introducing a number of new laws in Parliament this year to do away with the discriminatory aspects of carrying some form of identity

South Africa's pass laws have been under review following a President's Council report last year that they be done away with and replaced by some form of controlled urbanisation

Until now the Government has not responded to the report

According to Botha, the 'dompas

SKY OF FIRE



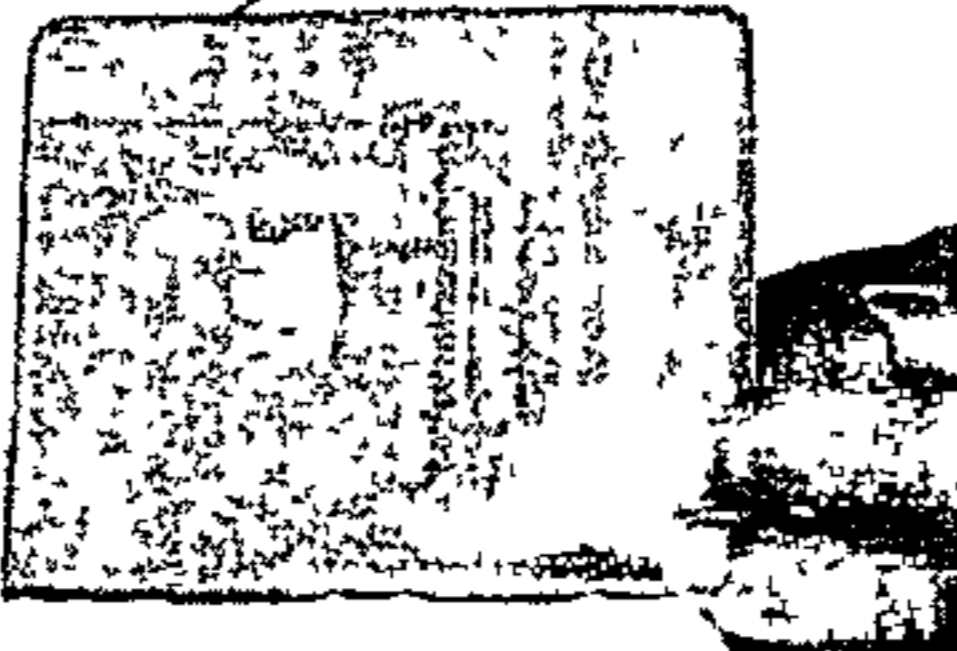
75 SECONDS UP
Speeding towards orbit at 3 180 km/h - three times the speed of sound - Challenger explodes into a hellish burst of fire 16km high

The huge fuel tank blasts the shuttle into many pieces. The two boosters continue to fly crazily

Fine pieces of debris sift down to earth for nearly 45 minutes

CARGO OF DEATH IN METAL BELLY
The massive fuel tank - a potential monster bomb filled with millions of litres of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen - that may have sprung a leak

Riding piggyback on it space shuttle Challenger with Commander Francis Scobee, 46 pilot Michael Smith, 40, teacher Cristo McAuliffe 37 Judith Resnik, 36, Ronald McNair 35 Ellison Sizuka 39, and Gregory Jarvis, 41



T-shirt ban withdrawn

THE ban on the display of political viewpoints on T-shirts and stickers has been withdrawn

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange

It follows an announcement on Wednesday that the display of political viewpoints would be banned in Cape Town until February 5

The ban - in terms of the emergency regulations - was supposed to have come into effect yesterday

Thousands of people with T-shirts lapel badges and bumper stickers with slogans would have been affected

The ban - ordered by police divisional commissioner Brigadier Chris Swart - would have been effective in Bellville, Goodwood, Maitland, Simon's Town, Cape Town and Wynberg

In terms of the ban no person was allowed to place affix display or distribute any placard, bumper sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object on or in which any viewpoint of a political nature or in relation to any system of government or constitutional policy is expressed, advocated or propagated

US men protest over 'dompas'

HOURS before Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha announced the imminent death of the dompas five US senators staged a symbolic protest against South Africa's pass law system

The senators - Republicans Steward McKinney and Silvio Coate and Democrats Tom Harkin, Patricia Schroeder and Esteban Torres - put fake pass books which looked

like the real thing into a postbag for delivery to the South African Embassy

Letters of protest including the senators' pictures, addresses and occupations were included

The protest was organised by Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group which recently published a report on the pass law system - Sapa

NEW EXAMINATION REGULATIONS FOR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS

Correspondence students for Standard 5, Standard 8, and Standard 10

...that have made criminals of more than 17 million South Africans. In terms of the Act, any black person found not carrying a reference book was guilty of a criminal offence. Botha said he would be introducing a number of new laws in Parliament this year to do away with the discriminatory aspects of carrying some form of identity.

South Africa's pass laws have been under review following a President's Council report last year that they be done away with and replaced by some form of controlled urbanisation. Until now the Government has not responded to the report.

According to Botha, the dampening and identity documents for other race groups are to be replaced by a system of uniform documentation. In future people of all races would have to carry the new identity documents on them.

But, under the new laws, if they are found without one they will not be guilty of a criminal offence. They would, however, be subject to a fine in the same way as if they had committed a minor traffic offence. Similar laws operate in both France and the United States. But while the new laws will be welcomed by millions of former domestic "criminals" and potential "criminals", the entire pass law system will not necessarily be abolished.

Pass books have served not just as identity documents, but also as proof of legal employment and of the right to be in an urban area. The new identity documents could serve the same purpose.

There has been no indication that laws such as the Black Urban Areas Act, which restricts access to cities, are to be changed in any way. Until recently, it was estimated that one person was arrested every three minutes in South Africa for pass law offences.

In many courts, one offence was dealt with every minute.

● Since the President's Council report, however, there has been a sharp drop in the number of prosecutions. Between September 1984 and June 1985, 10 874 cases were prosecuted in the Johannesburg Commission's Courts under Sections 10 and 15 of the Urban Areas Act. In comparison, from July to December last year, a total of 1 991 cases were heard - the figure dropped in each of those six months, from 577 in July to just 37 in December.

* City Press Comment Please, not another Rubicon disaster - Page 2

Police 'waiting for Govt instructions'

PFPP calls for pass arrest moratorium

STAR 3/2/86

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By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The Progressive Federal Party today called for an immediate moratorium on pass law arrests to demonstrate that the Government is sincere about scrapping the system of influx control.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the party's spokesman on law and order, said there should also be urgent clarification as to what was envisaged by the substitution of the present pass system by new urbanisation measures, and specifically whether this would restrict the mobility of blacks. If movement was still affected, a major cause of friction would remain.

If the new urbanisation strategy contained a hidden Catch 22, the disappointment that would ensue would give rise to unprecedented black rage, she warned.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that the head of the SAP's Directorate of Public Relations, Colonel Jaap Venter, said today that police were now arresting fewer people for pass law offences than before.

Government newspaper advertisements

He said the police were trying to apply the Influx Control Act "as humanely as possible" and many people were being referred to legal aid centres.

Police were awaiting Government instructions on how to deal with pass offenders until July 1, but he believed arrests would be gradually phased out.

Mrs Suzman's statement today was in reaction to Government newspaper advertisements at the weekend in which President Botha said he realised the pass system had been seen as a major stumbling block.

"I can tell you the pass system will be scrapped by July 1. In the future existing influx control measures will be abolished in favour of urbanisation that applies to all South Africans. Our policy is one of encouraging development, not controlling movement," said President Botha.

In the Afrikaans version of the advertisement, this was phrased differently to read "Influx control will be scrapped soon in favour of a policy of orderly urbanisation which promotes, not controls, development."

Mrs Suzman queried whether a bankrupt white farmer from the Northern Transvaal would be prevented from looking for a job in Pretoria under the new system.

"It should be remembered that under the present system, the only people that are restricted from moving about the country freely are blacks."

"This has been a highly discriminatory law." The Department of Justice says the number of prosecutions for pass law offences has dropped substantially in recent months.

For example, in July 1985, Johannesburg courts prosecuted a total of 577 people. By December, the figure was down to 37.

However, the number of people prosecuted under Section 12 of the Act controlling illegal immigration rose from 66 in July to 101 in November, and then to 90 in December.

economic activity in the homelands for them to support their large numbers. Government's industrial decentralisation programme has failed to create workable growth points. Although many employers have availed themselves of the generous incentives offered, development has been uneven. Jobs have been created, but the simultaneous development of social amenities such as housing, transport, health and education has been neglected

In addition, the cost effectiveness of the decentralisation programme has also been questioned, and the authorities have not been able to stem an endless stream of allegations of corruption. And when the Treasury can no longer bear the cost of subsidising decentralisation, all the jobs "created" will be lost — witness the eastern Cape and the motor industry.

With few exceptions, most rural families are dependent on money earned in the urban centres, although some are surviving on State pensions and various forms of assistance from aid agencies. Both Allwood and Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman say the recession and increasing urban unemployment have exacerbated rural poverty. Over the past 18 months both organisations have been forced to increase the amount of relief feeding they are doing to prevent massive starvation

Despite influx control, sheer desperation has led to a drift to the cities: witness Crossroads in Cape Town and the growth of shanty towns on the KwaZulu/Durban border. But on the Reef, shortage of land for black settlement has inhibited a similar process. Instead, large numbers of PWV workers commute from massive slum settlements in Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele — Winterveld and Kwaggafontein to name two.

The question is will the abolition of influx control allow people to escape their impoverished conditions and cause a massive flood of people into the metropolitan centres? Neither Allwood nor Perlman believe it will. Based on reports from their field workers they say the feeling out in the rural areas is one of distrust and suspicion, with people waiting for government's hidden agenda to be revealed. "If it wasn't for this there would be a mass migration," says Allwood

Despite the occasional rural development success story, Allwood remains pessimistic about the future of the homelands. "We can write these areas off until they have political legitimacy," he says. But as government has made it clear the homelands are still an integral component of the constitutional plans for a future SA, this is not likely in the near future.

Meanwhile, people working in rural areas tread a delicate political line and, for this reason, Operation Hunger works through community structures only. There is an obvious need for aid and development. But political sensitivities are such that organisations are sometimes accused of supporting the homeland system. Yet they feel they cannot ignore the issues while waiting for political

change. Says Allwood: "The least we can do is put these rural towns on the map, upgrade settlements and create the necessary infrastructure."

many factors. "Betterment schemes" designed to maximise land use have meant that people who were once distributed over large areas have been crowded into small villages. And mass removals during the Sixties and Seventies have swelled the homeland population by 3m. Of course, this process happened without sufficient planning so the agglomerations lack basic urban infrastructure such as adequate roads, an energy supply, sanitation, rubbish removal and domestic water on tap.

So severe is the crowding that UCT's Urban Problem Research Unit estimates that approximately 60% of the homeland population would have to leave over the next 16 years if a meaningful agricultural policy is to work in these areas. "Today, less than 30% of people living in the homelands are involved in primary production," says John Allwood, executive director of World Vision of Southern Africa, which is currently sponsoring over 100 rural development projects. To add to the misery, there is not enough

AFTER INFLUX CONTROL

Poverty back home

SA has produced the freak cities of the Third World. Compared to other places, they are clean and orderly without the favelas of Sao Paulo and the *cambicos* of Maputo — those sprawling shanty slums that cluster around cities of Africa, South America and Asia.

But SA, like the rest of the Third World, has spawned slum settlements. Only, largely because of influx control, they have mushroomed in the homelands.

Townlike conditions have been created in the rural areas. This is a consequence of

AR 5/3/2/86

Urbanisation a new form of influx control?

Staff Reporter

ORDERLY urbanisation — President Mr P W Botha's substitute for influx control — could merely be "the updated form of influx control", the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP) warned today.

The SPP, a specialist group monitoring influx control, said it welcomed Mr Botha's announcement about influx control and citizenship but questioned some aspects of the implications.

It warned that if Mr Botha's idea of "orderly urbanisation" was the same as that defined by the President's Council, it would be no real improvement.

The council had defined orderly urbanisation as "the process of urbanisation ordered and directed mainly by indirect forms of control but also by direct means".

NOT MENTIONED

The council report suggested replacing influx control by (existing) forms of control like the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, the Slums Act, zoning and health regulations.

"Land for site-and-service should be provided, but when the allocated areas are full people will not be allowed to squat or double-up in housing elsewhere and the Group Areas Act — which Mr Botha not so much as mentioned — will prevent them from living outside their allocated areas.

"Orderly urbanisation is thus a name for the updated form of influx control."

The SPP also questioned Mr Botha's statement on citizenship and uniform identity books.

"Why will citizenship only be restored to permanent residents (holders of section 10 (1) (a) (b) and (c), exemptions,) not migrant workers or the five million residents of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana?"

The SPP asked what information would be included in the new uniform ID books. If they included race, fingerprints and address, the books would remain passbooks "unless the Urban Areas Act and a dozen other laws are scrapped".

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Botha's urbanisation plan described as updated influx control

3/2/86 STAR 206

CAPE TOWN — The State President's proposals for "orderly urbanisation" just gave a new name to an updated form of influx control, the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP) said yesterday.

The SPP said President PW Botha's proposal to extend the powers of the self-governing states was "terrifying".

It welcomed Mr Botha's announcement on influx control and citizenship but said it was important to point out the implications of his announcements.

"As the State President implied, South Africa no longer needs influx control — it is obsolete, expensive and discriminatory."

The SPP referred to the "indirect" controls mentioned by the President's Council report

on orderly urbanisation

The President's Council had suggested replacement of influx control by the use of the Squatting Act, the Slums Act, and zoning and health regulations.

The SPP said the Group Areas Act, which Mr Botha had not so much as mentioned, "will, of course, prevent people from living outside their allocated areas

"Orderly urbanisation" is thus a name for an updated form of influx control."

The organisation said it wanted to know why citizenship would only be restored to "permanent residents" of the urban areas

The organisation said it wanted to know why citizenship would not be restored to migrant workers or the five million residents of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana

Commenting on the proposed identity documents which could replace the pass book, the SPP asked what information would be endorsed on the documents

"Race, fingerprints, address?"

"What will happen if Mr Brown is resident in Cape Town but is found in Durban? If Ms Ndiki is registered in Umtata and is found in Cape Town?"

It said unless the Urban Areas Act and a dozen other laws were scrapped, the identity document would still be a pass

● Sapa reports that the Government's latest plan to have Nelson Mandela released in exchange for two Soviet dissidents and captured South African commando Captain Wynand du Toit, appears to have flopped

Both Angola and the Soviet Union rejected the proposal at the weekend

But the Angolan government has indicated that it might



President Botha ... proposals under attack.

agree to swop Captain du Toit for Angolans and a Cuban allegedly held in South Africa

A reliable source has dismissed as "outlandish mystification" suggestions that the South African and US governments might have struck a deal

It is understood that the abortive swop proposal originally involved Mr Botha agreeing to a plea by President Ronald Reagan to unconditionally release Mandela in exchange for the US President lifting his executive order imposing limited sanctions, allowing the US Federal Reserve to make money available to South Africa, and induce US banks to roll over South Africa's debts — Sapa

Blacks' living quarters must be approved

15/86 Mercury 206

Political Reporter

IN SPITE of the recent scrapping of the pass laws, domestic workers are still not allowed to have their children or husbands living in their quarters, according to Mr Henne Venter, director of employment services at the Natalia Development Board.

Mr Venter said the accommodation of domestic workers was regulated by the Group Areas Act, which had not been changed.

What has changed is that domestics can now apply for and be given jobs without having to be registered with the local development board.

Mr Venter said in Durban this now applied to all black work-seekers from urban townships and Kwa-Zulu.

Employing Transkei citizens was still subject to approval from the homeland Government in terms of agreements between all the independent black states and South Africa.

'The difference now is that after the employer has got the necessary permission, there is no need to register the employee,' Mr Venter said.

He said the inter-state labour agreements were to be possibly amended subject to negotiation, but did not know when this would occur.

Mr Venter said black workers, just like others, had to have accommodation approved by the local authority.

He said the approval and policing of accommodation was the job of the local authorities and standards var-

ied between different authorities.

Mr Venter said the Government's White Paper on urbanisation published last week listed legislation to be repealed. Some legislation was included in a moratorium published with the White Paper but other laws were excluded.

This meant that there were some contradictions with measures scrapped according to the moratorium but still in force under other legislation.

A major example of this was the legislation which provided for monthly contributions by employers to the NDB. This was not in the moratorium and the contributions were therefore still payable.

Out of date

Mr Venter said that previously the NDB used the records from the registration of workers to collect contributions, but with the scrapping of registration the current records would be out of date after a month and contributions would have to be collected in person by NDB staff.

The same applied to the transport levy, but this applied only in certain areas.

Mrs Rita Easton, Black Sash advice office supervisor, said many people did not realise that there was no longer any need for black workers to be 'signed on and signed off' by their employers for influx control reasons.

She said the important question now was how local authorities were going to administer the question of people being required to have approved accommodation.

PFP calls for end to pass-law arrests

AK6u 3/2/86
206
Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party has called for an immediate end to pass-law arrests.

The party's spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said a moratorium on such arrests would demonstrate the Government's sincerity about the envisaged replacement of the pass system by new urbanisation measures.

She warned that if movement of blacks was still affected, a major cause of friction would remain, and if the new urbanisation strategy contained a hidden catch, the disappointment could give rise to unprecedented black anger.

Mrs Suzman was reacting to yesterday's Government advertisements in which President P W Botha said he realised the pass system was seen as a major stumbling block.

Mr Botha said: "I can tell you the pass system will be scrapped by July 1 this year. In the near future, existing influx control measures will be abolished in favour of urbanisation that applies to all South Africans. Our policy is one of encouraging development, not controlling movement."

BANKRUPT

The Afrikaans version of the advertisement was phrased differently: "Influx control will be scrapped soon in favour of a policy of orderly urbanisation which promotes, not controls, development."

Mrs Suzman asked whether a bankrupt white farmer from the northern Transvaal would be prevented from looking for a job in Pretoria under the new system.

She said: "It should be remembered that under the present system the only people restricted from moving about the country freely are blacks. This has been a highly discriminatory law.

"If orderly urbanisation now means that people will not be allowed to move to an area unless there is an available job or approved accommodation, then restrictions on movement will still be in force."

There has been a noticeable decline in arrests in recent months, which could be a prelude to a complete suspension of the pass system.

● Reaction to P W Botha's speech — Page 2.

Slabbert 'delighted' if pass laws scrapped (206)

CAPE TOWN — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, has said he would "be absolutely delighted" if the pass laws were scrapped as promised by the State President, Mr Botha

The PFP leader said he would "wait and see" whether the laws would really be scrapped

Extra-parliamentary leaders have reacted with caution or outright cynicism to Mr Botha's announcement in which he said

"Well, I can tell you the pass system will be scrapped by July 1 this year"

The laws are the most hated symbol of oppression for the disenfranchised black majority. There were nearly 150 000 convictions under the laws during 1983 and between 1981 and 1984 there were nearly 800 000 ar-

rests and prosecutions in terms of influx control

Mr Botha emphasised the scrapping of the laws in a double-page advertisement in Sunday newspapers. He said they would be replaced by identity documents applicable to all South Africans

Reacting to the announcement Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said if people were still stopped and asked to produce identity documents then the new system would be "totally unacceptable"

"I can't see them stopping white people in the street and demanding identity documents"

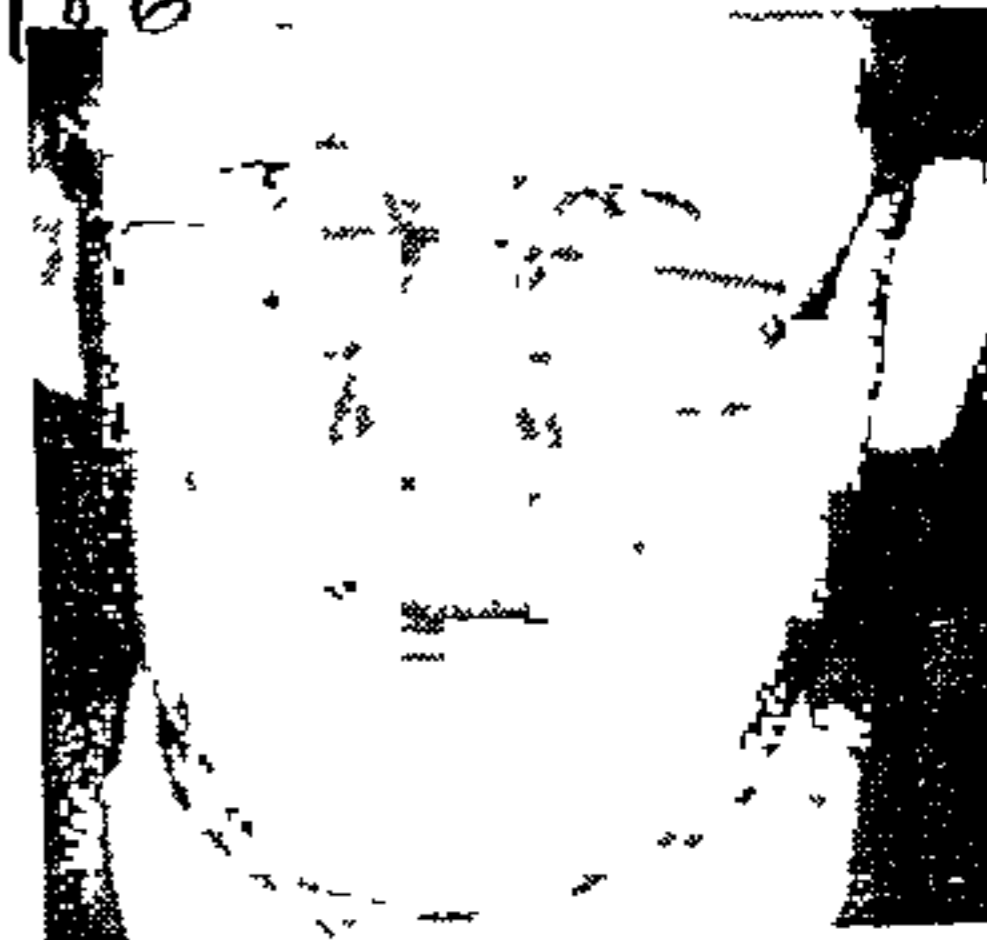
"If, on the other hand, people are allowed to produce their identity documents within seven days of demand, if there are no

longer raids on the streets, and no more fines, then the new legislation must be viewed as a step forward," she said

The president of the New Unity Movement, Mr R O Dudley, said all Mr Botha was really saying was that the laws would be replaced by the kind of provision set out in the Koornhof Orderly Movement and Resettlement Bill which was suspended last year

"Changing the name will not alter the purpose and impact of whatever laws Mr Botha may have in mind," he said

Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said that while the government still wanted influx control in disguise, the scrapping of the pass laws would not achieve what the State Presi-



Van Zyl Slabbert

"delighted"

dent wanted it to achieve

"I am afraid we are not moving in the right direction. The State President is once again creating expectations that he knows under the present circumstances he cannot fulfil," he said — Sapa

Pass laws to be abolished by July 1

CNT Times
3/2/86
206

Political Staff

IN A determined bid to seize the initiative, President P W Botha launched an ambitious campaign to sell his reform package by announcing yesterday that the pass law system is to be scrapped by July 1.

Following on his appearance on TV2 and TV3 on Friday night, Mr Botha said in a double-page advertisement in the Sunday press that "in the near future, existing influx control measures will be abolished in favour of a system of urbanization that applies to all South Africans".

He said he realized that the pass system was seen as a major stumbling block.

"What's more, a common identity document will be issued to everybody as is the case in other countries," the State President added.

Prosecutions

More than two million blacks have been prosecuted in the past 10 years in terms of "pass" and "influx control" legislation.

"I don't intend to stop here. Progress is on-going. The wheel of reform is turning," he said.

Abandoning his take-it-or-leave-it political style for a hard-sell media campaign to woo moderate black support for "institutionalized power sharing", Mr Botha said "My government and I are committed to power sharing. We are committed to equal opportunity for all. Equal treatment and equal justice."

Mr Botha also said that the "proposed National Statutory Council is not just a forum for talkers. It is the first step towards institutionalized power sharing.

"Where black leaders can now have a voice in central government."

Reaction to the announcement yesterday was cautious.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, welcomed the proposed abolition of the pass laws, but added that he would wait and see if it actually happened.

He said he would also wait to see if the new documents would classify people according to race or ethnicity. This would be unacceptable, he said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he would consider carefully whether to participate in the proposed National Statutory Council and added that he needed more information to decide if the proposal was likely to succeed.

Credibility

It is understood the government regards Chief Buthelezi's participation as essential to give the proposed council credibility.

However, the Private Sector Council on Urbanization — representing a large number of big companies, educational, church and other organizations — intends throwing all its resources behind a campaign for a new urbanization policy. Council chairman Mr Jan Steyn, who also chairs the Urban Foundation, urged Mr Botha to translate his intentions "into legislation or executive action as soon as possible".

Lifting the state of emergency would also "contribute greatly to the ready acceptance of these announcements", he said.

It is unlikely that the "dompas" would be phased out immediately.

Government officials said yesterday the pass books might have to serve as interim identity documents until the new identity system was introduced for all South Africans — an administrative nightmare which some spokesmen say could take as long as 20 years to implement.

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said that if the new identity document made it necessary for people to be fingerprinted, and if people were to be stopped in the street and made to produce the document on demand, then the new system would be totally unacceptable.

"If on the other hand, people are allowed to produce their identity document within seven days of demand, there are no longer any raids on the streets and no more fines, then the new legislation must be viewed as a step forward," she said.

The president of the

C.T. 3/2/86
From page 1206

New Unity Movement Mr R O Dudley, said that all Mr Botha was really saying was that those laws and measures would be replaced by the kind of provision set out in the Koornhof Orderly Movement and Resettlement Bill that was suspended last year.

"Changing the name will not alter the purpose and impact of whatever laws Mr Botha may have in mind."

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said that while the South African Government still wanted influx control in disguise, the scrapping of the pass laws would not achieve what the State President wanted it to achieve.

"I am afraid we are not moving in the right direction. The State President is once again creating expectations that he knows under the present circumstances he cannot fulfil."

The Surplus Peoples Project said in a statement yesterday that the proposals for "orderly urbanization" were an updated form of influx control.

"As the State President implied, South Africa no longer needs influx control — it is obsolete, expensive and discriminatory."

However, the President's Council had suggested the replacement of influx control by existing forms of control through the use of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, the Slums Act, zoning and health regulations.

"Orderly urbanization is thus a name for the updated form of influx control," the SPP said.

Cape Point fire out of control

Staff Reporter

A HUGE fire raged out of control in the Cape Point Nature Reserve last night, fanned by a strong wind. The blaze started before 5pm, a spokesman for the fire brigade said.

One of the wardens said late last night that the fire was "very big".

The fire started on the Olifantsbos Road side of the reserve, about a quarter of the way between the main gate and the lighthouse.

Divisional Council firemen were fighting the blaze alongside the reserve wardens, a fire department spokesman said.

● A veld fire threatened several homes and destroyed more than 1 500 hectares of fynbos around Hermanus at the weekend before it was brought under control late last night.

Although the fire was still burning at points high up the mountain, firemen were confident that they could contain the blaze.

The fire destroyed the entire Fernkloof Nature Reserve — a big tourist attraction.

It broke out at lunchtime on Saturday and was believed to have been started near the lagoon by a group of people having a braai.

According to Hermanus fireman Mr David Wildschut, the fire raged towards the town and about 10 homes were in danger until firemen fought it back.

Smoke blanketed the village yesterday morning as the fire continued to blaze down the coast.

Several farms in the Hemel-en-Aarde Vallei were threatened.

A spokesman for the Walker Bay State Forest said forest land had not been threatened.

Last night the town clerk of Hermanus, Mr Charles Sim, said the fire was "just about out".

"Firemen on the scene were just there to ensure that there were no flare-ups," he added.

Consumer Service

THE Cape Times will be offering a telephone advice service to readers with consumer problems (excluding legal and insurance) as from Monday February 3. The service will be operated by Sam Master and readers with problems can ring him at 23 3808 between 9am and noon, Monday to Friday. Only telephone inquiries will be considered and no correspondence will be entered into.

R300 for 'smudge of ink' in pass book

In the Johannesburg "pass law courts" yesterday most courtrooms were in darkness and the floors outside remained shiny and largely free of the marks of the hundreds of feet of worried relatives coming to pay the fines of unfortunate pass "convicts"

But it took just one functioning court — Court 42 — to remind those present of the soon-to-be-extinct pass system.

A slim 24-year-old father of two, Mr David Xulu of Natal, appeared on a charge of fraudulently obtaining a stamp in his pass book to enable him to continue with the job he had found at a Johannesburg building society

He had paid R300 for that stamp — equal to about 80 percent of a month's pay. He had foregone settling his account for blankets and clothing to obtain a smudge of ink — which, as his lawyer put it, was not "just a stamp, but a very important stamp".

Mr Xulu told the court he had not expected the stamp in his pass would cost him anything. But he had agreed to pay R300 when a man approached him as he stood in line outside the pass office at 80 Albert Street, glanced at his papers and told him he would not qualify for a stamp without paying.

"I was surprised it was as much as R300 — but I thought that's how things are."

Mr Xulu said he had believed the man was a pass office worker as he and a "colleague" had spoken to other people in the queue too.

The accused said he had R200 on him as he was going to pay an account while in town. He paid the outstanding amount to the unnamed "pass office worker" when the latter called at his place of work.

Mr Xulu said he had believed people from Natal were treated this way in Johannesburg. He had not been aware of the procedure for obtaining the necessary stamp but had been fully aware of the consequences of failing to get it: arrests, fines and the loss of his job.

Mr Xulu, in an even — almost weary — voice, managed to convince the court that it was probable he had not intended to commit an unlawful act by paying R300 for a false stamp in his pass. He was acquitted.

Earlier in the day in the same court another man was convicted of fraudulently obtaining a stamp in his pass and was fined R300.

The shadowy men who profited from the desperation of the two dignified workers who stood in the dock were nowhere to be seen. Their reckoning is not likely to come before the pass law system in its entirety meets its end.

Issuing of ID 'will cost millions'

BUS DAY 4/2/78 206
GERALD REILLY

THE scrapping of the *dompas* and its replacement by a new uniform identity document for all race groups will cost taxpayers many millions of rands, according to Pretoria sources.

They say the numbers qualifying to carry the new document could exceed 20-million, and it could take up to a decade before the issue operation is completed.

If the launch of the last Book of Life for whites, coloureds and Asians in 1972 is anything to go by, the operation could take longer than a decade.

The last Book of Life, launched with the introduction of the population registration system early in 1972, was immediately hampered by incorrect entries, easy forgery of driving licences and a massive backlog of applications.

In late-1978, amid rumours that the

system had collapsed, government announced another change to the system. Smaller books were to be issued.

It was reported at the time that the operation had cost government R35m since its launch and that 2,4-million people had still to be issued with the identity documents.

The new operation will be handled by the Department of Home Affairs.

The numbers to be issued will depend on negotiations between SA and the TBVC countries on the restoration of SA citizenship for their nationals.

It is understood government law advisers are busy preparing draft legislation to provide for the new system.

It will come before parliament later this year.

The new document, government sources said, would be an identity document and was unlikely to contain marriage certification and drivers' licences.

Meanwhile, the head of the political science faculty at Unisa, Professor Willem Kleynhans, said yesterday it remained to be seen whether the government was "shifting the deck chairs around on the Titanic" or whether it was sincere in its intentions scrap influx control.

"Will new controls be substituted for old ones and will harassment of blacks moving into urban areas be continued?" he asked.

A lot of explaining remained to be done, he added.

PRICE MOVES AT A GLANCE

REUTERS

KEY MARKET MOVEMENTS — JANUARY 31 to February 3

Gold			JSE	Previous		Latest			Johannesburg Stock Exchange		
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					NO MOVE						
347,00	347,30	778,69	800	0,4375	0,3375	2,3905	0,3096	12,50	1254,5	1173,8	1400,7
LONDON CLOSE	LONDON AFTERNOON FIX					FRANKFURT FIX	LONDON CLOSE				

Manual on law for laymen

4/2/86
By Hannes de Wet

STATE
are consumer protection, influx control, and the housing, family and labour laws

A manual to give the layman easy access to basic legal skills is to be launched in Johannesburg tomorrow

It has been compiled by the Legal Resources Centre, mainly for the use of community centres established to give people free basic legal advice

"It will enable a person without a legal background to train himself in providing legal assistance in a few crucial legal areas," says Mr Paul Pretorius, who co-ordinated the compilation of the manual

Some of the subjects covered

Mr Mahomed Navsa, who put the manual together, said it took almost six years to complete, at a cost of about R50 000.

"Not only did we strive to bring the law closer to the man in the street but we also wanted to give him a tool to do something about his basic legal rights," said Mr Navsa. "We believe we have covered most of the basic problems normally experienced in townships."

The manual has more than 400 pages and will cost R40 a copy. About 200 issues will be printed initially

Pass laws seem to be dying quietly

206

5/2/86
E Post

By KIN BENTLEY

IT appears the pass laws are being less stringently applied following last weekend's announcement by the State President that they are going to be scrapped

A prosecutor at the New Brighton Magistrate's Court told the Evening Post today "We don't have any of those (pass law) cases on our rolls at the moment I can't recall when last we had one."

President P W Botha announced on Friday that the pass laws would be scrapped by July 1.

In his advertising campaign in the press, Mr Botha says

human dignity must be advanced and any affront to it eliminated. I also realise that the pass system was seen as a major stumbling block. Well, I can tell you the

pass system will be scrapped by July 1 this year"

He adds that "in the near future influx control measures will be abolished in favour of a system of urbanisation that applies to all South Africans".

But a spokesman for the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth said a Labour Bureau official had told her he had received no directive not to impose Section 10 restrictions

She said the Advice Office was still dealing with cases where "unqualified" people were being prevented by officials from settling in the townships

Neither the Chief Director of the East Cape Development Board, Mr Lous Koch, nor the Chief Magistrate, Mr P A J Burger, could be contacted today

Cape Times 6/2/86
Suspend pass
arrests — MP

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday called for a moratorium on all pass-law arrests until July 1 — the date President P W Botha has set for the laws to be scrapped

During the no-confidence debate, Mrs Suzman said an estimated 83 000 people would be spared the harassment of arrest under the hated laws if a moratorium were declared for the next five months

The PFP law and order spokesperson asked whether blacks would indeed be released from the "stranglehold of immobility" when the existing influx-control measures were replaced by a new "system of urbanization"

About Mr Botha's latest "bizarre" statement on Mr Nelson Mandela, Mrs Suzman asked whether the offer to release the ANC leader and other political prisoners if they rejected violence still held good

"I ask because I know of two such prisoners who signed an undertaking to reject violence and who are still in jail."

● Sapa reports that Mr Koos Lloyd (NP Roodeplaat) said the scrapping of influx-control measures would mean total freedom for workers.

In the no-confidence debate yesterday, he added that the employee should also remember that the acceptance of "total responsibility" was the flip side of the coin.

He said South Africa did not have enough houses nor jobs for workseekers in its major cities and blacks would have to realize that the socio-economic model that the white government had wanted to create for them was unreachable

Pass books confusion

7/2/85
SIPHO NGCOBO 206

THE Ministry of Home Affairs has called on black youths urgently needing identity documents to apply for pass books and "not wait until July 1 when uniform identity will be issued to all".

The call by ministry spokesman Tienie Fourie comes after widespread confusion among black youths on whether to apply for the *dompas* or wait until July.

"I would advise all black youths who need identity documents to go ahead and apply for pass books as it would be practically impossible to issue new identity documents to all by July 1," Fourie said.

Fourie, who said the pass would be used only for identification, added that the issuing of new documents would take time.

He stressed that the pass had not been phased out yet.

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(206)

PASS LAWS ~~SA~~ FM

Up in smoke 7/2/86

Government has announced that SA's pass laws, in terms of which some 238 000 blacks were arrested in 1984 alone, are to be scrapped by July 1.

Whether President Botha's commitment will pre-empt a Congress of SA Trade Unions threat to launch a mass burning of the dompas in June remains to be seen

Doubts persist, however, whether the dismantling of the pass law-influx control system will, in fact, take place by July 1. There are also doubts whether the mooted new common identity document will not represent some form of racial control.

The African National Congress (ANC) has, perhaps predictably, maintained that the pass laws will be replaced by another type of identity card to continue restricting the movements of black people in urban areas

A sceptical Bishop Desmond Tutu says it is "nothing to crow about," and to black people it will just be a "dompas" by another name

Details of precisely how the pass system is



(206) FM 7/2/86



Pass raids ... have now been scaled down, says government

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Government sources have, somewhat confusingly, also stated that it could take anything from 10 to 20 years to implement the new ID system; and it is possible that blacks will continue to use their pass books as IDs until the new deal is implemented.

However, Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel has stated that the new uniform identity document "will not in any way replace the pass system and will not control the movements of any people."

According to Black Sash president Sheena Duncan, it appears that the new ID system could introduce the problem of fingerprinting: "The extension of fingerprinting to other races will do nothing to satisfy blacks who have long resented that as being one of the worst aspects of the present pass laws"

A Department of Home Affairs spokesman says that although the law (since 1981) provides for fingerprinting, no decision has been made on this yet.

Despite the fact that the development boards, administrative arms of the pass laws, will be phased out by the July 1 deadline, prosecutions of pass law offenders are continuing in many courts around the country and pass raids have not stopped. They may, however, have been scaled down.

Although there has been a drop in the number of pass law prosecutions in recent months (in Johannesburg the number fell from 37 in December to 23 last month), the number of arrests under the trespassing laws rose dramatically over the last few years, Duncan points out. It is to be hoped, she adds, that this is not a new mechanism of control by the authorities.

A West Rand Development Board spokesman says that while they are keeping a "low profile" on arrests and raids, the pass laws are still on the statute book and officials are still obliged to respond to complaints. "But we are acting in accordance with the general feeling about the laws," he adds.

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WRAB's response is that it made more sense to prosecute those who were expected to know the laws but disobeyed them, instead

UFAKELO-NGCOMBOLO/TENDORSEMENT

Permitted to be in the prescribed area of JOHANNESBURG for a period not exceeding 16-8-80	Toe tot 16/8/80 in die voorgeskrewe gebied van JOHANNESBURG te wege vir 'n tydperk hoërstens tot 16-8-80
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Date: 16-8-79	

The vital stamp ... becoming obsolete?

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SADCC IN HARARE

Politics dominates

Such are the ironies of southern African politics today, that one of the region's chief aid donors — the US — came in for the harshest criticism at last week's two-day annual meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). Its chairman, Peter Mmusi, Vice-President of Botswana, accused the US of co-operating with Pretoria to foment instability in the region.

The SADCC's leaders had been angered by two recent developments — the Lesotho coup and Washington's promised aid to Jonas Savimbi's Angolan rebels. But it was significant that political issues should have dominated what set out to be a developmental conference. The Harare summit was never intended to be an aid-pledging session; only small amounts of new assistance were promised, totalling less than US\$50m.

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More important, perhaps, were the indications of a shift in SADCC's political links. Significantly, three southern African liberation movements — Swapo, the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress — were fully represented for the

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Possibly still more important was the presence — again for the first time — of delegates from the Soviet bloc. The SADCC secretary general is to lead a team to visit Russia later in the year, amid speculation from Western diplomats that Eastern bloc aid was more likely to be military than economic in content. Mused one Western delegate: "The SADCC lost its way and has become a security organisation rather than an economic union."

It is hardly surprising that the SADCC should now be looking eastwards given the West's repeated refusal to offer economic and military assistance in the region's confrontation with Pretoria. Whether history will show that the Harare summit marked a decisive shift in the SADCC's long-run strategy remains to be seen. But from the strictly developmental viewpoint, Western diplomats are expressing 'he gravest reservations over the benefits of bringing Comecon countries into the region in this way.

The frequently expressed support for comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against SA also underscores the meeting's pre-occupation with political rather than economic issues. As one delegate put it: "We all know what such sanctions would do to our economies, but there is no alternative."

At the same time, Western delegates were uncomfortable with the US stance over Angola. "It's madness to be supporting rebels who are blowing up railway lines on one side of the region while repairing them on the other," complained a Nordic delegate.

The issues may not be quite so simple, but even so, there is little doubt that Western countries along with the US State Department and aid agencies are unhappy to see Washington supporting Unita.

The overriding impression of the summit is that it is unlikely to mean much in economic terms. Indeed some diplomats at the conference warned of a downturn in aid inflows to the region in the late Eighties. The reality is that political developments in the region are going to determine economic progress or otherwise, and perhaps the SADCC has got it right in accentuating the political aspect at this juncture.

INDUSTRIAL COURT

Legal strikers win

A landmark Industrial Court decision has unequivocally affirmed the right of legal strikers to be protected against dismissal.

The decision, in a case involving the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and Pinetown company Natal Die Castings, is a significant victory for the trade union movement. Unlike the court's order of temporary reinstatement of workers who struck legally at Marievale mine last year, this order was made in terms of Section 46 (9) of the

Pass arrests stop in Western Cape

DISPATCH

206

7/2/86

Dispatch Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Both the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) and the SA Police have stopped arresting people in the Western Cape for pass law offences, but the hated "dompas" raids are continuing in the Transvaal.

A Western Cape police liaison officer, Lieut Attie Loubscher, said yesterday as far as the SAP in the Western Cape were concerned "pass laws are now a thing of the past"

And the WCDB public relations officer, Mr Sampie Steenkamp, said "There are no more arrests under pass law legislation."

This follows the State President, Mr P. W. Botha's announcement that the pass law system would be scrapped by July 1

But police and devel-

opment boards elsewhere are still making arrests under pass laws, it was reported from Johannesburg

Various Transvaal development boards, which administer the pass system, reported their staff were arresting people for pass offences "We have had no directive to the contrary," a West Rand Development Board spokesman said

Scores of people ar-

rested for pass offences in Johannesburg were reportedly released without appearing in court. A Justice Department spokesman said this was because there was insufficient evidence against them.

The PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suman, said as long as the laws remained on the statute books, police could be obliged to enforce them

Editorial opinion P14

206 FM 7/2/86



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FM 7/2/86 ~~HA 253~~

swamped by municipalities to the north, but will find favour with those on the council (including town planning chairman Clive Keegan) who believe in the larger areas for benefits from economies of scale

Sources at the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning say final sizes could shrink after representations are heard on the proposals "We decided to advertise wide, but we can still demarcate narrow," noted a department official, who maintained the reverse would be impractical

The proposed Cape metropole RSC comprises the Divisional Councils of the Cape, Stellenbosch, Paarl and Swartland The RSC for the Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Humansdorp area is made up of the Divisional Councils of Dias, Winterhoek and Humansdorp

The areas presumably meet the requirements of Schedule 1 of the RSC Act, which stipulates that economic interdependence, development potential and the nature of services rendered in the area should constitute the most important criteria for boundaries

Representations on the demarcations are called for by February 28 If past experience is anything to go by, red tape will probably tie up the matter for some time

But perhaps even more daunting is the obstacle of black political opposition to the new dispensation Inevitably, as Natal University's Lawrence Schlemmer points out, government opponents perceive the further institutionalisation of group areas and separate local authorities in the RSCs' make-up, as thinly disguised apartheid

Some no doubt fear the credibility boost the new structures could give to establishment orientated black leaders, and others suspect that the claimed goal of devolution of authority is secondary to real power still vested in the hands of central government

Black local authorities (BLAs), Schlemmer adds, have manifest problems of political acceptance The success of RSCs will depend largely upon BLAs being able to deliver the goods

According to Schlemmer, the new RSCs should consult as widely as possible among the various interest groups and communities on the kind of local government they want The RSCs should approach their own future with as open an agenda as possible, he advises.

~~HA 253~~ FM

NELSON MANDELA 7/2/86

Letting him go

By means of legerdemain which does not seem to have taxed the meanest intelligences around the world, the modality for the release of African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela (67) appears to have been engineered in the nick of time

The suggestion of linking the release of Soviet dissidents — one of whom carries vital nuclear data in his head — to the release of Mandela and a South African "recce"

seemed so outrageous at the time that foreign papers called it a "stunt" and a "gimmick" Which, upon sober appraisal, it clearly is But little in the sombre, shadowy world of espionage — and the Byzantine intrigue that accompanies efforts to rectify its blunders — makes sense to ordinary people

The offer had some odd side-effects Said the *New York Times*. "He surely didn't intend it, but South Africa's President P W Botha now grants at least some resemblance between his and the Soviet Union's taking of political prisoners"

But there clearly is a genuine desire in the Cabinet to let Mandela go Inside knowledge (provided by the US State Department) that a complicated exchange of dissidents and spies was on the cards, did offer an opportunity to extend a release proposal unrelated to government's previous offer that the taking of freedom by Mandela would be conditional upon his repudiation of violence for political ends The latter, for Mandela, must have been the easiest offer imaginable to refuse

Botha's latest offer, if that is what it is, rewrites the ground rules If government now feels that Mandela should be released on humanitarian grounds, having served more than "life," then there is little the ANC or Mandela himself can do to avert such a humane gesture

There may well be more to it, such as the lingering doubts about Mandela's health despite the favourable bill of health delivered

~~HA 253~~ 7/2/86

LABOUR LAWS FM

Notwithstanding internal opposition and international condemnation, the homelands system — long the backbone of grand apartheid — apparently becomes more entrenched by the day. The fact that KwaNdebele will become the fifth "independent national state" sometime this year seems proof enough of this.

The result, as time passes, is that the legislation applying in the various homelands is significantly different to that in SA itself But keeping track of what has happened is no easy task That is why employers and trade unionists alike will find a comprehensive new study which analyses the labour agreements and laws in the homelands and SA an invaluable guide

The report, "Some aspects of labour relationships between the Republic of SA and Neighbouring States" is by Alan Whiteside of Natal University's Economics Research Unit It was commissioned by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and is the first in a series on manpower issues. A second report by Whiteside will look at the problems arising from these differences.

Inquiries should be directed to the HSRC in Pretoria.

by surgeons who attended him in the Volks-hospitaal in Cape Town The potential terror and violence implicit in the reaction to his death in captivity by far outweighs the potential for mischief that would be wrought after he were told to leave prison a free man.

So, looking around for a *deus ex machina*, it may have seemed a good idea to create some form of linkage between Mandela's release and the advanced negotiations between the US, East Germany, West Germany and the Soviet Union to secure the freedom of Shcharansky at least

Secret talks

Information that agreement in principle had been reached in the case of Shcharansky appears to have reached the South Africans just in time for Botha to have made such a confident offer when he opened Parliament last week

On January 21, the *International Herald Tribune*, quoting a highly placed German Chancellery official, reported secret talks between the US and the Soviet Union on the release of the Soviet dissidents.

These were apparently a resumption of negotiations which had started before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit of November 29-30 In fact, the West German newspaper *Bild* had claimed at the beginning of November that Gorbachev would "give a signal" on the release of the dissidents if the summit was a success *Bild* also reported that it would be part of a package, with the US releasing Soviet spies So too would West Germany

Maybe this is what Chester Crocker told the South Africans when he was here recently

PASS LAWS 206 FM

Up in smoke 7/2/86

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Details of precisely how the pass system is

Duncan resigns as Sash head

206

10/2/86
DISPATCH

Dispatch Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Urban and rural areas needed to be carefully monitored and helped with advice offices and crisis centres, because both had suffered as a result of increased

police action during the past year, a regional meeting of the Black Sash was told in Grahamstown yesterday

The four-hour meeting, attended by 70 people, was addressed

by Mrs Sheena Duncan, who announced her retirement as national president

The meeting heard that boycotts had been successful "in so far as they have highlighted socio-economic conditions in the Eastern Cape and led to increasing awareness by the white population of the problems and grievances of the black community"

Mrs Duncan said the Black Sash should monitor legislation carefully to ensure that new influx control mechanisms did not replace those to be scrapped. She said a vigorous campaign against the proposal to fingerprint all population groups was planned and the Sash would fight to remove this "authoritarian invasion of privacy"

It was absolutely necessary to restore access to courts, she said, adding that the Black Sash would continue to fight for the removal of all legislation which provided for detention without trial. She said the ban on meetings was one of the most important reasons for continuing unrest

Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Western Cape region of the Black Sash, is expected to succeed Mrs Duncan

... died

NUM talks on migrant labour

14/2/86 WEEKLY MAIL
THE National Union of Mineworkers

Job
By PATRICK LAURENCE

(NUM) is to discuss means of opposing and removing the system of migrant labour at its annual congress in Soweto at the weekend

This new phase in the union's strategy will centre around stability and job security as well as the right of workers to live with their families, a spokesman for the NUM said yesterday

He said they would attempt to build in practical proposals to the resolution to be discussed at congress

The NUM, which now claims a signed-up membership of 250 000, is the largest union in the country and has a pivotal place within the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the Southern African Mineworkers Federation

The question of migrant labour is central to industrial relations on the mines where disputes, such as the strike at Impala Platinum early this year, are often settled by mass

dismissals of migrant workers

The threat to repatriate foreign migrant workers from South African mines by the State President, PW Botha, will be raised when this issue is discussed

The NUM is likely to endorse a Cosatu resolution to set up a union of unemployed workers as a means of preventing employers from hiring thousands of replacement workers at short notice.

The congress is likely to take on a more political tone than the union's three previous congresses and issues such as the State of Emergency, President Botha's reform proposals and the NUM's political policy in the light of the decisions of Cosatu's executive last weekend will be high on the agenda.

The NUM has applied to the authorities for permission to hold a mass meeting on Sunday.

Pass law scrapping 'a must'

52/1/17
34

206 E. Post 17/2/86

WITBANK — Enormous damage would be done to race relations if the promise by the State President, Mr P W Botha, to scrap the pass laws was not fulfilled, Mr John Kane-Berman, the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said today.

Addressing the Witbank Chamber of Commerce, Mr Kane-Berman said "I do not wish to speculate whether or not Mr Botha's promise will be fulfilled or to call into question his sincerity."

However this was an issue so important that he believed it was necessary to warn of the great dangers of not giving

effect to "this most dramatic and very literally and simply worded commitment"

Mr Botha promised in newspaper advertisements, after his opening speech to Parliament, that the pass system would be scrapped by July 1

"I can think of no single act that the Government could carry out, the release of political prisoners not excluded, that could so positively transform the racial and political climate in this country at a stroke, and have such a beneficial impact, not only on the politically articulate, but on the humblest and poorest

person," Mr Kane-Berman said.

One of the most important things the business sector could do was to persuade the Government to keep its promise regarding the pass laws, he said

"Business will do a service to itself and to the country by helping to ensure that July 1 is not a calamitous disappointment," he said.

The pass laws system was an area where "you could not fool even some of the people some of the time"

Black people daily felt the impact of the pass laws on a very personal level, he said — Sapa

SPMR 26/2/86

Squatting relieves homes crisis study

Pretoria Bureau

Non-formal housing — including squatting — would have to be allowed by the authorities to relieve the urban housing shortage, a population redistribution study has found.

The HSRC's Institute of Sociological and Demographic Research (Isodem) researchers found that migrants still expected to be better off in the cities and would continue to head for those areas.

They found that formal housing would not provide the only solution to the accommodation problem. "Non-formal housing, such as squatting, will inevitably have to be permitted to relieve the housing shortage," the study said.

And in commerce, informal businesses had to be allowed to develop because formal job creation would not be able to satisfy the growing need for employment.

The researchers said the relative attraction of the large cities as migration destinations should be reduced by developing medium-size cities and towns.

However, the authorities should concentrate on fewer growth points. The Government's policy of decentralisation conflicted with its growth point policy because State aid needed for growth points was being channelled to too many places at the same time.

The researchers said that if that pattern continued there was little hope for the successful development of rural areas. Also, no attempts to slow down the rate of urbanisation could succeed if adequate opportunities were not created in the rural areas.

The study made it clear that South Africa did not have the capacity to develop more than two growth points every five years. In spite of that, the number of growth points increased from 31 in 1971 to 59 in 1982.

SPMR 26/2/86

Urbanise blacks says HSRC report

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

Urbanisation and "modernisation" of South African blacks is needed to keep down population growth and reduce poverty, says a report by the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research (Isodem) of the Human Sciences Research Council.

An inflexible policy of influx control is therefore unrealistic in view of the high level of population growth — and impoverishment — it would promote, the report says.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine the implications of certain black urbanisation policies for population growth.

Researchers found that, initially, the removal of influx control and other hindrances to black migration might cause a high rate of black urbanisation — but that such a step was likely to lead to more manageable population levels than if influx control were maintained.

The Star Wednesday February 26 1986

arens occurring during the women's teens

In addition, cultural values of fertility and low standards of living — 75 percent of South African blacks live in Third World conditions — often increased fertility levels.

However, the researchers said, "If the majority of South African blacks were to become urbanised and thus forced by the demands of modern metropolitan life to abandon their traditional fertility behaviour, and if an effective and dynamic family planning programme were introduced countrywide, the black population growth rate would be reduced drastically."

WEDNESDAY, 26 FEBRUARY 1986

advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Reference books/influx control
HANSAWAD
Mrs H-SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: 26/2/86 Q. 60227

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1985 by officers of development boards;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) Arrested by officers of Development Boards.

	(a) Male	(b) Female
Bloemfontein	287	285
Durban	3	—
Johannesburg	2 075	1 249
East Rand	9 659	2 062
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	639	447
Cape Peninsula	797	452
East London	171	141
Port Elizabeth	522	166
Pretoria	—	—

(2) Total number of such arrests in the Republic 33 427.

HANSAWAD Advertisements
115 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance: 26/2/86 Q. 60227
(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing

(3) Yes.

Country/Association	Event	(i)/(ii)
England/International Snooker Federation	World Championships	(i)
Korea/International Archery Federation	World Championships	(i)
UK, France/International Triathlon Federation	London to Paris Competition	(i)
Canada/International BMX Federation	World Championships	(i)
America/International Weight Lifting Federation	World Invitation Team vs South Africa	(i)
Canada/International Angling Confederation (Inland Casting)	World Championships	(i)
Scotland/European Sea Anglers Federation	World Championships	(ii)
Italy/International Angling Confederation (Fresh Water)	World Championships	(i)
Argentina/International Hockey Federation	Intercontinental Competition	(i)
Austria/International Power Boat Union	Class OC World Championships	(i)
West Germany/International Power Boat Union	Class OE World Championships	(i)
Belgium/International Power Boat Union	Leg of Formula 1 world Championships	(i)
Australia/International Women's Cricket Board	World Championships	(i)
France/International Aerosport Federation (Microlight)	World Championships	(i)
Australia/International Aerosport Federation (Radio Flyers)	F3B Championships	(ii)
Holland/International Aerosport Federation (Radio Flyers)	F3A Aerobatic Championships	(ii)
Australia, Yugoslavia/International Parachuting Committee	World Championships	(i)
Italy/World Association of Veteran Athletes	World Championships	(i)
Italy/International Model Power Boat Union	World Championships	(ii)
Holland/International Motorsport Federation	All motorsport events	(i)
Egypt/International Squash Rackets Federation (Men)	World Open Championships	(i)
Ireland/International Squash Rackets Federation (Women)	World Championships	(i)
England/International Federation of Netball Associations	World Games	(i)
Japan/International Radio Drivers Federation	World Championships	(i)



28/1/86
33 427 are
held under
pass laws

BARRY STREEK

DEVELOPMENT BOARD officials last year arrested 33 427 blacks under the pass laws, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said in the Assembly yesterday.

Heunis's figures did not include people arrested by police under influx control laws.

The figures showed 18 955 people were arrested last year in the major urban areas.



Commandant Oswald Baker displays some of the magnificent swords now on display at the South African National Museum of Military History in Saxonwold. The swords will be on view until the end of the year.

● See Page 16.

team in any way”

Dramatic drop in pass law arrests

Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — The number of pass law arrests by development board officers dropped more than half last year.

According to statistics given by Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis in the House of Assembly yesterday, 33 427 people were arrested for offences relating to

STAR
28/2/86 (206)
reference books and influx control in 1985

This does not take into account arrests by police — normally at least double those by the development board

The 33 427 development board arrests in 1985 compare with 75 032 in 1984. There were no arrests in the Pretoria district, after more than 900 in 1984.



QW IN MAN-SIZE

week of four team leaders in a mine hostel. As the *FM* went to press, employer and worker representatives were attempting to negotiate the resolution of the strike. Anglo appeared hopeful of resolving the matter, but the Num has demanded the release from custody of the eight miners. ■

MPs' PAY

Money for ham

The timing of this week's report on MPs' pay was about as insensitive as you can get. A decent argument can no doubt be made for the proposed new scales. But seasoned political operators like those who run the National Party should surely have known this just isn't the time to float it.

For example, public sector personnel had just been offered a 10% pay rise from April 1 while Central Statistics reported a January year-on-year increase to 20,7% in the cpi.

To rub it in, Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman announced that mainline rail passenger fares would rise by 15% and commuter tariffs by 12,5%, from April 1, and domestic air fares would rise by 10% from March 1. Commercial rail tariffs for high-rated traffic would be increased by 2,2% for short distances, and by 10% for runs over 4 000 km. Low-rated traffic charges were boosted by 3% for short distances, to 10,9% for 800 km

Sanlam economist Johann Louw predicted State spending would jump 18% to exceed R33 billion in 1985-1986, and probably rise another 15% next year.

The committee of inquiry into parliamentary pay packages calls for increases ranging up to 108% in the case of Ministers. The committee, chaired by Alwyn Schlebusch, includes Sanlam chairman Fred du Plessis, Sir De Villiers Graaff, Nedbank chairman Frans Cronje, and Mr Justice Hiemstra.

The basic cash remuneration recommendations are decidedly attractive

□ The President's salary to rise by 55% from R84 000 to R130 000 (unlike other parliamentary salaries this amount is tax-free) Ministers' up 108% from R59 000 to R121 000; and MPs' and PC members' salaries by 84% from R27 000 to R49 000.

The report goes on to recommend that the President's tax-free allowance should be boosted R4 000 to R29 000, while those of MPs and PC members should rise R3 000 to R19 000. MPs should also get an additional R10 000 a year for secretarial expenses, with any additional amounts being deductible for income tax from the basic allowance

Looking as if he were about to break out in a cold sweat, Schlebusch reiterated the State President's advice that the suggestions did not have to be adopted on the turn. Government sources pointed out that they did not have to be accepted at all, but the committee, having adjudged a backlog, recommended immediate implementation. One of the few to openly agree was the NRP's chairman of

caucus, Brian Page. Most parliamentarians said nothing for the record, but let it be known they needed and deserved the extra money. The report may well stir public resentment at a time when the standing of elected representatives, and others, is not high. Beginning with the premise (established by an earlier committee) that it is not practical for a member of Parliament to do much else beside politicking, the report goes on to find that parliamentary emoluments cannot serve as a basis for the calculation of civil service pay. By implication, however, it draws parallels with the private sector and emphasises the need for high standards.

"The demands of modern society," says the report, "make it imperative that successful businessmen, professional people, farmers and industrialists become involved in our highest legislative and executive body."

But if they seek office, it notes, they face risks: "Rapidly changing circumstances in the political sphere or in consequence of voters' new personal preferences" have reduced average tenure in Parliament to "only" seven years. The committee found too that the interruption of a parliamentarian's outside career could damage it irreparably.

The study was conducted by the consulting firm, Hay-MSL SA (Pty) for a variety of reasons, including the belief that an internal investigation would make it possible "for hostile elements to find loopholes..." It was felt that an external investigation would be more defensible

In spite of the subdued comments from members themselves, including the opposition, the public outcry has been predictable. The *FM* received a number of angry calls imploring us to "do something!" about a "national disgrace"

On reflection, however, it seems the Schlebusch report may have a point parliamentary packages are indeed relatively meagre.

For example, a chief executive of a holding company employing more than 7 500 people, with turnover of, say, R500m would have earned about R200 000 last year in pay and benefits, according to PE Remuneration Services manager, Jane Ashburner. Even the MD of a company with a turnover of some R5m and about 100 employees would have received a package worth R80 000. ■

PASS LAWS FIN MAIL

ID Bill to be tabled

Within the next few days government is expected to take the first steps to scrap pass laws and introduce legislation making provision for common identity documents.

It is reliably understood that Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha is about to table the Identification Bill — possibly within the next week. The Bill is expected to provide for the abolition of pass laws by July 1 as promised by President P W Botha in his series of advertisements to promote reform.

It will also make provision for the issuing

of common identity documents to all South Africans regardless of race, but the race of the holder will still be stipulated in the new document

Scrapping of the pass laws is likely to be regarded as one of the most significant reform moves by government. The Bill will coincide with a Private Member's Bill submitted by the Progressive Federal Party's Rueben Sive, which is aimed at scrapping the Population Registration Act.

Sive's Bill must still serve before the Standing Committee on Private Member's Bills where it will be decided whether to refer it to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs for further consideration.

It seems unlikely, however, that government will accept the Bill which provides for the scrapping of all racial references in the Population Registration Act ■

FIN MAIL 28/2/86

MINE WAGE TALKS

Thorn of uniformity

Pressures in mining industrial relations have become intense. While some mining houses are still engaged with issues hanging over from last year's black miners' wage strike, all employers are giving serious thought to the forthcoming round of negotiations for 1986

The resolutions adopted by the National Union of Mineworkers (Num) at its congress a fortnight ago have given employers plenty of food for thought. Of particular interest is Num's insistence that management must make a uniform wage offer, and its threat that Num members will strike if this does not happen.

Clearly, the Num does not want a repeat of last year's events at the Chamber of Mines when employer unity shattered and three of the mining houses put in a higher offer than the other three. The split was precipitated by Anglo American; Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI) and Rand Mines followed suit. Anglovaal and Gold Fields later also raised their offer, but to a lesser level. Gencor, which implemented lower wages than all the other mining houses, was the odd one out.

There are good reasons why the houses made a split offer. Even though Anglo has a more liberal image than the others, it had compelling reasons for wanting to settle for more. The simple fact is that the Num has made the greatest inroads at Anglo, and it therefore stood to lose the most from a strike. Others might argue that Anglo simply has a more far-sighted approach to industrial bargaining.

The union must have experienced some satisfaction at watching the employer's facade of unity crumble. But the split was a two-edged sword. While there were obvious advantages for those Num members who got the higher increments, it is equally obvious that members who did not could well have been disappointed that Num could not do the same for them. Hence, there is a great deal of

Staff Reporter

THE George Town Council cancelled permission granted to the Unity Movement — an organization which wants "to get the black man out of George" — to hold a meeting in the civic centre last night.

The Unity Movement (UM) began in George about two months ago, according to its leader, farmer Mr Malcolm Dubell, who insists that it is not a political movement. "Why we formed the movement is 99 per cent economical," he said

'Taken over'

UM stood for "unifying whites, coloureds and Indians" with "full rights all the way down the line" but wanted "to get the black man out of George".

UM intended doing this through "disinvest-

CAPR- TMP 7/3/82
George bars anti-black gathering

ment in the black man" — withholding employment, housing, food and friendship

Mr Dubell said black people had "taken over the town".

"There used to be 200 in 1961 Now there are over 10 000 No-one has any idea how many It's not that we are biased or hate anybody We are in economic trouble There's no room Theft and anarchy are the order of the day"

Mr Dubell said people were "in a hell of a

mood" about the cancellation of the meeting. He claimed his lawyer had been told by the town clerk that permission had been cancelled "because black people from Lawa aikamp had phoned and threatened to burn down the hall".

However, the deputy town clerk, Mr Johan Basson, said he was not aware of any such threat and it had not been discussed

"The only thing I can say is that my council does not wish to be asso-

ciated with this movement in any way," he said.

A spokesman for the George Youth Organization, Mr Kenneth Siboto, said he had been asked by his executive yesterday to "find out why they don't want to employ us We don't understand," he said

Support

"We support local businesses very well and would like to arrange a meeting with local businessmen to discuss this"

Mr Siboto also dismissed the reality of any threat to burn down the town hall

Mr Dubell, meanwhile, is planning to conduct a poll "of coloureds, whites and Asians" in the area to test support. "If I can't get 90 percent behind me I'll drop it," he said

APARTHEID BAROMETER

EMERGENCY DETENTIONS 27/2/86

Number still held 27/2/86: 332
Number still held 20/2/86: 278

Full lists of new emergency detentions were not released last week. It is believed that about 8 000 people have been detained since the emergency was declared on July 22, 1985.

PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED BY POLICE DURING 1985

(Official figures)

Number of people killed by police last year: 763
Number of adults killed: 562
Number of children killed: 201
Number of people shot and wounded: 2571
Number of adults injured: 2000
Number of children injured: 571

The racial breakdown supplied by the Minister of Law and Order showed that 599 of those killed were African, 59 coloured and three white. Of those wounded 1701 were African, 206 coloured, 43 white and one Indian.

The Minister said the statistics included those killed and wounded in the unrest last year.

POLICE KILLED IN UNREST LAST YEAR

(Official statistics)

Number of police killed in unrest: 16
Number of police injured in unrest: 330

UNREST DAMAGE LAST YEAR

(Government statistics)

Number of government buildings destroyed or damaged: 1153
Number of private buildings destroyed or damaged: 2787

EMIGRATION/IMMIGRATION

Immigration

January - November 1985: 16 421
January - November 1984: 26 895

Emigration

January - November 1985: 10 265
January - November 1984: 7 443

1 464 of these emigrants were professional people. Of those who left between January and October, 44 were medical doctors.

ARRESTS UNDER PASS LAWS 1985

Number of pass arrests by Development Board Officials 1985: 33 427
Number of arrests by Development Board Officials 1984: 75 032

These figures do not take into account pass arrests by police — usually at least double those by development board officials.

SADF and SAP LOSSES

Loss, damage and avoidable expense in the SADF cost more than R32-million in the 1984/5 financial year according to a report presented to parliament by Dr Joop de Loor, former Director General of Finance.

The biggest single item — R11,5-million — concerned an incident "which occurred on the ground when three aircraft were destroyed and two damaged in a collision". The SAAF classified the accident as "avoidable". Other items included R4,8 million in gifts in armaments to unspecified foreign countries, a gift of three giraffes, free services to various people and countries, theft and fraud.

The police wrote off R2,5 million, most of it in "counter-insurgency" work. They also paid R725 000 in compensation for unlawful arrest and injuries resulting from their action.

SADF DEATHS (SWAPO figures)

SWAPO said its forces killed 120 SADF troops and destroyed 20 military trucks, 10 telephone poles, nine electricity pylons and captured arms and other war material during 1985. An SADF spokesman described the claims as "ludicrous".

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE SADF

Forty complaints against national servicemen during unrest operations had been investigated by the SADF, the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, said in parliament. He added that eight cases were found to be legitimate and that "the appropriate legal or disciplinary steps against the offenders had been taken".

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS — 21/2/86

Stag Vol 5 no 3 Feb 1986 (Viclen Promotons, Turfontein); Lord Sin (Constance Gluyas); Gay Life - it used to be such fun! - pamphlet (Not stated); Photo No 219 Dec 1985 (L'Union des editions Modernes, UEM, Paris); Houtgekerfde man met vergrote penis oor skouer met insripsie "Help me" - object (not stated); Houtgekerfde man in vaatjie met versteekte penis - object (not stated); Pocket Pals 1986 - diary (Associated Industries, Optima); Anti-Apartheid News Nov 1985 (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); Journal of African Marxists Issue 7, March 1984 (Teris Turner and Pade Badru, Nigeria); The people are undefeatable (Planeta Publishers, Moscow, 1983); The Palestine Question (Palestine Liberator Organisation and the Tanzania Palestine Solidarity Committee, Zimbabwe/Tanzania).

Unbanned:

Sita (Kate Millett); Indecent Exposure (Tom Sharpe); The Roots of Prejudice (Arnold Rose); Apartheid power and historical falsification (Marianne Gornevin); Marxism and the National and Colonial Question (Joseph Stalin).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

(Starting this week, this column will regularly highlight the plight of an individual political prisoner currently in a South African cell)

ISU CHIBA

Isu Chiba, the Transvaal Indian Congress publicity secretary and a United Democratic Front activist, has been held under Emergency regulations for 228 days.

He was detained on the morning of July 22, the day the Emergency came into effect, and has been held without charge ever since. He was one of 50 UDF activists at Johannesburg (Diepkloof) Prison who earlier this week ended a week-long hunger strike in protest against the conditions of their detentions. Chiba, 55, is believed to be the oldest detainee in the Transvaal. Those who have been released describe him as a constant inspiration to younger detainees.

Chiba is no stranger to South Africa's jails. He spent 18 years on Robben Island after being convicted for sabotage in 1965. Before the banning of the ANC in 1960, he played a prominent role in the TIC and the Congress Movement. He went on to become one of the leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe. He is married and has five children.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) 28. commissioners' courts in 1984 and 1985 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented, in respect of each of these years?
- (2) Yes.

- (a) 19.
 - 2 persons—15 months and 1 day
 - 1 person —14 months and 3 days
 - 1 person —13 months and 13 days
 - 2 persons—13 months and 12 days
 - 1 person —13 months and 11 days
 - 1 person —13 months and 10 days
 - 1 person —13 months and 4 days
 - 1 person —13 months and 3 days
 - 1 person —12 months and 28 days
 - 1 person —12 months
 - 1 person —7 months and 18 days
 - 2 persons—5 months and 16 days
 - 2 persons—4 months and 29 days
 - 1 person —3 months and 15 days
 - 1 person —3 months and 14 days

(b) 2 persons—15 months and 1 day

The information is not readily available.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

Influx control/identity documents
 HANSARD 10/3/86
 63 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice: QAL 404. 206

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents in 1984 and 1985, respectively, in each specified region for which information is available,

(3) 31 January 1986

Influx control/identity documents
 HANSARD 10/3/86
 57 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice: QAL 403.

- (1) What amount accrued to the State in 1984 and 1985, respectively, from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;

- (2) (a) what part of this amount was paid by employers in respect of illegal employment of Blacks and (b) how many employers were convicted of this offence?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The information is not readily available

Commissioners' courts

62. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons appearing before

	Number tried		Number convicted	
	Nov 1984	Sept 1985	Nov 1984	Sept 1985
Cape Town	73	5	66	3
Wynberg	596	55	324	50
Port Elizabeth	43	8	43	7
Kimberley	0	0	0	0
Durban	111	0	33	0
Bloemfontein	2	0	1	0
Johannesburg	759	242	456	230
Pretoria	72	76	64	64

Motor Vehicle Insurance Fund

66. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) What was the (a) extent of the assets, (b) gross income, (c) amount spent on legal services and costs and (d) amount (i) paid and/or (ii) ceded for commission to insurance companies in respect of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Fund in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;

- (2) what, in each of these years, was the total administration cost of the Fund in respect of (a) salaries and wages, (b) rental or estimated rental of office accommodation and (c) other specified direct and indirect costs;

(1)	(a)		(b)		(c)	
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82
(1)	R299 990 134	R314 191 520	R299 990 134	R314 191 520	R11 784 257	R13 429 158
	R320 517 544	R298 549 067	R320 517 544	R298 549 067	R16 330 653	R19 325 773
	R271 529 224	R271 529 224	R271 529 224	R271 529 224	R23 907 914	R23 907 914

(2)	(a)		(b)		(c)	
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82
(2)	R295 892	R336 637	R295 892	R336 637	R295 892	R336 637
	R393 758	R456 405	R393 758	R456 405	R393 758	R456 405
	R741 360	R741 360	R741 360	R741 360	R741 360	R741 360

- (3) in respect of each of these years, (a) what amount did the Fund pay out in claims, (b) how many claims did it receive, (c) how many claims were outstanding and (d)(i) how many outstanding claims were older than 5, 4, 3 and 2 years, respectively, and (ii) what was the nature of these outstanding claims;

- (4) whether the new system of collection by means of a levy on fuel will apply to all states in Southern Africa; if not, (a) why not, (b) to which such states will it apply and (c) how will it be ensured that all motorists making use of the roads of the Republic have third party insurance?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1)	(a)		(b)		(c)	
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82
(1)	R66 334 145	R70 859 413	R66 334 145	R70 859 413	R15 218 459	R16 281 489
	R75 333 812	R76 425 654	R75 333 812	R76 425 654	R17 298 253	R17 531 677
	R88 221 333	R88 221 333	R88 221 333	R88 221 333	R21 226 120	R21 226 120

(2)	(a)		(b)		(c)	
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82
(2)	R5 771	R5 860	R5 771	R5 860	R5 771	R5 860
	R6 046	R5 947	R6 046	R5 947	R6 046	R5 947
	R7 164	R7 164	R7 164	R7 164	R7 164	R7 164

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Transkei—960; Bophuthatswana—704; Venda—230; Ciskei—1 761.

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Sentenced prisoners; mental institutions
321. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice: 10/3/86

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Fifty three (53). This figure includes twenty five (25) prisoners who were admitted to hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of Section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973).

Deportations/arrests/prosecutions
355. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs: 10/3/86

(1) (a) How many citizens of (i) Ciskei, (ii) Transkei, (iii) Venda and (iv) Bophuthatswana were deported from the Republic in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985, respectively, and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported in each case,

(2) whether any (a) employers and/or (b) employees have been (i) arrested and/or (ii) prosecuted in terms of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) None.

(ii) 1981—98
1982—63
1983—37
1984—15
1985—41

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(iii) 1981-1984 None
1985—2

(iv) 1981-1984 None
1985—1

(b) The removals mentioned under (1)(a)(ii)—(iv) were ordered in terms of section 43 of Act 59 of 1972.

(2) Such statistics are not kept by the Department of Home Affairs.

Import surcharge.
371. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance: 10/3/86

(a) What total sum had been raised by the State by way of the import surcharge on (i) books and (ii) periodicals since the introduction of this surcharge as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what sum is it anticipated will be raised by way of this surcharge in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) (i) 1 October 1985 to 31 December 1985 R3 322 913
(ii) 1 October 1985 to 31 December 1985 R393 335

(b) Estimates of surcharge in respect of separate goods are not made.

Own Affairs.
12. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: 10/3/86

What was the (a) actual enrolment and (b) potential capacity of each specified teacher training college for Whites falling under his Department or any of the provincial education departments in (i) 1980 and (ii) 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

College	(a) Actual enrolment		(b) Potential capacity	
	(i) 1980	(ii) 1985	(i) 1980	(ii) 1985
Barkly House	130	122	150	150
Denneoord, Stellenbosch	209	—	200	—
Graaf-Reinet	295	—	400	—
Cape Town	256	261	450	450
Oudtshoorn	290	190	350	350
Paarl	528	454	550	550
Port Elizabeth	259	242	350	350
Wellington	495	355	600	600
Durban	328	365	365	500
Edgewood	680	620	1 200	1 200
Natal	246	218	350	350
Bloemfontein	674	655	750	750
Potchefstroom	1 280	1 305	1 400	1 400
Pretoria Normal	2 395	2 036	2 200	2 200
Goudstad	1 148	1 477	1 500	1 500
Johannesburg	1 472	1 972	2 500	2 500
Pretoria College	93	469	550	550
Witwatersrand	104	17	125	125

(1) Converted into Colleges for Continued Training in 1985.

(2) Closed end of 1985.

HANSARD 10/3/86
Teacher training colleges
437. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(i) and (ii) The following projects are in different stages of construction and the expected completion dates are as follows:
Pretoria Onderwyskollege 1987.
Durban 1988.
Edgewood 1987.

(iii) Pretoria Onderwyskollege R85 000 000 of which R40 000 000 will be obtained by the alienation of a part of the old campus. The remaining part of the old campus will be retained for urgent other needs for which provision would have had to be made in any case.
Durban R9 000 000.
Edgewood R1 510 000.

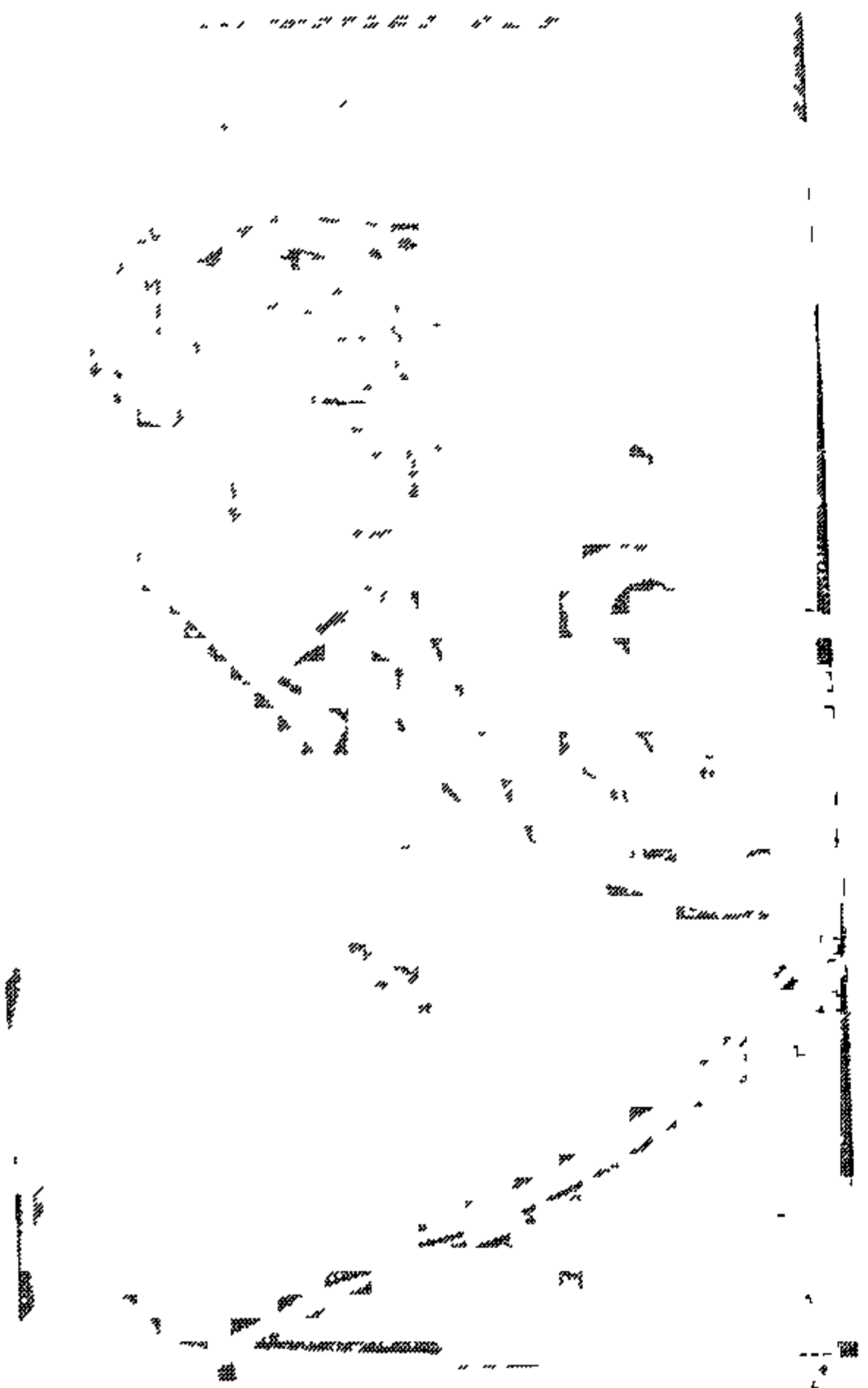
(iv) Pretoria Onderwyskollege 2 200.
Durban 500.
Edgewood 1 200.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b) No, because there is no need for additional accommodation at this stage. Projects in progress will however, be completed.

Dompas arrests still go on in Jo'burg

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11/3/88
SOWETAN.



HHEADS bent in shame, 12 men handcuffed in pairs march towards a police van in Johannesburg's busy Market Street they were arrested in the streets for the *dompas* in spite of the Government's pledge that the pass laws will go by July 1

These 12 are alleged to have contravened the Blacks Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 which controls the movement of blacks in the country

When they were stopped by the police they failed to produce their reference books on demand, were found to be in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours without permits or they were "foreign" blacks in this country "illegally"

The "foreigners" would later appear before a commissioner of the Department of De-

FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

velopment Aid charged under Section 12 of the Act

The rest would appear before a magistrate, within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, charged under Section 10

Charged

At the Commissioner's Court Mr Armstrong Ndlovu (25) is charged with contravening Section 12 he was allegedly born in Zimbabwe and the onus is on him to prove he is in South Africa legally

Mr Ndlovu tells the commissioner he has a birth certificate which shows he was born in Johannesburg

His father, a Zimbabwe national, returned to his country of birth years ago, taking his South African-born wife and Mr Ndlovu, who was then a child, with him

Mr Ndlovu says his parents later divorced and his mother returned to South Africa He came back to look for her and to find a job

Mr Ndlovu was arrested in a pass raid in January

The commissioner released Mr Ndlovu on R300 bail and ordered him to bring a lawyer on his next appearance

Mr Ndlovu will be acquitted if his birth certificate shows he is a South African

Permit

Mr France Ngwenya appeared before the commissioner on the same day as Mr Ndlovu

He is a Mozambican, married to a South African It is alleged that when he was arrested his passport did not have proper endorsements he had not renewed his permit to stay here He was released on R300 bail

What happens to any-
arrested under

PRESIDENT: PW Botha

prison while arrangements are being made to deport him

Normally the convicted man's possessions are attached and could be sold to meet the expenses of repatriation The taxpayer foots the rest of the bill if the money raised cannot meet all the costs

Declined

Following the recommendations of the Hoexter Commission the Government last year transferred commissioner's courts from the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development Aid to the Department of Justice

The Department of Justice has said that since it took over the task, the number of prosecutions of people arrested for being without reference books and for being in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours without permits has declined drastically

According to Johannesburg's Chief State Prosecutor and Deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr A C Human, this is because of the strict requirements of the Department of Justice

He said "We do not

self and the onus should not rest on the suspect only"

This, however, does not give any relief to the thousands of blacks who flood the cities and towns daily, who face the humiliation of being stopped in the streets and asked for their passes — the black people's daily experience since 1916

The Department of Justice says prosecutions are being dealt with by attorneys general with the necessary sensitivity

It says the number of prosecutions has dropped The statistics it released for the periods between February 3 and February 21 show that in Johannesburg out of the 350 cases placed before the Attorney General, 77 people were prosecuted Twenty-six out of 294 were prosecuted for failing to produce or for being in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours

Pledge

The eight people arrested for fraudulently obtaining reference books were all prosecuted during February, the Department of Justice says

The department, however, would not comment on why the ar-

SOWETAN

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11/3/86

The commissioner could remove him to his last place of residence in a rural area, could send him to a rehabilitation centre or institution to perform labour or he could order the convicted person's detention in a police cell or

less it can be proved beyond reasonable doubt that it is absolutely necessary to do so. The police should be certain that the arrested person has been in an area for more than 72 hours. The policeman must determine it him-

rests and prosecutions for pass offences have not been stopped despite Mr P W Botha's pledge on January 31 that the pass laws would be scrapped by July 1 this year.

Last year after the Government had announced that it would be scrapping the Immorality Act, prosecutions were halted before the law was enacted.

When asked why this was not being done with the pass laws, a spokesperson for the Department of Justice said that State prosecutors received police dockets and they decided to prosecute according to the evidence submitted to them.

Where they did not comply the officials, where necessary, laid charges and either on their own initiative or at the request of the land owner or occupier, demolished the shelters. Squatters who qualified for settlement in Urban Black Townships were so settled where possible and others were assisted to settle elsewhere.

(b) and (c)

Western Cape Development Board

147 shelters, viz.

Old Crossroads 64 in Mahobe Drive and 83 next to the Nyanga Labour Office Building.

Northern Transvaal Development Board

162 shelters, viz.

Noodhuip—Tzaneen . . . 162

Natalia Development Board

398 shelters, viz.

Stanger North 151
Tongaat Coast, 245
Pinetown 2

East Rand Development Board

515 shelters, viz

Delmas 30
Heidelberg 119
Nigel 27
Kempton Park . . . 119
Springs 150
Brakpan 70

Eastern-Transvaal Development Board

86 shelters, viz

Trust farm-The Ranch 15
Kaapsehoop 71

West Rand Development Board

1 117 shelters, viz

Johannesburg (spread over 21 suburbs) 395
Westonaria (spread over 6 farms) 158
Randfontein (spread over 4 farms) 41

Roodepoot (spread over 9 suburbs and 1 farm) 183
Krugersdorp (spread over several smallholdings at Tarleton and Muldersdrift) 244
Sandton and Midrand (spread over 2 farms and 2 smallholdings) 96

West Rand Development Board
HANSWARD 17/3/86
273 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(1) How many family housing units were built in Soweto by (a) the West Rand Development Board and (b) private owners in 1985;

(2) (a) how many such units are being built at present by (i) the West Rand Development Board and (ii) private owners and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) 1225—The West Rand Development Board was not physically involved in the actual construction of these houses but provided all the necessary project co-ordination and professional disciplines for the erection of the housing units by the City Councils of Greater Soweto.
(b) 808 houses

(2) (a) (i) 477 houses—on the same basis as indicated in paragraph 1(a)
(ii) 40 houses

(b) 31 January 1986

Identity documents
HANSWARD 17/3/86
278 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c)

Coloured and (d) Indian persons were (i) charged with, (ii) convicted of and (iii) acquitted on a charge of not being in possession of an official identity document during the latest specified year for which figures are available, if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The information is not readily available.

HANSWARD 17/3/86 GCOL549
Mrs M K ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) How many new family housing units were provided in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga and (c) Guguletu in 1985,

(2) how many of these units in each township were converted from hostel units?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) (a), (b) and (c) None

(2) None

Tempel Commission/
HANSWARD 17/3/86
308 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(1) Whether he has received the final consolidation proposals for Natal when is it anticipated that they will be submitted to him, if so,

(2) whether any (a) Black spots and (b) badly situated areas remain to be moved in terms of the proposals, if so, (i) how many, (ii) how many persons are affected and (iii) when does his Department intend to begin implementing these proposals?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) If the question refers to the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, the answer is no. (I wish to point out there is no Commission with the title of the Tempel Commission. There is, however, a Commission for Co-operation and Development.) The Commission is in the process of analysing the large amount of evidence received in respect of its proposals with the view to presenting its recommendations to the Government.

(2) Falls away.

HANSWARD 17/3/86 GCOL550
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 206

318 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(1) How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1985 under section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhotso judgment,

(2) what total number of Black persons in each Development Board area have been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the above Act as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

	(a)	(b)
Central Transvaal	1 316	1 246
Western Transvaal	306	298
Highveld	1 505	1 490
West Rand	7 019	5 752
East Rand	7 986	7 470
Northern Transvaal	1	1
Eastern Transvaal	519	392
Orange Vaal	1 550	797
Southern OFS	112	101
Natalia	2 082	1 980
Northern Cape	15	15
Eastern Cape	596	513
Western Cape	10 424	5 557

(2)

Development Board	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
South OFS	132 559	33 546	11 181	177 286
Orange Vaal	123 708	89 957	295 062	508 727
Western Cape	25 103	42 289	13 929	81 321
Eastern Cape	193 161	89 930	490 226	773 317
Northern Transvaal	4 265	1 679	8 216	14 160
Eastern Transvaal	25 418	17 308	48 798	91 524
Central Transvaal	51 296	39 322	20 048	110 666
Western Transvaal	54 452	18 153	74 319	128 200
Highveld	128 159	18 173	15 356	146 924
Northern Cape	193 085	140 044	48 271	1 537 391
West Rand	63 921	4 034	38 419	381 400
East Rand				106 374
Natalia				
Totals as at 31 December 1985	995 127	494 435	1 063 825	4 218 978

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C. 551.
Eastern Cape Development Board

344 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) (a) What was the total revenue generated through all channels for each specified township falling under the control of the Eastern Cape Development Board in respect of the 1984-85 financial year, (b) in what manner was each specified amount of this revenue generated and (c) what was the total expenditure on (i) administration and (ii) development schemes in respect of each of these townships,

(2) how much of this amount was spent on (a) the building and/or renovation of (i) schools and (ii) houses, (b) the building and/or maintenance of roads and drains, (c) the provision of electricity, including street lights, and (d) other specified amenities and services?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The information required is of such an enormous extent that it cannot reasonably

be given in reply to a question It consists of virtually the entire revenue and expenditure accounts of 66 townships and the reply would comprise approximately 100 typed pages in each of the official languages.

Eastern Cape Development Board

345. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the Eastern Cape Development Board paid any subsidies to community councils of Black townships in the 1984-85 financial year, if so, (a) what are the names of the townships concerned, (b) what was the total amount paid in respect of each such township and (c) for what specified purposes were these subsidies paid in respect of each such township?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Yes

(a)	(b)
Aberdeen	R 26 028
Adelaide	R 11 938
Bedford	R 5 225
Aliwal North	R 80 706

D

which information is available, what was the cost per passenger kilometre in cents for first-, second- and third-class passengers, respectively, travelling on (a) trunk railway lines, (b) commuter railway lines and (c) buses?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

Financial year 1984/85

	Average cost in cents/ passenger kilometre
(a) First class	29,2
Second class	24,7
Third class	7,6
(b) First class	15,5
Third class	3,6

Information is not readily available.

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C. 554
Reference books/influx control
397. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice:

(c) To compensate deficits between economic and subeconomic tariffs paid by inhabitants

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C. 553
364. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

- How many males (a) under the age of 18 years, (b) between the ages of 18 and 20 years and (c) aged 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in 1985,
- how many strokes were inflicted in respect of each category of persons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The information is not readily available.

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C. 553
372. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

In respect of the latest specified date for

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas of the Republic in 1984 and 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

West Rand Development Board

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C. 554
405. Mrs H SZZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the West Rand Development Board paid any subsidies to community councils of Black townships in the 1984-85 financial year, if so, (a) what are the names of the townships concerned, (b) what was the total amount paid in respect of each such township and (c) for what specified purposes were these subsidies paid in respect of each such township?

(2)

Development Board	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
South OFS	132 559	33 546	11 181	177 286
Orange Vaal	123 708	89 957	295 062	508 727
Western Cape	25 103	42 289	13 929	81 321
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West Rand	193 085	140 044	48 271	1 537 391
East Rand	63 921	4 034	38 419	381 400
Natalia				106 374
Totals as at 31 December 1985	995 127	494 435	1 063 825	4 218 978

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C.S.S.1.
 Eastern Cape Development Board
 344 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) (a) What was the total revenue generated through all channels for each specified township falling under the control of the Eastern Cape Development Board in respect of the 1984-85 financial year, (b) in what manner was each specified amount of this revenue generated and (c) what was the total expenditure on (i) administration and (ii) development schemes in respect of each of these townships,

(2) how much of this amount was spent on (a) the building and/or renovation of (i) schools and (ii) houses, (b) the building and/or maintenance of roads and drains, (c) the provision of electricity, including street lights, and (d) other specified amenities and services?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The information required is of such an enormous extent that it cannot reasonably

be given in reply to a question. It consists of virtually the entire revenue and expenditure accounts of 66 townships and the reply would comprise approximately 100 typed pages in each of the official languages

Eastern Cape Development Board

345 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the Eastern Cape Development Board paid any subsidies to community councils of Black townships in the 1984-85 financial year, if so, (a) what are the names of the townships concerned, (b) what was the total amount paid in respect of each such township and (c) for what specified purposes were these subsidies paid in respect of each such township?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Yes

(a) Aberdeen R 26 028
 Adelaide R 11 938
 Bedford R 5 225
 Aliwal North R 80 706

Beaufort West	R 16 255
Burgersdorp	R 7 575
Colesberg	R 2 337
Carthcart	R 4 577
Dordrecht	R 39 452
East London	R 114 484
Fort Beaufort	R 10 591
Graaff-Reinet	R 36 730
Hankey	R 21 858
Humansdorp	R 24 305
Jansenville	R 2 768
King William's Town	R 75 473
Klipplaat	R 10 802
Komga	R 17 575
Middelburg	R 60 052
Molteno	R 10 386
Noupoort	R 8 756
Bathurst	R 3 336
Port Alfred	R 44 382
Queenstown	R 101 793
Richmond	R 16 425
Steynsburg	R 4 351
Steytlerville	R 7 742
Cookhouse	R 1 306
Stutterheim	R 32 681
Tarkastad	R 12 700

(c) To compensate deficits between economic and subeconomic tariffs paid by inhabitants

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C.S.S.2.
 Corporal punishment
 364 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) How many males (a) under the age of 18 years, (b) between the ages of 18 and 20 years and (c) aged 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in 1985,

(2) how many strokes were inflicted in respect of each category of persons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The information is not readily available

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C.S.S.3.
 First-/second-/third-class passengers
 372 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

In respect of the latest specified date for

which information is available, what was the cost per passenger kilometre in cents for first-, second- and third-class passengers, respectively, travelling on (a) trunk railway lines, (b) commuter railway lines and (c) buses?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Financial year 1984/85

	Average cost in cents/ passenger kilometre
(a) First class	29,2
Second class	24,7
Third class	7,6
(b) First class	15,5
Third class	3,6

(c) Information is not readily available

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C.S.S.4.
 Reference books/influx control
 397 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice.

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas of the Republic in 1984 and 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q.C.S.S.5.
 West Rand Development Board
 405 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the West Rand Development Board paid any subsidies to community councils of Black townships in the 1984-85 financial year, if so, (a) what are the names of the townships concerned, (b) what was the total amount paid in respect of each such township and (c) for what specified purposes were these subsidies paid in respect of each such township?

Spending on pass laws to be cut by half

Parliamentary
Correspondent

GOVERNMENT spending on the administration of the pass laws will drop by more than half during the current financial year.

The provisions for black manpower, residential control and repatriation will go down to R4 000 000 compared with R9 500 000 during the 1985/6 financial year.

However, the budget for 'community regulation' will be R1 700 000 compared with R1 600 000 last year.

In the draft estimates of expenditure, which were tabled yesterday, the estimates for 'repatriation', now administered by the Department of Constitutional Development Plan-

ning, have dropped from R4 700 000 to R1 300 000, while 'residential control' has dropped from R2 400 000 to R1 400 000 and 'black manpower', which regulates the recruitment of black labour and the provision of accommodation for black workers on mines and farms, drops from R2 400 000 to R1 300 000.

The repatriation provision is for the repatriation of blacks who are citizens of the Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei countries while residential control includes aid centres, the regulation of the presence of black people in the cities, the regulating of trading by black people and the regulation of land transactions by black people.

EEC
EEEL
EEF

Passport joke has gone on for too long now

FOR more than 20 years I have been applying for a South African passport without success — that is, until the Department of Home Affairs decided to play an Olympian joke on me last week

They gave me a travel document all right

It is a "document for travel purposes to a person who cannot obtain a national passport," and has some interesting entries.

- Nationality — Undetermined;
- Place of birth — South Africa, and
- Residence — South Africa

This confusion of data can be explained only by a man who can disentangle the story of South Africa's ideological and bureaucratic systems

FOCUS

Opinion by **JOE THLOLOE**



I certainly cannot explain why a man will consistently refuse to acknowledge that another is just as human and has the same needs as he has. All I can do is tell of my anger.

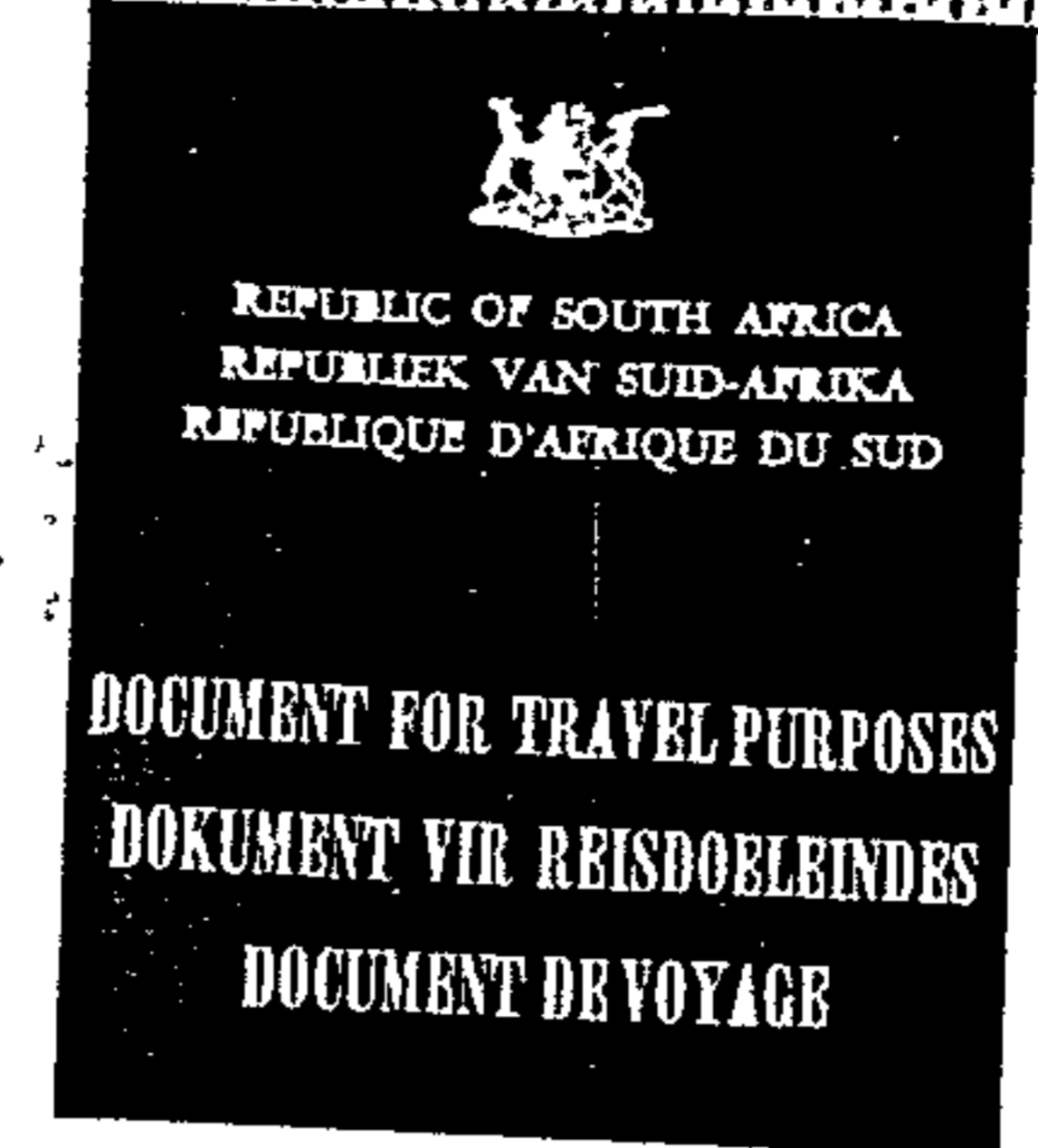
What burns me is that the white politician and the white bureaucrat who decided that I am not South African can trace their ancestry in this beautiful country to

at most 1652 — just more than 300 years ago, while my ancestors were indigenous

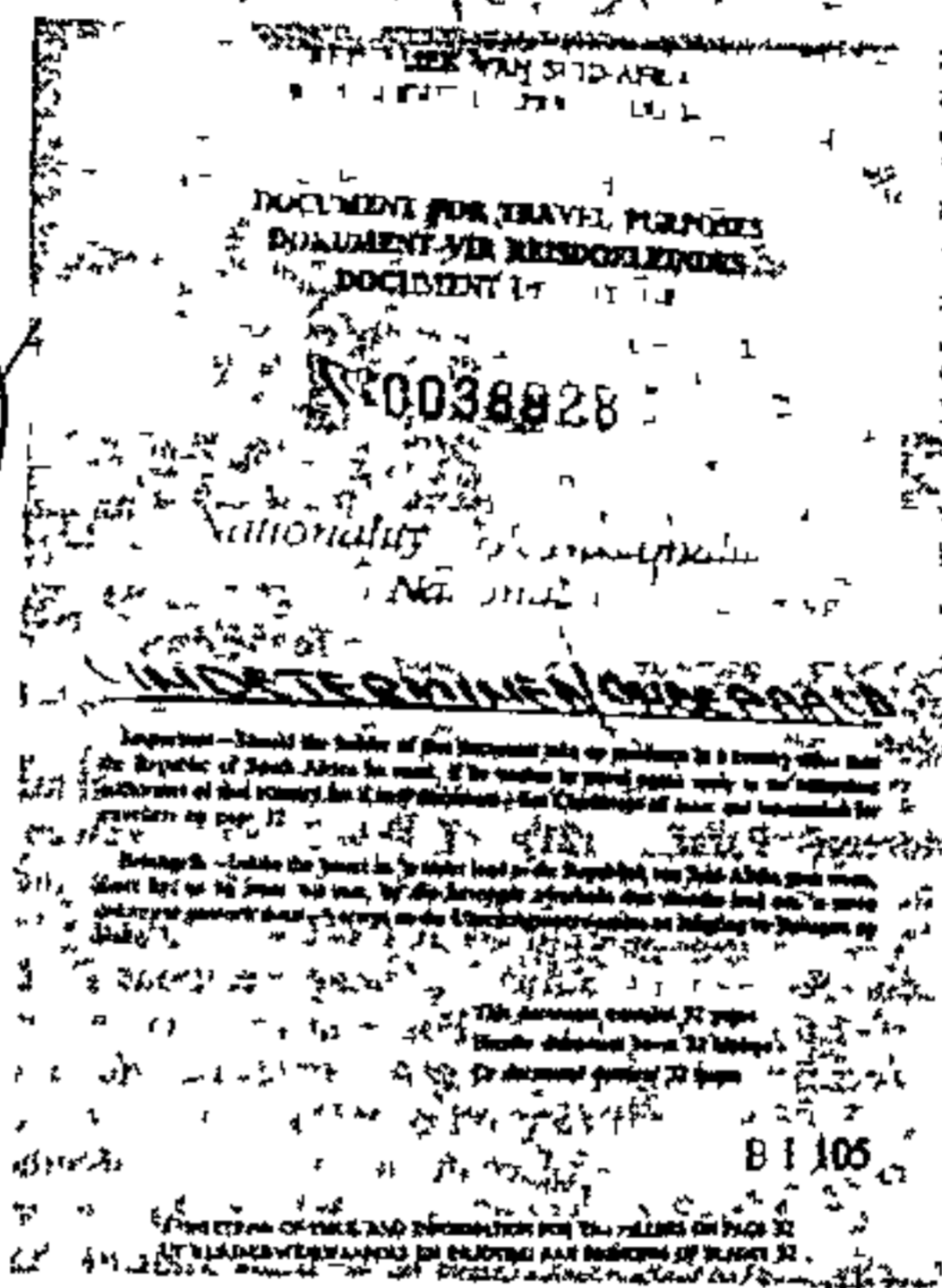
I was invited by the United States Government on an International Visitor grant on a programme scheduled to start on April 28 and to end on May 28, this year. These dates exclude a couple of days before and after for travel

In his invitation, the American Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, says "We are proposing not an "official" or protocol visit, but rather an informal exchange visit in which you would have an opportunity to see some of our country, to visit with counterparts in your profession and other persons of interest to you, and to learn something about what makes the American society and people what they are

"We also hope that



THIS travel document has some interesting entries that are difficult to explain



THE HOLDER of this travel document was born in South Africa and lives here. But the Government says his nationality is undetermined

you would use the occasion, through the many people you will meet, to give Americans the opportunity to learn something about you and your country"

This I passed on to the Department of Home Affairs when I applied for the passport

I also sent them a copy of a letter that said the programme is scheduled for between April and June, this year, and that the stay would be for 30 days

In typical fashion, the department decided what 30 days I would be in the United States without asking me the *Document for travel purposes* — that is its official name — is valid from April 1 to April 30. No allowance has been made for travelling to and from America

In the meantime, the American programme starts on April 28 — two

days before the expiry of my travel document

Normally, I would be laughing at the South African Government tripping over its own feet. It is not unusual for them

But I have been the butt of this joke for too long

We have been the butt for too long. Only recently they refused the Federation of Transvaal Women's Mrs Vesta Smith a passport, they refused trade unionist Mr Phandelani Nefolovhodwe, they refused oh, so many

Excited

Last year they refused me a passport to attend a meeting of the International Federation of Journalists in Brussels

There were demonstrations in front of the South African Embassy there, and a delegation went to see the Belgian foreign minister about the refusal

Does the South African Government believe that what I would tell people abroad is worse than what it is telling them through its own actions?

Only recently the State President, P W Botha, excited the world when he said there would now be common South African citizenship for all

I now know exactly what he meant

Political comment in this issue by J Latakomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg

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21/3/86

FIN MAIL

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FEATURE

Countdown to July 1

By July 1, influx control will have gone; that's P W Botha's promise, and it's hard to see him going back on it. But what does it mean? A massive flood of unskilled black workers to the cities? Huge squatter settlements? An increase in crime and social discord?

The most sensible and balanced attempt to find answers is codified in a paper by Anne Bernstein — *The abolition of influx control and the development of a new urbanisation policy* — delivered this month to the Manufacturing Strategy Convention.

Bernstein is head of the Urban Foundation's Urbanisation Unit, and she goes far towards dispelling a number of myths about the optimum size of cities, and so on. The foundation has been instrumental in research into influx control, and last year founded the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, which has involvement of five national employer organisations, prominent businessmen and black community leaders.

Bernstein deals first with a number of misconceptions about influx control

□ Influx control is a disorderly process, in which it is actually difficult for many blacks to obtain urban residence rights since "they cannot obtain the legal qualifications because they cannot produce documentation of birth or residence that is acceptable to the officials."

This means "illegals" crowding in shacks or non-approved accommodation, and police raids and demolitions affect not just the "illegals" but ordinary householders as well — so that *all* blacks are affected and humiliated by the system

□ Sound urban development becomes impossible, since the true black population of any given city is unknown, and proper planning for services cannot be done on a scientific basis. The overall deterioration of township life is one consequence. Bernstein says: "... there is a large hidden population whose existence is continually officially denied"

□ SA's cities could be much bigger, and "curbing the growth of cities and encouraging decentralisation has large costs of its own." In Africa, for example, the largest urban nexus is Cairo — which will have 16,5m people by 2000. It has grown without severe social dislocations. Our largest "urban agglomeration" has no more than five to six million people, compared with functioning entities like Sao Paulo (11m), Shanghai (12m), and Mexico City (14m)

□ Influx control does not work. Where

homelands abut on "white" industrial centres — as with Winterveld north of Pretoria, and the areas of KwaZulu around Durban — huge informal settlements arise. Clearly they function in one or another fashion: and shack upgrading and the provision of services by the State and private sector would give them the further stamp of permanence

Bernstein uses a World Bank study of Bogota in Colombia as a useful illustration of rapid urbanisation. Bogota has 4m people, and the government adopted a positive attitude towards its growth (there were only 607 000 people in 1950).

An important component of this strategy was the encouragement of "pirate development" in the city "Developers generally buy rural land on the fringes of the city, subdi-

in Bernstein's view, would:

- Stop the distortion of the urbanisation process that inhibits economic growth;
- Be the first reform to positively affect every black family; and,
- Fundamentally improve the climate for black/white negotiations

But it has to be done right — with an eye on long-term planning. Bernstein cites the citizenship issue as being of major importance. If Pretoria's "orderly urbanisation" policy means that the 8m people who have lost their South African citizenship because of the "independence" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — many of whom do not live in the reserves at all — are to be discriminated against, turmoil could ensue.

Further, the *dompas* must go. As Nthato Motlana has put it "One thing there should be no misunderstanding about, we'll not go to the negotiating table carrying our passes"

Clearly, anything less than the total, final eradication of the pass system will lead to failed expectations and anger. Bernstein notes, too, "... freedom of movement should be instituted as public policy without any reference at all to conditions of work and housing" In other words, the Rieker principle of *werk en woon* would be dangerous.

When the controls go, men will bring their families to town; and people living in cramped conditions will move into whatever land is made available for settlement. This is where planning comes in: the land *must* be there, so must housing finance — even for minimal units. These are not impossible conditions, and will make for stability

Will there be a "flood" of blacks? Bernstein thinks not "The influx will not occur overnight, it will spread across the country's different urban centres and will be dispersed within the many townships of the large metropolitan regions."

And she has this perceptive comment on strategy "Policy should concentrate on access to jobs, housing and education within a framework that lowers the threshold at which an individual can become involved in the system for the first time."

It has worked elsewhere, and can work here. Let's hope government's famous propensity to shoot itself in the foot does not apply to this big reform. Pass law prosecutions, for a start, must cease and "offenders" released from jail



Nyanga squatters ... waiting for pass laws to go

vide it into housing plots (ignoring local planning rules) and then sell the plots with few or no services"

The shacks and "core units" have proved transitional — after about five years the owners have upgraded to the point that they live in virtually a conventional house. The World Bank study notes, too, that far from simply flooding in, migrants bring skills and initiative (presumably of greatest use in the informal sector), they do not form the poorest class, which consists of the elderly, the sick, "unemployables," and female heads of households

There are valid comparisons here, as in the observation that migrants are often politically conservative and have more interest in building a decent life for themselves and their children than in revolution

Lacking such a positive strategy, the South African government has failed to plan for the inevitable influx, deluding itself until very recently that the flow would turn. So, "In many respects, it is the policy of influx control that has contributed to the desperate conditions of SA's urban areas" Its removal,

Thesis slams 'faction fight' claims

THE migrant labour system is at the root of faction fighting on South Africa's gold mines, a leading research official from the Chamber of Mines, Dr Kent McNamara, told the Weekly Mail in an interview this week.

He said other factors included congestion in the mine hostels, competition for women and liquor supplies, and struggles over wages and jobs in the context of widespread unemployment and drought in the rural areas.

McNamara, who has recently finished an exhaustive doctoral thesis on conflict on the mines, rubbished the conventional white view that faction fights showed blacks were inherently savage, inferior and incapable of settling their differences.

Faction fighting has claimed the lives of more than 200 miners since 1973. Fourteen workers have died in fighting at Anglo American's Vaal Reef in the past week.

In an historic move, Anglo American and the National Union of

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Mineworkers (NUM) have set up a commission of enquiry to examine the causes of faction fighting on Anglo's mines.

McNamara, whose thesis took eight years to complete and is already being viewed as the authoritative work on the subject, said migrant labour was the social context for faction fighting.

"There are certain social divisions on the mines which can be traced back to migrant labour," he said. "Men are

recruited from different regions and maintain these relationships when they come to the mines. All that a migrant labourer has are his friendship relations — the people from his home region who live in his compound — which he is unlikely to repudiate."

McNamara said the result of the constant turnover of men resulting from the migrant labour system was that the compounds were "whirlpools of shifting communities" as opposed to settled working class communities.

"The point is that interests remain

regionally based — as opposed to ethnically based. Communal and political tensions become expressed in terms of this social structure and hence one has faction fights."

McNamara said a lot of the conflict on the mines was a reflection of the problems of hostel life, the tensions generated in 16-man rooms, fighting over food rations and noise in the rooms.

He quoted a miner who had explained the conflicts in the hostels by saying "if you put a whole lot of cattle in a kraal and overcrowd them, then they will stamp and horn each other."

Hostel conditions became a particular sticking point during the massive shift to recruitment of workers from South Africa, to replace workers from the neighbouring states, in the mid-seventies.

"The huge intake of novices arriving at the hostels for the first time found it very hard to adjust to hostel life."

He said that 17 percent of the conflicts between 1973 and 1982 related to the shebeens in the farms and townships surrounding the mines.

There were conflicts over the control of liquor supplies to the shebeens, and over access to the relatively few women available for the hundreds of thousands of single men on the mines.

In addition, a large number of faction fights have been over what McNamara termed "political" issues.

"There has been a struggle in this industry for scarce resources such as jobs and wages. This has taken three phases — struggles over the domination of Lesotho nationals in the Free State goldfields, resentment by South African workers towards foreign nationals, and the struggle for on jobs after the industry attempted to stabilise jobs after the mid-seventies."

"In all of these there was a political struggle in the compounds which, because of the migrant labour system, took the form of groups from different regions vying for power."

McNamara said the final phase in the political struggles on the mines was the onset of unionisation, with fights between strikers and non-strikers, the refusal of some workers to join compound boycotts, and cleavages between supervisors and labourers.

McNamara will be awarded his Ph D degree at the University of the Witwatersrand next month.



Picture: STEVE HILTON BARBER AFRAPIX

questioners he changed his mind about the source of the painting and claimed it had been bought by a "Mrs Seru in Belgium". He could not supply her first name, nor her address. He also said that he was no longer sure of the existence "at the factory" of a certificate of authenticity and admitted that Sotheby's had not evaluated the work. When asked why

Randburg Rembrandt: yours for just R25 000

By HAZEL FRIEDMAN
heard of Bernard Auctoneer in Italy. Du Plooy claimed Sotheby's had confirmed that the painting was an original. But Sotheby's website had

A genuine Rembrandt for a mere R25 000. Well, that's what dealer Philip du Plooy says.

WANT to buy a Rembrandt, going for R25 000? Or a Van Dyck for R4 250? Just pop along to "Oak Interiors", Westgate's version of Sandton City's "Village Gallery".

The seller is Philip du Plooy, whose shop boasts, besides the chainstore-type furniture, an array of "original masterpieces" — which he staunchly denies are fakes.

Weekly Mail visited "Oak Interiors"

Northern Cape Development Board	
(a) As at 31 March 1985	(b) De facto De jure
Prieska	1 959 1 956
Niekershoop	109 109
Philipstown	1 122 1 122
Britstown	1 027 1 027
Hopetown	560 560
Petrusville	1 251 1 251
Barkly West	3 437 3 437
Delpoortshoop	2 288 2 288
Ritchie	3 117 3 117
Douglas	1 938 1 938

West Rand Development Board	
(a) As at 31 March 1985	(b) De facto De jure
Bekkersdal	42 500 42 397

East Rand Development Board	
(a) As at 31 March 1985	(b) De facto De jure
Duduza	40 483 34 523
Devon	2 622 2 260
Refilwe	2 199 1 708
Ratanda	16 041 14 341
Tsakane	54 000 44 187
Botleng	10 042 6 260
Zithobeni	4 200 3 317
Ekangala	5 400 4 876

Orange Vaal Development Board	
(a) As at 31 March 1985	(b) De facto De jure
Arlington	2 973 2 963
Bothaville	20 498 20 178
Clarens	568 563
Cornelia	845 840
Edenville	1 959 1 949
Frankfort	8 768 8 448
Harrismith	18 018 17 808
Heilbron	10 237 10 187
Kestell	2 434 2 421
Koppies	3 433 3 377

Orange Vaal Development Board	
(a) As at 31 March 1985	(b) De facto De jure
Lindley	3 634 3 614
Memel	848 828
Oranjeville	546 536
Parys	23 425 20 925
Petrus Steyn	3 796 3 743
Retz	4 680 4 397
Steynsrus	2 352 2 336
Tweeling	1 108 1 103
Viljoenskroon	9 190 8 850
Vilhiers	2 586 2 568
Vrede	7 897 7 884
Vredefort	2 276 2 226
Warden	4 029 4 003

Western Cape Development Board	
(a) As at 31 March 1985	(b) De facto De jure
Ashton	2 441
Robertson	1 131
Hermanus	1 506
Ceres	1 752
Paarl	15 149
Stellenbosch	3 290
Strand	2 279
Eersterivier	4 244
Worcester	9 325
Kaapstad	—
Langa	26 060
Nyanga	24 170
New Crossroad	13 458
Old Crossroad	17 958
Guguletu	77 989
Khayelitsha	19 046
Site C (As at 31 December 1985)	31 837

The Development Board is not in a position to give a *de facto* figure in respect of each township. The total *de facto* population is, however, estimated at 541 798.

HAN SMID 26/3/86
50. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females

were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1985;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	29 052	2 122
Johannesburg	18 899	3 569
Soweto	873	60
Durban	1 285	261
Pietermaritzburg	—	—
East London	1 337	549
Port Elizabeth	30	17
Cape Peninsula	74	156
Bloemfontein	1 105	418
West Rand	2 722	319
East Rand	15 220	4 430

(2) 82 741 16 229

HAN SMID 26/3/86
53 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document during (i) 1984 and (ii) 1985; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) No.	(aa) and (bb) Fall away.
(ii) No.	(aa) and (bb) Fall away.
(i) Yes.	(aa) 92 568
(bb) Act 67/1952/15(1).	

(ii) Yes.

(aa) 55 036.

(bb) Act 67/1952/15(1).

(c) (i) Yes.

(aa) 56.

(bb) Act 30/1950/18(1).

(ii) Yes.

(aa) 1.

(bb) Act 30/1950/18(1).

(d) (i) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

HAN SMID 26/3/86
64. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the townships falling under the control of each specified (aa) development board and (bb) Black local authority as at 31 March 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) Male.	(ii) Female	(b) Child.
(aa) Development Boards		
(i) Eastern Transvaal		
Amsterdam	263	342
Amersfoort	894	852
Barberton	2 756	2 141
Breyten	2 592	2 595
Carolina	1 613	1 032
Chrissiesmeer	88	91
Davel	597	469
Lothair	594	579
Morgenzon	690	715

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Transvaal	1 190
Natal	510
Cape Province	839
Orange Free State	316
Total	2 855

(2) 3 908

HANSARD 25/3/86
 208 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (1) In what categories has full parity been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in the Department of Justice;
- (2) what is the total number of non-White officers in the said Department who enjoy full parity in salary;
- (3) in what categories has full parity not been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in that Department;
- (4) what is the total number of non-White officers in that Department who do not enjoy full parity in salary;
- (5) (a) what steps are being taken to eliminate the existing disparity and (b) when is it estimated that such disparities will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(1) Coloured and Indian State prosecutor and higher ranks Magistrate and higher ranks Justice Administration Clerk and higher ranks Court Interpreter and higher ranks Security Assistant and higher ranks Storekeeper and higher ranks

Provisioning Administration Clerk and higher ranks
 Personnel Clerk and higher ranks
 Accounting Clerk and higher ranks
 Legal Officer and higher ranks
 Legal Administration Officer and higher ranks
 State Advocate and higher ranks
 Assistant State Attorney and higher ranks
 Assistant State law Advisor and higher ranks
 Regional Magistrate and higher ranks
 President and Permanent Member: Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts and Divorce Court
 Warden and higher ranks

Black Magistrate
 Chief Court Interpreter
 Senior Storekeeper and higher ranks
 State Prosecutor
 Warrant Officers and higher ranks up to Lieutenant Colonel
 Coloured and Indian 2 234
 Black 607
 Coloured and Indian
 None (enjoy full salary parity)

Black Court Interpreter
 Justice Administration Clerk
 Security Assistant
 Sargeant
 Warden
 Storekeeper
 Provisioning Administration Clerk
 Assistant Provisioning Administration Clerk
 Accounting Clerk
 Coloured and Indian Nil
 Black 7 003

(4) Coloured and Indian Nil
 Black 7 003
 (5) (a) In order to effect its policy of parity in the salaries of the different population groups. The Government accepted a plan divided into different phases in which the wage gap was to be narrowed and eliminated on a horizontal basis from the highest

HOA

to the lowest levels. This plan has to a large extent been effected in concurrence with general salary increases granted in recent years. The elimination of further differences, in both salaries and measures, at present receives attention during occupational specific maintenance investigations.

(b) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds

HANSARD 25/3/86 Q Col 733
 Identify documents in flux control
 213. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1985 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew laws?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Sandton
 (i) 273.

	(1)(a)	(b)(i)	(ii)	(2)
	R	R	R	
Eastern Tvl.	522	899 388	1 842 878	748
Northern Tvl.	Nil	Nil	Nil	279
West Rand	100	884 000	938 000	2 780
East Rand	130	2 942 877	7 587 137	7 961
Northern Cape	Nil	Nil	Nil	5 407
Orange Vaal	503	4 988 392	8 157 548	2 122
Southern OFS	Nil	Nil	Nil	4 300
Eastern Cape	966	4 600 422	1 473 346	8 755
Western Cape	3 001	25 321 737	40 746 919	9 051
Natalia	Nil	Nil	2 893 200	12 400
Central Tvl	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 217
Western Tvl	222	609 420	3 322 603	3 553
Highveld	52	390 000	125 000	4 723

HANSARD 25/3/86
 347 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black workers from (a)

Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1985;

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption

- (ii) 254.
- (iii) None.
- (b) Alexandra.
- (i) 5.
- (ii) 18.
- (iii) None.

HANSARD 25/3/86
 313 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many houses were built by each specified Development Board in 1985 and (b) what was the amount spent on (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing by each Development Board in the 1984-85 financial year,

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in townships in any Development Board area; if so, how many units are required in each specified Development Board area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(b)(i)	(ii)	(2)
	R	R	
Eastern Tvl.	899 388	1 842 878	748
Northern Tvl.	Nil	Nil	279
West Rand	884 000	938 000	2 780
East Rand	2 942 877	7 587 137	7 961
Northern Cape	Nil	Nil	5 407
Orange Vaal	4 988 392	8 157 548	2 122
Southern OFS	Nil	Nil	4 300
Eastern Cape	4 600 422	1 473 346	8 755
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Central Tvl	Nil	Nil	1 217
Western Tvl	609 420	3 322 603	3 553
Highveld	390 000	125 000	4 723

HANSARD 25/3/86
 347 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black workers from (a)

Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1985;

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Approximately 80 families.
- (2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available

Wartburg: population/villages, towns

391 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What is the estimated population of the area known as Wartburg,
- (2) (a) how many separate villages or towns are there within the boundaries of this area, (b) what are their names, (c) how are these villages or towns administered and (d) what facilities are there in each of these villages or towns in respect of (i) community halls, (ii) schools, (iii) clinics, (iv) playing fields and (v) shops?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Approximately 425 families
- (2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available

Newlands, East London: population/villages, towns

392 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) What is the estimated population of the area known as Newlands and situated near East London,

- (2) (a) how many separate villages or towns are there within the boundaries of this area, (b) what are their names, (c) how are these villages or towns administered and (d) what facilities are there in each of these villages or towns in respect of (i) community halls, (ii) schools, (iii) clinics, (iv) playing fields and (v) shops?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Approximately 1 500 families
- (2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available

Kwelera: population/villages, towns

393 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What is the estimated population of the area known as Kwelera,

- (2) (a) how many separate villages or towns are there within the boundaries of this area, (b) what are their names, (c) how are these villages or towns administered and (d) what facilities are there in each of these villages or towns in respect of (i) community halls, (ii) schools, (iii) clinics, (iv) playing fields and (v) shops?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Approximately 1 500 families
- (2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available.

Mooiplaas: population/villages, towns

394. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What is the estimated population of the area known as Mooiplaas;
- (2) (a) how many separate villages or towns are there within the boundaries of this area, (b) what are their names, (c) how are these villages or towns administered and (d) what facilities are there in each of these villages or towns in respect of (i) community halls, (ii) schools, (iii) clinics, (iv) playing fields and (v) shops?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Approximately 2 200 families
- (2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available.

HANSARD
404 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: 26/3/86

Reference books/influx control
206
How many Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic in 1984 and 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available

HANSARD
407 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: 26/3/86

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Diep Meadow applied

for 99-year leases in 1985 and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) 4 577 as on 31 January 1986
- (b) 4 577 as on 31 January 1986.

HANSARD
Houses

408 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid: 26/3/86
What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1984-85 financial year in each of the (a) urban and (b) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) The South African Government has implemented selfbuild Schemes in all the national states and no longer builds family housing units except in exceptional cases
- (b) Unknown.

HANSARD
West Rand Development Board
409. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: 26/3/86

- (1) How many housing schemes are at present being developed in Soweto by the (a) West Rand Development Board and (b) private sector,

- (2) (a) when (i) were such schemes initiated and (ii) is it envisaged that they will be completed and (b) how many housing units are involved in each case,

- (3) whether any housing schemes for lower-income groups are under construction in Soweto, if so, (a)(i) how many and (ii) how many units are involved in each case and (b) in respect

numbers of unclaimed prizes. When ex-holders are identified as potential prizewinners, they are supplied with the necessary claim forms. Lists of winning numbers in respect of unclaimed prizes will still be available at the Accountant-General and all Post Offices for an indefinite period

(b) Falls away.

Motor vehicles stolen

625. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any (a) prosecutions were instituted and (b) convictions were obtained in respect of motor vehicles reported stolen to the South African Police in 1984 and 1985, respectively; if so, how many in each category as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available

	1984			1985		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
(1) Transvaal	0	2	2	0	3	1
OFS	0	0	0	0	4	0
Natal	0	1	2	0	0	2
Cape	2	6	1	3	13	2
(2) (a) Transvaal	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natal	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cape	2	0	0	0	0	0

(b) 1984: Natal—1 White to Indian and 1 White to Coloured. Cape—1 White to Indian and 1 White to Coloured. 1985: None

Branch lines closed

640 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

in the Department. According to the Central Statistical Services the number of prosecutions instituted and the number of convictions for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985 are as follows:

- (a) 7 619.
- (b) 4 937.

627. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many new (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian group areas were proclaimed in each province in 1984 and 1985, respectively;

(2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were re-proclaimed in each province in each of these years and (b) for which race groups were they re-proclaimed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	1984			1985		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
(1) Transvaal	0	2	2	0	3	1
OFS	0	0	0	0	4	0
Natal	0	1	2	0	0	2
Cape	2	6	1	3	13	2

(1) Whether any branch lines were closed by the South African Transport Services during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) which lines and (b) for what reasons;

(2) whether the South African Transport Services intend to close any other branch lines in the forthcoming year.

if so, (a) which lines and (b) for what reasons?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

March 1985 to February 1986

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Bowker's Park—Tarkastad Ixopo—Umzinto
- (b) Economic reasons

(2) (a) and (b) The economy of all branch lines are being monitored continually in collaboration with the community concerned. The closure of branch lines will only be considered when necessitated by prevailing circumstances and after all concerned have been notified in good time

646 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What amount of money was collected from farmers in the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Development Board as contributions in respect of Black workers under the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act No 29 of 1972, and (b) what service or services are rendered to farmers by the Board in respect of these contributions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) R148 740 during the 1984/85 financial year.

(b) The Board arranges and regulates seasonal and full-time labour, assists with the selection and recruitment of suitable labourers from the national states and from independent states, assists where necessary when disputes arise between employer and employee, assists with the settlement of

pensioners and displaced persons who are dismissed by farmers and combats squatting.

648. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What total number of persons were arrested by officials of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control in 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

1 071.

661. Mr G B MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black townships outside the national states were (i) proclaimed and (ii) deproclaimed in 1985 and (b) where are these townships situated,

(2) (a) how many persons removed from the deproclaimed townships had been resettled (i) in and (ii) outside the national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in which areas outside the national states had the persons concerned been resettled as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) (i) One.
- (ii) Two

(b) Jagersfontein, Harding and Howick

Yesterday in Parliament

98 970 arrested under pass laws last year

(206) Mercury 27/3/86

Govt approved 30 Sunday films

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

THE Government approved 30 applications to exhibit films on Sundays last year, according to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee

He told Mr Dave Dalling, PFP MP for Sandton, in reply to a question in Parliament that 20 'applications in general' were approved and explained these were requests for 'general permission to exhibit films on Sundays or on one or two Sundays a month'

The other approvals were for shows on specific dates or of a particular language or cultural nature.

Mr Coetsee said there had been 38 applications in all

Parliamentary Correspondent

THE police arrested almost 100 000 black people for pass law offences last year

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that 98 970 people had been arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control

His figures, given in reply to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), show that police arrests of pass law offenders have not dropped significantly

The number of police arrests of pass law offenders last year was higher than

that in 1982, when 82 566 people were arrested, but was lower than the 1983 figure of 116 697 arrests

However, the number of people arrested for pass law offences by development boards dropped significantly last year

Mr le Grange's reply shows most pass law arrests by the police took place in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area

Dropped

In Pretoria, the police arrested 31 174 people, the highest total for any urban area in South Africa last year

In Johannesburg 22 468 people were arrested and on the East Rand 19 650

were arrested for pass law offences

This means that, with the Soweto arrests, 74 255 were arrested in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area — 75 percent of the total number of people arrested by the police for pass law offences

In the rest of the country the number of pass law arrests appears to have dropped — there were 230 in Cape Town, 47 in Port Elizabeth, none in Pietermaritzburg and 1 546 in Durban

Mr le Grange also said 92 568 black people were arrested in 1984 for not being in possession of official identity documents and 55 036 in 1985

OTHER PEOPLE

The tiny room at the heart of the Sash

Perhaps it was the year she chose to immigrate to South Africa that set the seal on Mary Burton's attitudes to race. She arrived in 1961, Sharpeville year. MOIRA LEVY reports on the Black Sash president-elect

THIS is the new national headquarters of the Black Sash — one tiny, cell-like room with a single desk, two plastic chairs and a bookshelf piled high with notes and memoranda, and a second room, only slightly larger, still papered with lists of the names of Emergency detainees.

It is from this unassuming setting that the work of the Black Sash nationwide will be coordinated for at least the next four years. And it is here most days you will find Mary Burton, the new national president, hard at work.

Her election comes after 20 years of service to the Black Sash. Today it is her home away from home, her "all-absorbing interest".

Burton joined the Black Sash in the mid-1960s, when it changed its constitution to open membership to all women.

"When the Sash started it was for women voters only. As naive as I was then, I did not believe I could join an organisation that effectively excluded all those who did not have the vote."

It was a move that, as she put it, "catapulted me into a knowledge that few whites ever have". For herself, as for many other women, it was the first step. Today she is a member of a range of organisations, including the National Council of Women, the SA Institute of Race Relations and the Civil Rights League.

Brought up in Brazil and Argentina, she met and married her South African husband in Europe. He brought her home in 1961 — "not a good year". It was the year of Sharpeville, the State of Emergency, the banning of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

The first thing that struck her about her new home, she says, was the glaring racial discrimination.

"I came from a nonracial country. Brazil had its problems, but only in South Africa were people sealed into poverty because they were black."

Burton began looking for ways to do something about the racial injustice she saw.

At first it was not easy. Four sons born soon after her marriage and in rapid succession kept her at home and "baby bound" for several years.

That did not suit her at all. The only thing that kept her going through



Mary Burton... wants to help change along

Picture: GILL DE Vlieg, Amapix

those years was her love of reading. "My husband would say if I was cooking you would always find a book propped up beside the stove. If I was making a bed there would be a book in the centre as I tucked in sheets around it."

She tried charity work — running a weekly soup kitchen on the Cape Flats, usually with a baby in the back of the van. "I had never seen such poverty."

Burton felt she should be doing more than "repair work" — picking up the pieces. Although I knew it was work that had to be done, I wanted to be involved in a way that tackled the root causes."

The husband of a friend introduced her to the Black Sash. From her first meeting in Rondebosch, there was no turning back. From 1966, when she was elected on to the Western Cape regional council, she has served as its treasurer, secretary, and for two spells as its chairperson.

In all that time she has taken only one four-year break from active Black Sash service. When her youngest son was old enough to go to school, Burton decided to go to university for the first time. She took up social anthropology, political studies, comparative African government, law and English — "for the sheer love of it".

"I didn't know anything about South African political theory. It was partly a cop-out and partly a conscious decision to prepare myself to take up a spokesman's role in the Black Sash — I had no idea then it would be the presidency."

She fell in love with studying. Her

ambition is to return to university one day — "perhaps when my term of office is over" — to do an honours degree. Right now the Sash comes first. "Studying is self-indulgent. I would be the only one benefiting."

She says her fellow members are equally her friends. They share more than a common commitment.

"The Sash provides a support network. I don't think I could have lived in South Africa for 25 years without belonging to it."

She sees the Black Sash as a vehicle for women, white and middle class, who are not content to isolate themselves from the realities of political life, who "see dramatic changes coming, and who want to do something to help that change along."

Slightly uneasy about the all-women composition of the Black Sash, she says she has always voted in favour of opening membership to men — "but I realise that in practice a women-only organisation works for us." The Black Sash plays an important role in giving women the support and encouragement they need to participate in public life.

"We are so very privileged to have the time to give, to not be hassled by simple survival and the need to work long hours to support our families."

It is this humility that is reflected in her approach to her new role as national president. "I am obviously a bit nervous about stepping into the shoes of someone like (outgoing president) Sheema Duncan. But she will continue to be a prominent national figure. And I have very good support in the regional council."

28/3/76 FIN MAIL
BLACK SASH 206

Fear and hope

SA's future is riddled with fear and hope. Fear, because the epidemic of violence which threatens to engulf the country shows no sign of abating, and hope, because the spirit of goodwill still flourishes in many different situations.

The Black Sash made this observation after considering various issues affecting SA's socio-political life at a three-day national conference held in Durban last week. In a statement after the conference, the veteran civil rights organisation said: "We believe that this spirit would be significantly expressed and strengthened through the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners as well as the unbanning of black political organisations."

The strength of that spirit of goodwill would enable the Black Sash to continue to endeavour to extend its contribution to the struggle for liberation and full human rights for all inhabitants of a united SA

During the State of Emergency, observes the Black Sash, the death toll rose sharply. "Respected community leaders were de-



Minister Le Grange ... should resign, says Black Sash

tained, assaulted or assassinated by vigilantes, or they 'disappeared' Democratic community organisation was undermined or manipulated to provoke horrific black on black violence.

"In townships, either occupied by the army or ruled by vigilantes, ordinary people suffer fear and intimidation. The State of Emergency has officially been lifted, but the causes of anger and unrest remain. The tide of black resistance to apartheid is flowing ever more strongly and is likely to find expression in further school and consumer boycotts, as well as resistance to forced removals," says the Black Sash — and events this week have tended to bear this out.

It was noted that 2 106 children, aged between eight and 16, were among the 10 000-odd detained in the emergency. The organisation complains that the Internal Security and Public Safety Acts are given precedence over laws such as the Children's Act, depriving juveniles of the protection the law is meant to provide

"We believe that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has shown himself incapable of handling his portfolio and, therefore, call for his resignation. We urge mothers and fathers to exercise maximum and sustained pressure on the government to stop the abuse of children," the organisation said

Various resolutions were tabled at the conference, including:

□ A call on government to accept the demands made by the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee, and to make a commitment to one education system for all South African citizens. All schools should be opened to all irrespective of colour;

□ A warning that the proposed revision of local government, embodied in the Regional Services Councils Act, is unlikely to be accepted by the majority of people. This is because it is structured on racial lines; voting power is in the hands of the wealthy; and government's insistence on self-financing of regions will place a heavy financial burden on the poorer regions;

□ An observation that, "In the midst of all the talk of reform, the government is moving ahead with implacable determination to place ever greater numbers of people under homeland control. This is occurring in a number of ways which include incorporation of land and communities in homelands against their will", and

□ That KwaNdebele's mooted independence "will strip some 1m people of their South African citizenship and subject them to brutal unelected homeland control."

The Black Sash fears that the State President's announcement that the pass law system would be replaced by "orderly urbanisation" will introduce "a new era of direct and indirect controls on freedom of movement such as the provision of land and housing for urban settlement in the homelands rather than in the cities.

□ The conference elected Mary Burton as the new Black Sash national president. She replaces Sheena Duncan. ■



Burton . . . "things are very, very serious in SA . . ."

why the Black Sash has survived where other organisations with similar aims have disappeared

She sees a close link between the advice offices and the Black Sash's other activities. Much of the information gleaned there is used to bring pressure to bear on the authorities. Where relevant, information is also passed on to help grassroots organisations with their work.

Burton is under no illusions about government's attitude towards the Black Sash, in spite of the organisation's policy of maintaining contact with the authorities wherever necessary. "One of our roles is to uphold justice and civil rights. It's not a popular attitude now, and might not be in the future," she says.

She acknowledges the criticism that government can use the Black Sash as an example of its tolerance of opposition, but does not agree with the radical view that the organisation acts as a "safety valve" by relieving pressure in the black community, and is therefore delaying the revolution.

The Black Sash no longer merely offers help, she says, but also provides people with information so that they can make up their own minds whether to break the law — for example, by remaining in an urban area without the necessary qualifications, she says.

Burton was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina. She went to school there and in Brazil, where she also worked as a journalist on an English language newspaper.

She has a diploma in French from the

University of Nancy in France and a BA from the University of Cape Town. She has lived in SA for 25 years. Burton is married and has four sons aged from 15 to 23. She lives in Cape Town.

She is closely involved in civil rights activities and is a member of the Civil Rights League, National Council of Women, Mowbray Inter-Race Group, Women's Movement for Peace and SA Institute of Race Relations. She has served two terms as Western Province regional chairman of the Black Sash.

SA's future

Burton is extremely concerned about SA's future. "I think things are very, very serious and we are inevitably in for a time of increasing conflict. I am optimistic, however, that we have broken the logjam of years of apathy in the black community. The situation has changed dramatically and what happens now is going to be expressed in a dramatic way," she says.

Burton sees no alternative to a black-dominated government in SA, but is fairly hopeful that it can be based on democracy. "I'm impressed by the United Democratic Front's commitment to democratic process," she says.

Her advice to white South Africans who oppose the government, but feel helpless to do anything to promote change, is to get involved in whatever way they can. They need not sacrifice the comforts they have become accustomed to, but can use their resources — time, energy and money — to promote what they believe in.

"For example," she says, "there is legal work to be done. Even the process of talking and breaking down barriers of distrust is important."

MARY BURTON

4/4/86
206

FIN MAIL Officer of the peace

Mary Burton, new national president of the Black Sash, is modest about the organisation's political role. "It's a small one, really, and we are conscious of it. We're never going to exert any power, either in the present system or in any future system," she says.

But there is no denying the important work done by the Black Sash — particularly through its advice offices — in assisting thousands of black people through the maze of apartheid laws that control their lives. Burton (46) believes the work done in the advice offices is probably the main reason

Orderly urbanisation will use many of old ways

QUESTION MARKS ON NEW INFLUX LAW

GRAVE doubts that the scrapping of influx control will end controls on the movements of black people have been expressed by the National Committee Against Removals.

A Bill to end pass laws and introduce a system of orderly urbanisation will be published after the end of the parliamentary Easter recess.

In a memorandum on "the new influx control" the NCAR says orderly urbanisation is an updated and modern form of influx control using many of the old ways of controlling people.

The bantustan system was central to the concept of influx control and as long as the system was there the Government would be able to "get rid of people".

President Botha had said that citizenship would be restored to all permanent residents of South Africa, but this excluded migrant workers, those with section 10 (1)(D) rights and residents of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

If the Government seriously wanted to scrap influx control it would have to do away with controls on the movement of people such as township and housing regulations, labour controls and the labour bureau system.

Laws which would have to go included the Urban Areas Act of 1945, the section of the Aliens Act of 1984 which controls "foreign" blacks, the Black Labour Act of 1964, the Abolition of Passes Act of 1952, the Citizenship Act of 1970, the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Group Areas Act of 1950 and the amendments to the Illegal Squatting Act of 1950 and the Slums Act of 1979.

All these were hidden forms of influx control, said the NCAR memorandum.

The number of people allowed into an urban area will be controlled by how much land will be set aside for people.

The report (of the President's Council)

SOWETAN Reporter

People will not be able to squat or double up in housing elsewhere choose, even if they should be provided. But because the illegal could afford it, because when these areas are Squatting Act and the Group Areas full, people will not be Slums Act will stop Act.

The system of uniform identity documents could remain an instrument of influx control depending on the information they included. The document scrapped, the document would still be a pass.

If a black person resident in one area was found in another area, unless the Urban Areas Act and other laws were scrapped, the document would still be a pass.



PRESIDENT P.W. Botha

'Race laws must be scrapped this session'

It's D-day for SA, predicts Suzman

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Cape Town

It is D-Day for South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman has warned, saying that unless dramatic action is taken by Parliament during the rest of this session to scrap discriminatory laws, she fears the danger of total isolation of the country.

The House of Assembly resumes work this afternoon after the Easter recess, and the House of Representatives and House of Delegates take their seats again next week.

9W1
About 100 pieces of legislation will have to be pushed through Parliament during the rest of the session.

Yesterday Mrs Suzman, the veteran Progressive Federal Party parliamentarian for Houghton, said she believed the rest of the session was crucial for South Africa.

"We have got to see adverts translated into action now. Discriminatory legislation must be repealed and major steps must be taken to resolve the crisis with which we are confronted, otherwise my crystal ball is full of threatening symbols which point to our total isolation.

"The Government must shake itself out of its confusion and euphoria. The three months of the session left are the equivalent of South Africa's D-Day. The country has this chance to pull itself out of the quagmire into which the Government has led it — or else it will sink."

High on Parliament's agenda in the coming months will have to be legislation scrapping inflation control (as promised by President Botha), introducing uniform identity documents for all race groups, providing for "orderly urbanisation", and restoring South African citizenship and property rights to blacks.

President Botha is expected to make major announcements on the new urbanisation system when he speaks during his Budget Vote debate next week.

Measures to scrap current black influx control will be accepted

THE Government was sticking to its new identification system yesterday, including fingerprinting, claiming that the "whole package" would remove the stigma of the current dampas.

President P W Botha will spell out the package, including changes in citizenship, in Parliament next week.

The Government is moving ahead rapidly with the new system and has already started printing millions of copies of the new document.

And, according to senior Government sources yesterday, last year's President's Council recommendations that virtually scrap current black influx control will be accepted.

The only stipulation in future will be the need to be able to get accommodation while the Government will

GOVT moves ahead

step up its provision of building sites.

The new uniform identification system has been slammed by white Opposition parties with the Progressive Federal Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party opposing fingerprinting.

The production of identity documents, although it will be com-

pulsory for all races, will not in future result in instant arrest for non-compliance.

But race classification will be carried in the documents although in a discreet way — colour will be included in the ID number of each person.

Number coding will also reflect such things

as sex and date of birth. New identification documents will not be re-issued immediately to whites, Indians and coloureds as their existing books are similar to the new system.

About 15 million new books are being printed which are likely to be issued within months from July 1.

Whites, Indians and coloureds will be issued with the new books when they apply for first or replacement documents. There would not be a general re-issue.

The new books, however, contain less information with such things as driver's licences likely to be excluded.

Negotiations are still underway with the third section of the package — citizenship.

Last week members of the Cabinet visited Bophuthatwana and Venda and within the next 10 days will hold discussions with Ciskei

and Transkei.

The basis of the changes of citizenship are likely to be that anyone who was born and still resided in the Republic of South Africa would regain the cit-

izenship lost when the TBVC countries became independent.

And people now citizens of the TBVC countries, who have lived and worked in South Af-

rica for more than five years, would also qualify while in future anyone coming in from the TBVC countries would have to meet a five-year period requirement for naturalisation.

HANSMAN 8/4/86
 Moratorium on removals
 475 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department or any Government Department previously responsible for Black affairs has assisted any Black persons to move since the moratorium on removals was declared by the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1985 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, if so, (a) how many persons have been so assisted, (b) where were they moved to and (c) what was the reason for their moving in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Yes

- (a) ±60 000 to date
- (b) The TBVC Countries, the self-governing national states, SADT towns/farms and from Crossroads to Khayelitsha
- (c) Only 84 were repatriated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25/1945). The rest moved voluntarily with a view to improving their living conditions. Of them were refugees from mostly Ciskei and the Department of Co-Operation and Development/Development Aid provided help with their settlement. That Department also helped a great number of Blacks to move from one national state to another or to move within a certain national state from one place to another or to SADT farms earmarked for inclusion in the relevant national state

Pharmaceutical goods

481 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services †

Whether his Department has any status-

tics on the purchase of pharmaceutical goods if not, why not; if so, what total amount was spent by the (a) State and (b) private sector on the purchase of such goods in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

- (a) Not available, as such detailed expenditure information is not collected from government bodies
- (b) The estimated private consumption expenditure on pharmaceutical goods is R920 million for 1984-85 financial year

HANSMAN 8/4/86
 State housing sale
 507 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many houses had been sold to Blacks by his Department under the State housing sale announced by the then Minister of Community Development on 3 March 1983 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The total number of houses sold to Blacks as on 28 February 1986 amounts to 40 806

HANSMAN 8/4/86
 Arms provided to community councils
 554 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether he or any Deputy Minister in his Department gave any instructions to any members of Development Boards or officials of his Department to provide arms to community councillors for self-defence purposes, if so, (a)(i) why, (ii) when and (iii) to whom were such instructions given, (b) what specified arms were provided and (c)(i) to

which specified community councillors were arms provided and (ii) why in each case,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- (a) (i) (aa) Males deported None.
 (bb) Males repatriated. 23 979.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No The decision regarding the provision of arms to community councillors was taken by the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koorhof and this decision was confirmed at a later date by his successor Dr G van N Viljoen

- (a) (i) Self-defence
 (ii) On an ongoing basis since 1984.
- (iii) To the former Department of Co-operation and Development

(b) 9mm Parabellum pistols and in a few cases, .25, .32 and .38 pistols or revolvers

- (c) (i) Of the 1 227 community councillors representing 194 community councils, 245 community councillors from 55 community councils were issued with arms
- (ii) For self-defence.

(2) No.

HANSMAN 8/4/86
 Deportations/repatriations
 570. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) How many Black (i) males and (ii) females were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1985 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) (i) (aa) Males deported None.
 (bb) Males repatriated. 23 979.
- (u) (aa) Females deported None.
 (bb) Females repatriated. 1 778.
- (b) Legislation.

- (i) Act 59 of 1972.
 Act 25 of 1945

(ii) (aa) None

- (bb) Bophuthatswana; Botswana, Ciskei, Kangwane, KwaZulu; Lebowa; Lesotho; Malawi, Mozambique; QwaQwa, Swaziland, Transkei, Venda, Zambia; Zimbabwe.

HANSMAN 8/4/86
 Public Service staff
 574. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks who were (aa) administrative, (bb) clerical, (cc) professional, (dd) technical and (ee) general A staff, and (b) what total number of persons in each race group, were there in the Public Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- (a) Section 7(4)(a) of the Public Service

act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984) which commenced on 1 January 1985, determines that the administrative, clerical, professional, technical and general A divisions of the Public Service from the date of commencement are deemed to be included in the A division. Information in regard to persons employed in the A division as at 30 September 1985 is as follows

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
46 049	1 740	1 824	479

(b) At 30 September 1985 the total number of persons in the Public Service in each population group were as follows:

Whites	140 199
Coloureds	35 653
Indians	6 104
Blacks	94 842

Children adopted

582. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Development:

(1) How many persons were moved from

	Reference Books		Influx Control	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kempton Park	374	159	808	316
Alberton	51	4	858	172
Germiston	41	55	99	50
Boksburg	511	130	4 008	445
Springs	180	168	363	223
Brakpan	48	1	243	10
Delmas	69	2	35	10
Benoni	782	87	860	96
Heidelberg	39	11	26	6
Bronkhorstspuit	22	32	41	26
Cullinan	62	21	82	34
Nigel	22	3	35	1
TOTAL	2 201	673	7 458	1 389

600. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many persons were moved from

Zimbabwe	59 400
Other Africa (excluding Zimbabwe)	19 997
German Federal Republic	24 579
Greece	9 165
Italy	17 914
Netherlands	20 413

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved from Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1985 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states,

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

249 (two hundred and forty nine)

8/4/86 Q. 972
HANSSARD
Reference books/influx control (206)
596. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1985 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the townships falling under the control of the East Rand Development Board?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	Reference Books		Influx Control	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kempton Park	374	159	808	316
Alberton	51	4	858	172
Germiston	41	55	99	50
Boksburg	511	130	4 008	445
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(2) how many of these persons (a) moved from Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1985 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states,

ed voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other specified legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) None
- (b) 36
- (i) 29
- (ii) 7.
- (2) (a) 36.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

607 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1985,

(2) (a) how many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b)(i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(1)	4 462 930
(2) (a)	476 000
(b)	(i) 59 400
	(ii) 19 997
	24 579
	9 165
	17 914
	20 413

Portugal	49 159
United Kingdom	225 381
Other Europe	28 329
United States of America	5 416
Other America	3 749
Australia	4 311
Other Oceania	1 462
Asia	5 526
Stateless and unknown	1 199

Estimates based on available information
Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originate are shown separately

615 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) How many posts were there in the Public Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many such posts were vacant as at that date?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(a) Information as at 31 December 1985:
230 268 (A and B divisions plus Non-classified plus Education plus Prisons Service)

(b) During 1985 savings measures on personnel expenditure were announced and in consequence thereof 47,7% of all vacant posts in the Public Service were abolished. As a result of this, valid figures concerning vacancies in posts in the Public Service are not available. It is estimated that at present about 7% of the posts in the Public Service are vacant.

Children's homes
634 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister:

HANSSARD 8/4/86
Q. 974

1014/86
HANSA MD 206
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black persons were charged with trespass in 1985 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Centres	Persons
Pretoria	1 118
Johannesburg	7 325
Soweto	198
Durban	5 149
Pietermaritzburg	477
East London	33
Port Elizabeth	633
Cape Peninsula	365
Bloemfontein	381
West Rand	1 703
East Rand	3 653

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) Yes

- (i) 48
- (ii) 2 750
- (iii) 80

(2) Yes

- (a) (i) 131
- (ii) 8 316
- (iii) 207
- (b) (i) 97
- (ii) 4 664
- (iii) 136

1014/86
HANSA MD 206
Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) Whether any farm schools for Black children were closed down in 1985, if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved;
- (2) whether any farm schools for Black children were (a) opened and (b) extended in 1985, if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each case;
- (3) (a) how many farm schools for Black children were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils were there at these schools at that date,
- (4) how many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1985?

(4) The figures are not available

Farm schools

353. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

What total number of farm schools were subsidised by his Department in 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

5 399 farm schools
The honourable member is also referred to table 3.1.1, page 225, in the 1985 annual report of this Department

Road blocks

365 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(a) What are the names of the persons (i) shot dead and (ii) injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1985, (b) on what date was each such person shot dead or injured and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No persons were shot dead and injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1985.

(a) to (c) Fall away

Police vehicles: accidents
366. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order
Whether any police vehicles were involved in accidents in 1985, if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the total cost to the State of such accidents?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes

- (a) 4 666 vehicles
- (b) R2 764 024,07.

368 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any money was paid to members of the public in 1985 in respect of (a) assault by members of the Police Force and (b) unlawful arrest; if so, (i) what was the total amount paid and (ii) in respect of how many complainants in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) Yes

(i) R1 124 974,10

(ii) 206 complainants
(b) Yes
(i) R216 945,17
(ii) 118 complainants

Offences/infringements of law
410. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1985;

(2) how many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 1 312 885

(b) 838 703.

(2) (a) 11 829

(b) 94 171

(c) 63 710

(d) 20 788

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

Deaths in police custody
411. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons died in police custody in 1985 and (b) what were the causes of these deaths?

P W expected to scrap pass laws and influx control

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — President P W Botha is expected to take the country significantly further down the road of reform when he replies to the debate on the budget vote of the State President in Parliament next week

Although Mr Botha may choose to speak only on the last day of the debate, on Monday April 21, government sources have indicated that he will use the opportunity to make the long-expected announcement on the scrapping of the pass system and the substitution of a programme of "orderly urbanisation"

Undertaking already given

In a national advertising campaign, the President has already undertaken to axe the influx control system by July 1.

"In the near future, existing influx control measures will be abolished in favour of a system of urbanisation that applies to all South Africans. Our policy is one of encouraging development, not controlling movement," Mr Botha said

Nationalist MPs are saying privately that the country will not be disappointed with the new system

But the entire adult black population is anxious to see if influx control and pass laws are genuinely to be scrapped

Any system which seeks to restrict the free movement of people will almost certainly be greeted with anger and frustration

Sources have indicated that the new system will not do this. But there are indications that the Government will continue to regulate strictly the erection of squatter camps so that, unless people have approved accommodation, they will not be allowed to flock to the cities with nowhere to live

Mother, children injured in crash

A woman and her three children were seriously injured after she apparently lost control of her car during an asthma attack and crashed into a tree in Brakpan on Saturday night

Mrs C de Beer of Springs and her children Nicky (14), Danie (6) and Ronel (4) had been visiting relatives

A fire department spokesman said jaws of life were used to release the family.

They were taken to the Far East Rand Hospital — East Rand Bureau

Also imminent is the introduction in Parliament of legislation providing for the replacement of blacks' reference books with a uniform identity document which everyone, regardless of race, will have to carry

This will involve fingerprinting the entire population

Still to come this session is legislation to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks who lost their citizenship when the homelands became independent, and to establish new multiracial executive structures in place of the provincial administrations

...together they were the main system he murdered Mr Louis Lombard

Parliament and Politics

CAPE TOWN 17/4/86 (206)

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

POLICE investigated more than 30 infringements every day last year of the controversial curfew laws, which six years ago the Government said would be scrapped.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Parliament yesterday that police investigated 11 829 curfew infringements in 1985.

Last year's figures reflect a slight increase: In 1983, police arrested 10 757 black people for offences in terms of the curfew regulations, while in 1984 they arrested 11 688.

Over the past ten years more than 250 000 black

people have been arrested under the curfew laws.

Yet, in 1979 the Riekert Commission recommended that the curfew regulations be abolished — and this was formally accepted by the government in a white paper.

The commission found that generally non-criminals were arrested.

It said preventive action, such as regular foot patrols, would be more likely to control crime and where actual crime occurred, ordinary legislation was adequate.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), who for

years has tabled questions in Parliament on the curfew, has called them medieval.

She said yesterday of the curfew: "This is simply another harassment for a petty offence which makes no contribution to the maintenance of law and order."

"It is now six years since the Riekert Commission recommended its abolition, and the government formally accepted. What stops the government from striking this archaic law off the statute book?"

A University of the Witwatersrand law lec-

turer, Ms Clare Hartford, has written in the South African Journal of Human Rights that the curfew in South Africa was "like a system of part-time imprisonment for blacks only. It is a sort of ghetto system."

"Innocent people are released from demarcated areas during daylight to labour for the white economy and to feed and clothe themselves."

"They are banished by night when no longer useful, for darkness apparently changes the character of a black, transforming him into a

potentially dangerous criminal, not to be left to roam unguarded in white urban streets," Ms Hartford said.

Mr Le Grange has also disclosed that 87 555 people, 12 681 in the Johannesburg, East and West Rand area, were arrested for trespassing in 1985.

Mrs Suzman said: "Trespass arrests are far too frequently merely another name for a raid on black people who are on premises where they are not employed, but have also not really committed any criminal act."

Thirty curfew cases daily

Mr Le Grange said the police last year investigated 94 171 infringements related to the registration and producing of documents and 63 710 offences related to the Blacks Urban Areas Act.

Mrs Suzman commented: "Presumably by the undertaking by the State President we will be shot of investigations into registration and production of documents and the Black Urban Areas Act which last year counted for 157 881 infringements investigated by the police."

"What a waste of a policeman's time, particularly when so much serious crime is committed and unsolved."

Influx control Bill set for debate

Government gets going on reforms

BUSDAY

15/4/86

206

GOVERNMENT'S legislative reform programme is to move into gear next week.

Draft legislation on the abolition of influx control and related measures is expected to be tabled in Parliament this session



● BOTHA

It will be accompanied by a White Paper outlining government response to President's Council recommendations for an orderly urbanisation policy.

The Bill was one of a number listed by State President P W Botha in Parliament yesterday.

Botha said Parliament would have a second sitting this year, starting on August 18, to deal with outstanding legislation not handled in the current session ending on June 20.

Opposition parties were sceptical yesterday that Parliament would be able to handle all proposed legislation in time to meet government promises that the pass laws and influx control would be abolished by July 1.

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

Other draft legislation named by Botha in the House of Assembly included.

- The Local Government Bodies Electoral Bill;
- The Provincial Government Bill;
- The Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill;
- The Self-Governing Territories Bill;
- The Township Development Bill;
- The Black Communities Amendment Bill;
- The Laws on Constitutional Development Amendment Bill.

Botha said he intended publishing a Bill this session on the national statutory council.

This is a body he proposed in January to act as an interim forum to offer all population groups a means of participating in decision-making until negotiation had led to an agreement on a constitutional dispensation for all South Africans.

Of all these Bills, only the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill has

● To Page 2



18/1/86 BUS DAY 206

Government gets going

seen the light of day.

Tabled in Parliament earlier this week, its major clauses have already been slammed by a wide cross-section of society as being a recipe for trouble and more likely to impede the process of reform that foster it.

Botha's programme declaration yesterday was seen as a non-event by Opposition political parties.

They said the reforms took matters no further than the original statement he made at the beginning of the year.

Sharp criticism was levelled at the absence of any meaningful progress in producing draft legislation to get the reform process moving.

PFP Opposition leader Colin Eglin

said Botha had taken reform promises no farther than those made in January.

He hoped there was not going to be a repeat of what he called the 1983 farce when the tricameral Constitution Bill was published and Parliament prevented the Bill from being properly considered and debated.

Vause Raw (NRP, Durban Point) said tangible legislation should be introduced to show SA was moving ahead and that the promise of reform was more than just words.

SA was still waiting for the Bills necessary to get the legislative programme going, he said.

← ● From Page 1

No more Pass Law arrests

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DISPATCH
19/4/86

Parliamentary Staff

CAPE TOWN — The pass laws, the most hated apartheid measure on the Statute Book, are to be effectively scrapped on Wednesday.

The end of the "dompas" will halt years of harassment that has affected the lives of an estimated 18 million people since restrictions were first imposed in 1913.

Announcing this in the House of Assembly yesterday, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said that with effect from 2.15 pm on Wednesday when the white paper on urbanisation was tabled there would be no more arrests or prosecutions under the pass laws and those serving sentences in jail or awaiting trial there would be released.

In the same speech during the debate on his vote in the committee stage of the Budget, Mr Botha also announced that the Group Areas Act was not a "holy cow" and gave the green light for the establishment of a joint executive administration for KwaZulu and Natal.

Making the announcement amidst loud "hear hear's" from the opposition Progressive Federal Party, Mr Botha also stated that legislation providing for a uniform identity document would be tabled in Parliament next week.

He added that the Department of Home Affairs would be ready to receive applications for the new documents from July 1.

The State President appealed to people to retain their pass books until the issue of new identity documents although they would only be needed as an identity document.

Reacting to the State President's announcements, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said the scrapping of the pass laws was a step towards normalising the lives of millions of South Africans.

Despite misgivings about the contents of the government's white paper on urbanisation the moratorium of arrests and prosecutions was a "breakthrough," he said.

Mr Eglin said he wished to pay tribute to Mrs Helen Suzman who "year after year in Parliament had fought and argued and confronted the government on the pass law issue."

"She has demonstrated the value of persistence, principled and vigorous opposition," Mr Eglin added.

Mrs Suzman said she was "elated" at the news and expressed the hope that the white paper would not suggest any form of substitution for restrictions on mobility "which have been a major cause of racial friction over so many years."

She added that she hoped this also meant the end of other offences linked to influx control and that pass laws like curfew regulations were also on their way out. The Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he "warmly welcomed" the announcement by the State President but added "I hope there is not a sting in the tail."

"One has to be very careful that they are not going to find another way of harassing blacks through 'orderly urbanisation' or other means."

The national publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Muntu Myeza, said he had one comment to make "About time!"

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said that what the Sash wanted for all South Africans was "the establishment of their right to move freely anywhere in the country to find work and to live a family life."

"We shall study the long-awaited white paper with great interest. The moratorium on arrests will ease the burden on the thousands of people who are already in the urban areas, many of them already in employment, but without the necessary permits," she said.

See also page 7.

Not nearly
enough,
says US

The Star Bureau

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WASHINGTON

The United States has welcomed President P. W. Botha's announcement of the ending of the pass laws but has made it clear that it is not nearly enough. *SMC 19/4/76*

A senior State Department official urged the South African Government to dismantle apartheid entirely. "Delays or lack of action could have tragic consequences," he said.

Local reactions were:

Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front: "It is too early to say much on the issue until the relevant White Paper has been published."

"What about the Population Registration Act, the Race Classification Act and the Group Areas Act which have been intricately linked to the influx control measures," he asked.

● To Page 2.

Pass

-Law

Victims

free

axing

now

STAC 19/4/86 (206)

Pass books in future will serve only as "temporary identity documents" because it is important that people keep these until they are issued with new documents," said Mr Botha

Government sources said it was highly unlikely there would be any pass-law arrests between now and Wednesday, and indicated that the new system of orderly urbanisation would contain no restrictions on the mobility of people.

"Freedom is freedom," one senior official said.

There was no immediate clarity from the Department of Justice on exactly when people now serving sentences, or detained pending trial, would be released, but a senior Department of Prisons official said he understood they would not be freed until Wednesday.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Cape Town
The sudden axing by President Botha of penalties for pass law offences has drawn reactions ranging from outright disbelief to warm welcome and a see-and-see approach.

The outdated pass laws are to be scrapped effectively from Wednesday, restoring freedom of movement to South Africa's black adult population.

President Botha, looking confident and relaxed, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that no more people would be charged for influx control contraventions after the Government's White Paper on urbanisation is tabled next week.

He was greeted with cries of "hear, hear" from the Progressive Federal Party — with the President quipping "Just don't walk to my side."

Conservative Party members interjected: "There's a very little difference between you two."

Mr Botha said people convicted under the pass laws would be released "forthwith", and those in detention pending prosecution on influx control charges would be freed.

Legislation for uniform identity documents for all South Africans will be tabled in Parliament next week.

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Urbanisation strategy scrapped next week

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1977

19/4/86

W. Post.

By DIRK VAN ZYL, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The important Government White Paper on its urbanisation strategy is to be tabled in Parliament next Wednesday.

A formal seal is then expected to be put on the announcement in the House of Assembly yesterday by President P W Botha that from Wednesday pass laws for blacks will no more apply in practice.

And, on Wednesday, a process will be started to release thousands of blacks serving sentences under the pass laws. President Botha also announced that further prosecutions under the pass laws would immediately be stopped and those in detention, awaiting trial, would be released.

Observers see these moves as the most important concrete reform steps affecting South Africa's black population by the Government.

It could have a major positive effect on improving the climate for important negotiations on constitutional matters between the Government and credible black South African leaders.

The Government's standpoint on the President's Council's recommendations last year that influx control be scrapped and replaced by a strategy of "orderly urbanisa-

tion" will be made known in Wednesday's White Paper.

Government sources have stressed the new urbanisation approach will not amount to influx control in another form, as is feared in Opposition circles.

The White Paper will be closely studied for any signs of this.

Also to be published next week is a Bill to make provision for a uniform identity document for all races in South Africa, and clarity will emerge on the controversial finger printing requirements.

The new document will not replace existing ID documents, but will be similar to the small-format documents being issued to whites, coloureds and Indians.

President Botha said yesterday that applications by blacks for these documents would be handled by the State after July 1.

President's Botha's announcement was greeted by a chorus of "Hear, Hear's" from the official Opposition benches in the Assembly.

It has also been widely welcomed outside, but some extra-parliamentary groups remain sceptical with a "the proof of the pudding lies in the eating" attitude.

The leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, said in a state-

ment to Sapa that the scrapping of the pass laws was an important step toward normalising the lives of millions.

"It will help ease the tensions and the conflict situation in the country and could help create the necessary climate if there are to be meaningful negotiations in the constitutional field."

In Johannesburg, the United Democratic Front said the scrapping of pass laws would "still remain an act of political posturing" unless power-sharing and participation by blacks in the decision-making process were addressed.

A leading American investment adviser, Mr Allen Nelson, who is visiting South Africa, said he did not expect widespread changes in attitudes overseas towards South Africa, but the announcement would be regarded as a step in the right direction.

At Pietersburg, the chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, said the business community believed the economic and human costs of influx control had made Mr Botha's announcement on the reference book system imperative.

● The Evening Post's City Late edition on Wednesday will carry full details on the White Paper.

Pass laws scrapped

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA yesterday pronounced the death sentence on the hated pass-book system, under which 18 million blacks have been arrested since Union in 1910.

In a dramatic announcement to Parliament, he said blacks would no longer be charged for pass-law contraventions after next Wednesday, April 23.

In addition, those convicted under influx control laws and those in detention pending prosecution would be released.

In the same address, Mr Botha also stated that

- The government had accepted in principle the establishment of a joint KwaZulu-Natal administration and similar bodies might be established elsewhere;

- The Group Areas Act was not a "holy cow" and he was not in favour of retaining laws just for the sake of having them on the statute book,

- The concept of apartheid was often driven too far and had led to "lunacies", and,

- The Conservative Party should "come out of the lager, in which you are bogged down".

Mr Botha also warned that the stubbornness of some Afrikaners would lead to their downfall

He said "dompass" arrests would end when the government's White Paper on Urbanization was tabled in Parliament in the middle of next week.

Legislation to provide for a uniform identity documents for all South Africans would be tabled next week, as well, he said



President P W Botha



Mrs Helen Suzman

"The Department of Home Affairs will be ready from July 1 to handle requests for new documents"

Mr Botha said that, in future, pass books would serve only as "temporary identity documents".

He stressed that people keep these until they had been issued with new documents

It is understood fingerprints will not appear on the new documents, but that applicants for the new identity documents may well have to submit to fingerprinting.

It is not clear how many people in jail at present stand to benefit from the "dompass" moratorium, but a total of 132 397 blacks were arrested for influx control offences, last year

The scrapping of the

impression that the mobility of blacks will continue to be regulated through mechanisms such as health regulations and the availability of housing and land in the urban areas

Positive

The PFP's veteran campaigner against the pass laws, Mrs Helen Suzman, said last night "This is indeed something positive — at last.

"I can only hope the White Paper due next week on planned urbanization will in no way suggest any form of substitution for restrictions on mobility, which have been a major cause of racial friction over so many years"

The National Committee Against Removals has cautioned that in order for influx control to be scrapped completely, at least the following laws must be changed. the Urban Areas Act of 1945, the part of the Aliens Act of 1984 which controls 'foreign' blacks, the Black Labour Act of 1970, the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Group Areas Act of 1950 and the amendments to the Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, and the Slums Act of 1979 "which are hitherto den influx control".

In addition, it was crucial that enough land and money for housing and services be made available to facilitate the expected rapid growth in urban development.

pass laws, according to one senior government source, will also affect related curfew regulations, in terms of which 250 000 blacks have been arrested in the last 10 years — 11 829 in 1985

Government sources have been hinting that the long-awaited Urbanization Bill, to be published in draft form next week, will not amount to a more-sophisticated form of influx control to replace the pass laws

Attention has been drawn to President Botha's advertisement blitz earlier this year in which he stated. "Our policy is one of encouraging development, not controlling movement."

However, various groups which have met with government ministers in recent months have been left with the

Cape Times
19/4/86

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sunrise new

I hope it hasn't come too late, says Suzman

● From Page 1

And Mr Botha still has to answer the question of the political representation of blacks at the central decision-making level.

Mrs Helen Suzman: "The repeal of the pass laws does away with one of the major sources of racial friction. But it has come so late that I fear it will not divert the efforts of radical elements.

"I can only hope that the White Paper will not introduce any substitute for restriction of the mobility of blacks."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop-elect of Cape Town: "The moratorium and release of pass offenders can only be welcomed — but I hope there is not a sting in the tail."

"One has to be very careful that they are not going to find another way of harassing blacks through 'orderly urbanisation' or other means."

Mr Jan Steyn, of the Urban Foundation: "A significant step towards the abolition of influx control"

"We would welcome, as a package of enactments, the restoration of citizenship, the complete abolition of control over the movement of black people, and the issuing of a common identity document for all South Africans which would be solely for the purpose of identification, as in the case of other race groups."

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party: "It will undoubtedly help to ease the tensions and the conflict situation in the country and could help to create the climate necessary if there are to be meaningful negotiations in the constitutional field."

"It is an important step towards normalising the lives of millions of black South Africans."

Mr Muntu Myeze, Azapo publicity secretary: "These gestures of so-called reform by the Botha regime come at a time when great misery has caused loss of life, the destruction of families and a host of untold sufferings to our people"

"Nothing short of a fully democratic and just society can satisfy the black people"

Mrs Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash: "We will be interested to see what the White Paper has to say. We believe that the stopping of arrests will benefit the people who are already in the urban areas."

"What the Black Sash wants to see is the establishment of the right of all South Africans to move freely anywhere in the country."

STAR
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Major influx control changes

DISPATCH

(206)

Parliamentary Staff

CAPE TOWN — In a day of high political drama the government yesterday unveiled its long awaited sweeping changes to influx control but at the same time conferred far-reaching new powers on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to declare a virtual state of emergency in any part of the country to contain violence

While the new urbanisation policy has generally been welcomed, the new security measures have been slammed as "draconian"

The government also surprised everyone with the new Identification Bill which makes provision for new uniform identity documents for all races but, contrary to general expectation, has included a race tag

The promised repeal of 34 measures controlling the movement of blacks to the so-called white areas has introduced a new era in race relations but the new powers for Mr Le Grange exploded like a bombshell in the reform atmosphere

The State President, Mr P W Botha, told the House of Delegates yesterday afternoon the government had had "no choice" but to give the police increased powers in the face of rising black-on-black violence in the townships

Both Mr Botha and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, emphasised the government's resolve to keep a tight lid on forces opposed to the nature and pace of change settled on by government

Announcing at a press conference that the government planned to repeal or amend 34 acts or proclamations restricting the mobility of the blacks, Mr Heunis noted that change often led in stability

"In certain cases this dissatisfaction, anxiety and protest can even escalate to rebellion and revolution"

The government, however, was aware of the fact that change had to be "managed" and that was why it stressed that change "must take place in an evolutionary and not a revolutionary way"

The changes in the influx control measures as announced in a government white paper will give blacks freedom of movement throughout the country but their rights to settle where they want to will ultimately be decided by the Group Areas Act

The government has made it clear that separate residential areas will still be maintained and members of a particular race group will be allowed to live only in areas declared for that group

Mr Heunis said this was a measure that applied to all groups and was not discrimination, but differentiation

There has been strong criticism of the inclusion of a race tag in the new identity documents and it is likely to lead to heated debate if approved by the standing committee on Home Affairs

TBVC citizens still illegal foreigners

Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The 9 million citizens of the independent homelands will not benefit from the government's new dispensation on influx control — at least not at this stage

This is because citizens of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) lost their South African citizenship when the homelands became independent

Citizens from the TBVC homelands attempting to settle in the republic after the scrapping of the pass law can be arrested as "illegal foreigners"

However, the South African Government is presently negotiating with the four homeland governments in a bid to win back South African citizenship — or obtain dual citizenship — for those originally stripped of their South African birthright

Government officials met representatives of the Transkei Government yesterday to discuss the issue. Meetings with the other homelands have already taken place

The Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said at a press conference yesterday that about 3.3 million TBVC citizens were living in urban areas in the republic at present

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US and Britain welcome the demise of pass laws

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The United States applauded the South African Government's decision to repeal the pass laws, but informed sources say it is unlikely that the move will result in a withdrawal of President Ronald Reagan's limited sanctions.

And Britain firmly welcomed the repeal of the influx control laws as "a major step towards the removal of discriminatory legislation"

The Reagan Administration believes that South Africa needs a strong economy to implement reforms

Dropping the anti-apartheid sanctions now, however, would resurrect South Africa as a major domestic political controversy, which the Republicans want to avoid

In November all the seats in the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate seats are to be contested. The Republicans are in danger of losing control of the Senate

One source said it was possible that Mr. Reagan would call off the sanctions after the elections — but only if the SA Government's promises were implemented fully and if the reform momentum was maintained.

Goodwill

Liberal Democrats — who are pushing for further sanctions — said the repeal of the pass laws would make little difference if it was replaced by equally repressive laws

Dispelling initial doubt, Britain's Conservative Government said the scrapping of the old laws and the White Paper on a new urban strategy foreshadow a major easing of influx control and should be widely acknowledged as an important movement towards peaceful reform.

The ANC in London has yet to respond — a spokesman said a statement would be released this afternoon — and several leading human rights organisations have declined to comment until they have studied details of the reforms

Like them, the Foreign Office is still examining the implications of the system which will replace the pass laws

Britain sees in the removal of the much-maligned pass system the potential for wider reforms which could generate political goodwill internationally

This would also reflect positively on the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group.

BARRY STREEK

THE suspension of the pass laws last week is only one leg of the government's urbanisation strategy.

The other leg, which will emerge this week with the publication of a White Paper and the Urbanisation Bill, will emphasise control and planning over the growth and location of urban areas.

But while the broad direction of the strategy is clear, there are many unanswered questions.

In Parliament last week, State President P W Botha described the President's Council report as important to urbanisation strategy.

He gave no details, but the nature of controls and the basic strategy of "planned urbanisation" will undoubtedly be the most controversial — and significant — aspect of the new deal.

As Professor Sheila van der Horst, formerly of the University of Cape Town, and Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of the Western Cape, have written, reformist optimism about the President's Council report has subsided considerably.

"Reservations were strengthened by day-to-day reports about strong-armed tactics of 'stabilising' South Africa's urban black

Flaws hidden in govt's urbanisation strategy



● BOTHA . . . guiding urbanisation

areas," said Van der Horst and Thomas.

In a statement last week, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said "Direct and indirect controls are nothing new. Orderly urbanisation is not new either.

"We used to have 'closer settlements' in rural areas and 'emergency camps' in urban areas. Those same shanty towns are now called 'site and service'. All this is part of orderly urbanisation," NCAR said.

The President's Council report said the urbanisation strategy should be an integral component of a comprehensive national development programme aimed at

a more even distribution of economic activity and population.

It suggested particular emphasis be placed on job creation in peripheral low-income residential towns.

And it proposed that an Urbanisation Board and an Urban Development Board be set up to implement strategies.

Van der Horst and Thomas, whose summary was published by the Western Cape region of the South African Institute of Race Relations, pointed out that the report is brief and vague on the financing of urbanisation strategy.

They said the report "was cautious enough not to disturb other apparently 'non-negotiable' tenets of government policy, independent states, non-representation of Africans in key decision-making bodies and the racial exclusiveness of local authorities".

NCAR said the President's Council had listed a number of laws and regulations which already existed to control people.

"The number of people al-

lowed into an urban area will be controlled by how much land is set aside for people.

"When areas are full, people will not be able to squat or double up in housing elsewhere, because the Illegal Squatting and Slums Acts will stop them.

"The people will not be able to live where they choose, even if they could afford it, because of the Group Areas Act.

"They argue that South Africa is a Third World country. They say this means people should not set such high standards of housing and services or such high standards of health and safety.

"They want to cut the costs for government. They want the people to pay in full for housing, streets, water. They will cut subsidies," NCAR said.

These criticisms show that while government's slow, hesitant steps towards accepting the inevitability of increasing numbers of blacks in the urban areas will finally emerge into an official strategy this week, substantial problems with its policies will remain.

'Squatters Act may be a substitute for the dompas'

Argus 2/14/86 206
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Human rights groups and spokesmen are anxiously eyeing housing controls and the wide-ranging anti-squatter provisions as a possible substitute for the pass book in enforcing a degree of influx control.

"Unless more land and money is made available for housing, the Squatters Act could be used to get a large number of people out of the towns," commented Mrs Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash

She emphasised that the organisation was awaiting the White Paper this week before forming hard and fast opinions on what the scrapping of the pass-book system would mean

The death of the dompas was announced by President P W Botha on Friday and the White Paper is expected to spell out the broader policy on influx control.

"We will also be looking, in the long term, for announcements on how the Government plans to cope with the added population in the cities," Mrs Burton said.

If there were no positive provisions for urbanisation, then it could be expected that punitive controls would be enforced

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop-elect, has said "orderly urbanisation", a policy referred to with approval by the President's Council committee, might prove to be an alternative form of influx control

FREEDOM FOR PASS VICTIMS

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SOWETAN 21/4/86

HUNDREDS of pass-law offenders will be freed from jail this week following President Botha's announcement on Friday that pass laws are to be scrapped.

SOWETAN Reporter

The scrapping of the pass laws mean that workseekers will now be able to move from rural areas to towns or from one town to the other without fear of prosecution.

According to President Botha, those who are presently serving jail sentences under the pass system will be freed.

Official figures show that as many as 18 million blacks have been arrested on pass law offences since 1910.

The Government says the pass system will be replaced by a uniform identity document which will be carried by members of each race group in South Africa.

Throughout the years the pass system has been the most hated piece of legislation as it caused a lot of misery, suffering and indignity to many blacks.

The days when kwelakwela vans would park in an obscure corner where hundreds of blacks would be led to face jail sentences will be over, say black political analysts.

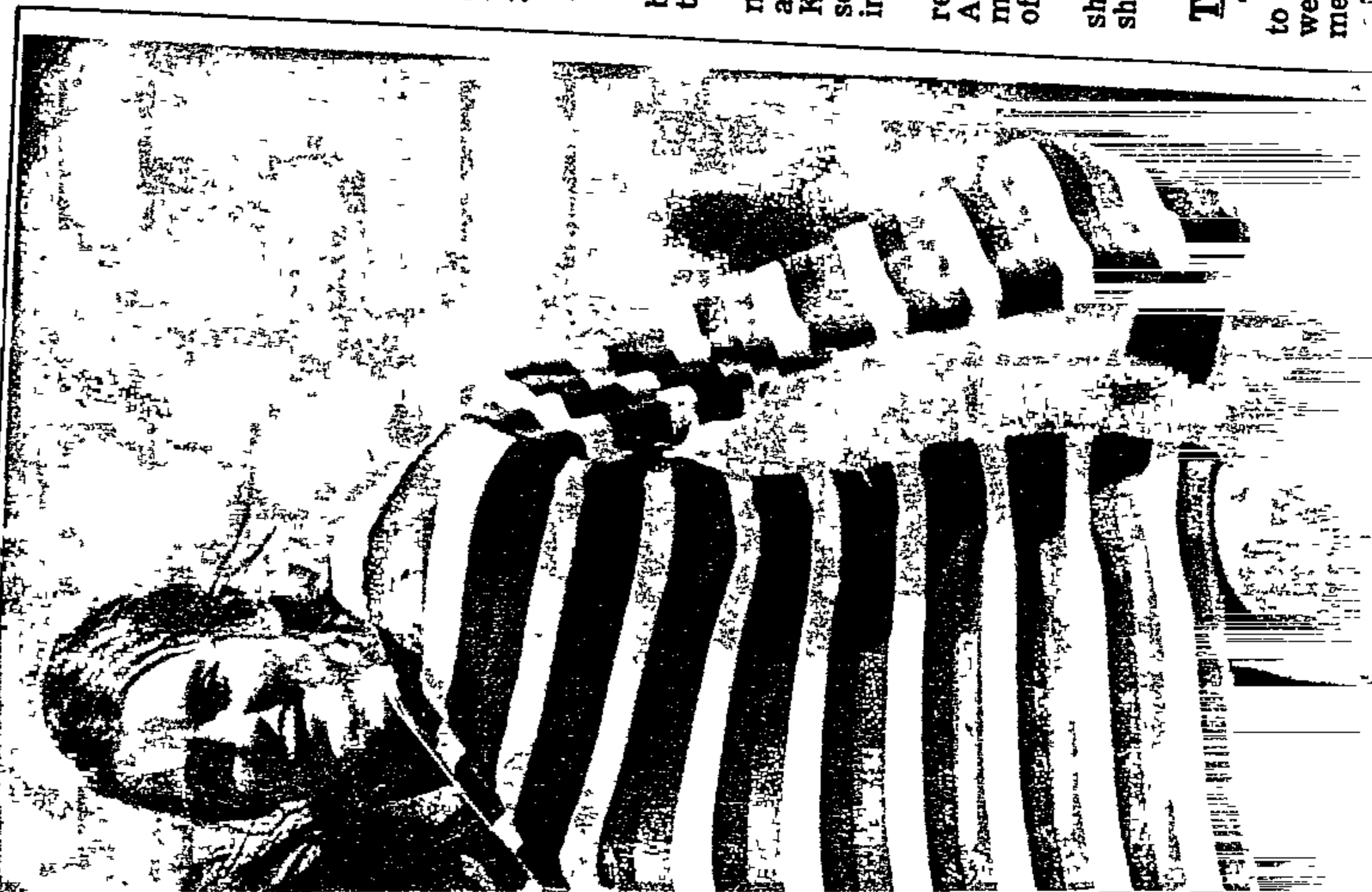
Also the indignity of queuing at pass offices where workseekers have to "expose" themselves during examinations before registering for employment will be over.

Most blacks wel-

comed the abolition of the pass system. They said its existence was a sore point to all blacks because they, the only race group that had to produce an identity document on demand and failure to do so meant a jail term.

4 OIE, SCORES hurt in Transvaal shooting

ARGG's
12/5/86



The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — At least two people have been shot dead and scores have been injured in confrontations with the police in various parts of the country.

There have been isolated petrol-bomb attacks on buildings and cars.

Pupils at the Kabokweni township, near White River, today boycotted classes after a youth was shot dead and scores were injured yesterday when police opened fire on a crowd of pupils outside Kabokweni Magistrate's Court near White River.

"This tragic incident"

The Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, today called for a full investigation into "this tragic incident".

He said in a formal statement that, "from information received from five independent sources", it appeared that hundreds of pupils converged at the Kabokweni Magistrate's Office yesterday, where some of the pupils who were involved in earlier incidents of unrest were due to stand trial.

"The pupils, who are said to have been peaceful, requested to be allowed to hear the proceedings. Although the authorities closed the gate, the pupils made their way into the yard of the magistrate's office and sang freedom songs.

"It is not clear what prompted one policeman to shoot, whereafter the other policemen started shooting."

Reports say about 80 children were injured

Thirteen treated

Thirteen of the 80 children hurt were admitted to the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit. Most were discharged, but two are still receiving treatment.

Baby Nick found — man and wife arrested

Staff Reporters

A 23-YEAR-OLD woman and her 27-year-old husband have been arrested in connection with the disappearance from Grootte Schuur Hospital of baby Nick-Paul Lykitsakos.

It was not known if both would be charged.

Nick-Paul awakened today in his new Constantia home after two days of drama in the first week of his life.

Everyone cried with relief — parents George and Laura Lykitsakos and brother and sister Christophas and Dimitra — when they were reunited with the baby after he was found at Somerset Hospital late yesterday.

Hospital staff alerted police and Nick-Paul, who disappeared from his mother's private ward on Monday, was identified by Mr Lykitsakos.

"SO EXCITED"

A beaming Mr Lykitsakos said last night police had taken him to identify his son but had asked him not to tell his wife until they were sure it was Nick-Paul.

When they arrived at Grootte Schuur with the baby the entire family was at Mrs Lykitsakos's bedside. "Oh, she was excited. She was



Govt likely to accept PC report

WEDDAY

Govt's new deal on urbanisation

21/4/86

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BARRY STREEK

GOVERNMENT'S new urbanisation deal — to be tabled in Parliament on Wednesday — will be based on the President's Council report which called for the scrapping of pass laws, informed sources said yesterday.

Wednesday will be D-Day — for the release of all pass law offenders and the announcement of government's new urbanisation plan in a White Paper and in the text of the new Urbanisation Bill.

It is believed that the plan will be based on the crucial President's Council report which accepted the inevitability of increased urbanisation in SA, but strongly recommended that it be "orderly".

While it called for the freedom of movement, it said the development and growth of urban areas should be controlled — directly and indirectly.

Government has not yet indicated how much of the report it would accept as official policy — but sources said it had been adapted in key respects.

Government emphasis will be on "planned urbanisation" and the new strategy will emphasise this.

The most controversial aspect of the new strategy is expected to be the nature of the controls it imposes over urban growth, particularly for black housing,

and where land will be provided for "orderly" settlement.

Critics have also said that the President's Council and government have not proposed any changes to basic separate development policies — like the Group Areas Act and the homelands.

So, the "positive" side of the official acceptance of urbanisation is likely to be welcomed, but government will run into flak over the "negative" — the direct and indirect controls over the flow of blacks into cities and towns.

ANN PALMER reports that immediate past president of the Black Sash Sheena Duncan, while welcoming the State President's announcement that there will be no more prosecutions under Section 10 of the Influx Control Act, is perturbed about the new laws.

"The government might decide to abolish migrant labour altogether and only allow those who have earned urban rights to remain in the cities," she said.

There is no indication of the number of people who will be released when the pass laws will be scrapped on Wednesday, Prison Services spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel D C Immelman said.

● See Page 5

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P W aids 'terrorists' Stofberg

BUS DAY 22/4/76

mit "further atrocities" 206
In earlier years, Stofberg said, Botha had campaigned for separate facilities for blacks and whites

P W BOTHA would be responsible for the escalation of violence in South Africa because he had abolished influx control, Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) said yesterday



● STOFBERG

Speaking during the debate on the Budget vote, Stofberg said Botha's move would make it easier for "terrorists and Communists" to infiltrate SA and com-

Now his credibility among Afrikaners had fallen to zero, Stofberg said

His technique of referring apartheid laws to the President's Council and then — "in the blink of an eye" — repealing them, amounted to dishonesty

Apartheid remained the only policy that guaranteed white self-determination, Stofberg added. — Sapa.

BUSIDAY 22/4/86

~~203~~

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THE Bureau for Information is to launch an extensive information campaign later this week on the State President's announcement of a moratorium on/influx control prosecutions

Info campaign on influx control end

Announcing this during the debate on his Budget vote yesterday, Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel said the campaign would include Press advertisements similar to those published after the State President's speech at the opening of Parliament in January.

planned new identity documents.

He said the Bureau not only had a duty to convey government policy to the people of South Africa but was also trying to improve communication between the three Houses of Parliament and the outside world — Sapa

The campaign would also focus on the

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Info Bureau to publicise PW's declaration on influx control

STAN 20/4/81

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PARLIAMENT — The Bureau for Information is to launch an extensive information campaign on the State President's announcement of a moratorium on influx control prosecutions.

ADVERTISEMENTS

In yesterday's debate on his Budget vote, the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, said the campaign would include Press advertisements similar to those published after Mr P W Botha's speech at the opening of Parliament in January.

The campaign would also

focus on the planned new identity documents

Mr Nel said his department published a brochure last Friday setting out part of Mr Botha's speech of the previous day in which he referred to links between the African National Congress and international terrorist groups.

This brochure, entitled "Partners in Terror," was similar to the leaflet published after Mr Botha's speech on January 31, entitled "A New Beginning".

Mr Nel said it was not true that the "New Beginning" brochure and the opening of Parliament advertisements were Na-

tional Party propaganda

The speech was a statement by the Head of State and the Bureau for Information had a duty to convey this to the people.

NP STAMP

He was asked by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) why one of the "New Beginning" brochures obtained by him bore a National Party stamp.

Mr Nel said he would investigate the matter. But it was possible that the leaflet in Mr Soal's possession had been obtained by an NP official and then sent on after being stamped.

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Carb. Taps 22/4/86
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US welcomes Botha pledge on pass laws

WASHINGTON — The United States yesterday welcomed Mr P W Botha's pledge to abandon the pass laws

Mr Botha last week said all those detained for breaking the laws would be freed and no more arrested

"We are hopeful that South Africa will shortly be free of all restrictions on the movement of all its citizens," the State Department said in a statement

US officials, however, said the welcome should be read in concert with a statement by Department spokesman Mr Bernard Kalb last Friday in

which he called on Mr Botha to dismantle apartheid

"Delays or lack of action could have tragic consequences," he said

● The Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S S Skosana, yesterday welcomed the announcement that pass law offenders would no longer be prosecuted

The announcement was proof that constitutional reform was taking place in South Africa

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, also commended Mr Botha

He said he had always tried to give Mr Botha credit where it was due

The opening up of the mobility of black people could not simply be dismissed as a "cosmetic" move, he said

He emphasized, however, that while he gave credit to the State President on the one hand, the announcement did not really address the fundamental issue of power-sharing. — Sapa-
Reuter and Own Correspondent

● Govt to release all pass law prisoners, page 9

By Jo-Anne Collinge

It is a scene that epitomises South Africa: the square shape of a police khwela khwela parked in the shadow of Johannesburg's St Mary's Cathedral — a white policeman jingling the keys to the back door of the van while his squad of black pass raiders takes on the crowds outside Park Station.

From inside the vehicle frantic messages are passed to strangers walking by, requests to let a relative or employer know of the arrest. The temperature mounts as the van stands for hours and the sun moves overhead. Finally the van is full.

Then it pulls off — its cargo of captives firmly locked inside and their captors, as often as not, clinging to the outside of the vehicle.

The Government has told the world this scene is a thing of the past and that the pass system is as good as buried.

Only a small group of ultra-conservative whites is likely to mourn the passing of a system which, by official count, has put more than 18 million black South Africans behind bars in 60 years and which, by last year, was costing tax payers about R400 million a year to police and administer.

The fate of Mr Kind Moyo speaks of the desperate fear that pass raiders struck into the hearts of workers. Asked for his pass in Emmarentia in March last year, Mr Moyo fled in panic, impaled himself on a garden spike and died.

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STAR 22/4/86

Few will mourn the death of a bad law

A newspaper report said at the time: "Mr Moyo did not jump to his death to avoid the first offender's 'tien rand of tien dae' meted out to most of those appearing in the Market Street courts.

"He risked jumping from a two metre-high wall to avoid being separated from his family, or losing his job or being sent to what has been decreed as his homeland."

A worker quoted by Cape Town University sociologist Professor Michael Savage in his 1984 Carnegie Conference paper on the pass laws completed the implications: "If they send you back home — and back home now there's a drought — and you realise you can't get any new job, it's a death sentence. The countryside is pushing you into the cities to survive and the cities are pushing you into the countryside to die."

The Savage study argued that the purpose of the pass laws was to channel a convenient supply of labour from the reserves/homelands to the industrial areas.

In the early and expansionary phases of industrialisation, the pass laws pushed peasants off the land and into the labour market. In later years, when the cities had a more than sufficient supply of labour, the pass laws were used to expel those redundant

Thus, shortly before pass law arrests peaked in the early 1970s, the Bantu Administration's secretary issued the infamous circular 25 of 1967. It said: "Bantu are only temporarily resident in the European areas of the Republic for as long as they offer their labour there.

"As soon as they become no longer fit for work or superfluous in the labour market, they are expected to return to their country of origin or the territory of the national unit where they fit in ethnically if they were not born or bred in the homeland.

"No stone is to be left unturned to achieve the settlement in the homelands of non-productive Bantu (the old, the unfit, widows, women with dependent children and the disabled) presently residing in the European areas."

Professor Savage argued that, although various kinds of passes were carried from as early as 1760, the election of a Nationalist government in 1948 was a major turning point in influx control administration. The battery of exclusionary provisions known today as the "pass laws" accumulated from that date.

In 1952 the Urban Areas Act was amended to restrict permanent urban residence to people born in the specified urban area or with

The Star Tuesday April 22 1986

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between 10 and 15 years' continuous residence and service in the area. Urban rights were indicated by the section 10(1)(a) or (b) stamp in the pass book.

The Act also gave workseekers just 72 hours in the city to find a job — after which they became "illegals" subject to arrest.

In 1964 an embargo was placed on the entry of black women to urban areas and the labour bureau system was set up, enforcing control over all workers by compulsory registration.

By the late 1960s a freeze had been imposed on the building of family housing in the townships — a policy that was reversed less than five years ago and which has, as its legacy, an enormous housing shortage.

The pass laws, endured but hated by black South Africans, provoked repeated mass protest — mostly under the leadership of the African National Congress.

It was an anti-pass protest called by the Pan Africanist Congress in 1960 that led to the tragic political watershed of the Sharpeville massacre.

Ironically, it was the Soweto uprising of 1976 which led to a rethink on the position of "urban blacks", including repeated efforts to reframe the pass laws — efforts which have culminated in the Government's announcement that the dreaded "dompas" is to disappear.

Citizenship deal may exclude millions from cities

Passes may go but will there be influx control?

22/4/86 206 STAR

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Scrapping the pass book and doing away altogether with influx control are two different things entirely and the vital question to Right and Left alike is Which option is the Government taking?

To do away with the dompas may, in the final analysis, mean you don't need a piece of paper with a particular stamp on it to remain in town and you won't be thrown into a cell merely for failing to pop the document out of your pocket when accosted by the police. But that doesn't mean you won't have to meet some other requirement to stay in town.

For those who are hoping State President Mr P W Botha won't introduce a new form of influx control to replace the doomed dompas, there are a few nagging words in use in Government circles — "citizenship", "orderly urbanisation", "controlled squatting" and "privatisation".

The National Committee Against Removals has spelled out how the newly-announced citizenship policy of the Botha Government could limit the removal of influx measures.

A committee spokesman said, "Mr Botha said (South African) citizenship will be given back to permanent residents of South Africa. Migrant

workers and their families and the five million residents of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana will still not be able to go freely to the cities of South Africa to live or look for work because they are 'foreigners'."

The spokesman also pointed to the President's Council's report on urbanisation which described the punitive pass-law system as ineffective and unnecessary and proposed a policy of orderly urbanisation.

The idea was that population migration could be directed and checked by controlling the location and size of Government site-and-service schemes.

Health regulations

It pointed out that existing measures could be used to stem uncontrolled and excessive migration to urban areas. For instance, the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, the Slums Act and various zoning and health regulations could be used to prevent people from living anywhere but in Government-approved sites and/or housing.

Organisations such as the committee and the Black Sash, as well as academics involved in urban planning, have been asking how these planned areas for "controlled squatting" will differ from the highly contro-

versial removal camps and closer settlements.

The committee highlights that the President's Council report refers to the gigantic resettlement camp of Onverwacht/Botsabelo as an example of orderly urbanisation.

Critics say its residents have few, if any, of the benefits of urban life and also lack the advantages of a rural existence.

- They live 50 km from Bloemfontein and there are pitifully few employment opportunities closer to home.

- They are likely to be incorporated into QwaQwa.

- They have no land and may not keep stock.

- They are allocated small plots and must build their own houses.

Observers point out that even the site-and-service schemes of Onverwacht could not be provided in a way which could cope with the poverty and the rapid growth of the settlement's population.

Late last year unauthorised squatter shacks began to spring up on the fringes of Onverwacht, put up by people who could not obtain a serviced stand or could not afford to build on one as required.

On a particular weekend hundreds of these squatter families simply took possession of a large tract of Onverwacht. They are still there.

The Onverwacht experience and that of the residents of Uitenhage's Langa township illustrate how financial considerations may well serve to push people out of the cities.

Be evicted

In Langa, according to a planning study conducted by the Planact group, there are hundreds of squatter families who cannot afford to contribute their share to even the most rudimentary upgrading scheme for their area. Neither can they afford to move to the Government site-and-service scheme in new township of kwaNobuhle.

Without subsidisation to pursue renewal or relocation, the Langa squatters will almost certainly be evicted and turned out of Uitenhage.

It is in this context the move to private sector control of housing, which implies minimising if not eradicating housing subsidies, has come to be seen as a form of influx control.

Financial considerations aside, if access to an approved stand or proper house is a prerequisite for urban tenure, what security will there be for the 420 000 families awaiting houses in the urban areas of South Africa, even if the pass laws go?

Govt to release all pass law prisoners

Cape Times 22/1/88 (206)

Staff Reporter

ALL the people in jail for contravening influx control laws will be freed tomorrow — the day the government is due to table its White Paper on urbanization.

A Prison Services spokesman said yesterday he was unable to comment on the number of people involved but an "official source" quoted by a Sunday newspaper put the number at "at least 3 000".

The organizer of the local Black Sash Advice Office, Mrs Sue Joynt, expressed surprise at the figure of 3 000.

She said she thought Western Cape prisons

would be empty of pass law prisoners since arrests had virtually ceased after the State President announced on February 2 that the pass laws would be scrapped by July 1.

The usual sentence for pass law offenders was 70 days and people sentenced to less than six months were automatically paroled before serving their full term, she said.

The situation in the rest of the country is not clear but it has been reported that the number of pass law prosecutions has dropped.

If figures from previous years are anything to go by, the number of pass law prisoners due for release is closer to 5 000. According to official figures, 5 463 of a total prison population of 105 313 on April 30, 1984, were pass law offenders.

According to government figures, 17,12-million people were arrested for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981 — an average of 263 484 a year.

In 1985 98 970 people were arrested, 238 900 were arrested in 1984, 262 900 in 1983 and 158 400 in 1980.

The mass release will coincide with the downgrading of the dompas to an identity document which will be replaced in time by ID books identical to those issued to other races. The ID books reflect race classification.

Answers to pass queries tomorrow

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A host of questions relating to the scrapping of the pass laws should be answered with the tabling of the Government's White Paper on Urbanisation tomorrow.

The key Cabinet Ministers involved in the dismantling of the present system of influx control and its replacement with the new urbanisation strategy will also answer questions at a Press conference tomorrow.

Questions which have to be answered are

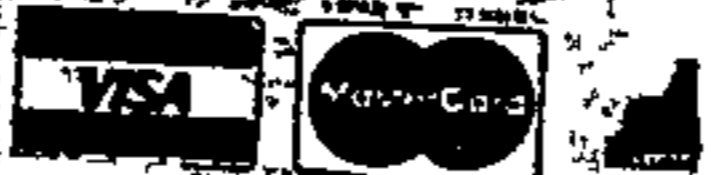
- How many prisoners and people in detention awaiting trial are to be released?
- What control measures, if any, are to be applied to people wishing to migrate to the cities, and when will such controls be imposed?
- What is to happen to the machinery which has implemented the influx control system for so many decades?

It is not known at this stage what role, if any, the police and development board officials, will have in implementing the new urbanisation strategy.

● See Page 15

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Prices exclude GST



7611

ARGUS 22/4/86

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Pass prisoners numbers tomorrow

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Prisons Department said today the number of pass offenders to be released following President Botha's call will be announced tomorrow

Sapa yesterday quoted an "official source" as saying at least 3 000 people would be released

SURPRISED BY FIGURE

The people will be released tomorrow — the day the Government tables its White Paper on urbanisation

The organiser of the Cape Town Black Sash Advice Office, Mrs Sue Joynt, was surprised by the figure

She said she thought the Western Cape prisons would be empty of pass law prisoners since the arrests had virtually ceased after the State President announced on February 2 that the laws would be scrapped by July 1

The usual sentence for a pass offence was 70 days and people sentenced to less than six months were automatically paroled before serving their full term, she said

Many to be freed in SA tomorrow

1000
22/4/86
E-REST

CAPE TOWN — All the people in jail for contravening influx control laws will be freed tomorrow — the day the Government is due to table its White Paper on urbanisation

A Prisons Department spokesman said yesterday he was unable to comment on the number of people involved, but an "official source" quoted by a Sunday newspaper put the number around "at least 3 000"

The usual sentence for pass law offenders was 70 days and people sentenced to less than six months were automatically paroled before serving their full term, the

source said

According to figures supplied by the Department of Prisons, of a total prison population of 105 313 on April 30, 1984, 5 463 were pass law offenders.

According to Government figures, 17-million people have been arrested for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981 — an average of 263 484 a year

The mass release will coincide with the downgrading of the dompas to an identity document which will be replaced in time by ID books identical to those issued to other races. The ID books reflect race classifica-

tion

At the same time, all local authority "white by night" curfews still in existence will become null and void — at least that is what Progressive

Federal Party director of research, Professor Nic Olivier presumes from the fact that curfew regulations are part of the pass law legislation

It is reported from Washington that the United States today welcomed Mr. Botha's pledge to abandon the country's pass laws

US officials, however, said the welcome should be read in the context of a statement by State

Department spokesman Mr. Bernard Kalb last Friday in which he called on Mr. Botha to dismantle apartheid as soon as possible

Publicly and privately, Washington had "urged the South African Government to move rapidly beyond these (proposed reform) measures and dismantle apartheid completely," Mr. Kalb said

"Delays or lack of action could have tragic consequences," he added

Meanwhile the New York Times today wrote that the decision to suspend pass laws and release jailed offenders could mark the beginning

of genuine social change. It said in an editorial that if a new system giving all South Africans universal identity cards allowed blacks to live and work where they want, "a new era may be at hand"

But it cautioned that when pass laws were repealed in South African-controlled SWA/Namibia in 1977, passbooks were replaced with a new card which police still used to control the movements of blacks

"Its reforms to date have been at the margin of this hateful system, promising little relief from discrimination and no progress in power sharing." — Sapa-Reuter

IDS a priority
in abolishing
influx control

Political Staff

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CAPE TOWN — The issuing of uniform identity documents for all population groups is one of the top priorities in the Government's move to abolish influx control, says a White Paper on urbanisation tabled in Parliament today.

It states that the Government has accepted the permanence of black people in the Republic and that it has decided all South Africans should enjoy equal political rights, with the protection of minorities and the retention of the option of independence for those communities which prefer independence.

The paper says the Government accepts international migration control as a component of urbanisation.

Cape Times 23/4/86
Pass-law victims free today

Political Staff

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HUNDREDS of Africans currently in jail under the pass laws will be released at 2 15pm today when the government's much awaited White Paper on Urbanisation is tabled in Parliament

The end of the "dompas" will halt years of harassment affecting the lives of an estimated 18 million people since restrictions were first imposed in 1913.

Nearly 100 000 people were arrested during 1985 alone according to a reply given by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, recently.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, announced in Parliament last week that a moratorium on arrests and prosecutions would come into affect when the White Paper was tabled

In addition those serving sentences under the pass laws, ~~or awaiting trial,~~ would be released

Pass law
era ^{CM-TMP}
ends ^{25/4/36}
today ²⁰⁶

PEOPLE are still guessing about how many people are due to be freed today — the day designated by the government as D-Day for the pass laws

A Prisons Department spokesman yesterday said he could add nothing to the following official departmental statement "We adhere to the spirit and principle of the State President's announcement on Friday, April 18 Further details will be announced tomorrow"

The announcement will take place in Parliament today when the government tables its White Paper on urbanization

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesperson on law and order, said Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange claimed the percentage of prisoners to be released was low.

Because pass law prosecutions had declined, the number "may not be as big as we think", she said

'Biggest reform'

The only figure mentioned by an "official source" has been "at least 3 000" but the Black Sash is among those who regard that estimate as too high

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the planned abolition of the pass laws would be "the biggest reform since the recognition of black trade unions"

"But we must all hope that the White Paper does not undermine all the good by introducing control in a new guise, for instance, on housing"

While the small print would have to be examined on what promised to be major reforms, he warned against "concerted efforts in some circles to discredit whatever reforms the government introduces"

— Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

NEWS FOCUS

TODAY heralds the scrapping of one of the most controversial and hated of laws as about 1 000 pass-law offenders are freed from jail.

The move comes weeks before President P W Botha's undertaking in February to abolish the pass laws by July 1. The number of prisoners to be freed has not yet been released but it seems likely the move will considerably empty the jails.

Figures are to be given in Parliament today when government tables its new urbanisation plan in a White Paper, a Department of Prisons spokesman said.

Institute of Race Relations director John Kane-Berman estimated that short-term offenders represented at least half the total prison population and a large majority of these were likely to be pass-law offenders.

In 1983, the number of pass arrests totalled 263 000 and the total prison population was about 450 000.

There were 164 000 pass-law arrests in 1984 and 130 000 last year.

Progressive Federal Party law and order spokesman Helen Suzman said Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange had claimed the percentage of prisoners to be released was low.

She said that because of the authorities' winding-down on pass-law prosecutions, the number "may not be as

Curtain falls on the hateful pass laws

GOVERNMENT today scraps the pass laws — one of the country's most hated, controversial pieces of legislation — which for years have restricted the rights and movement of many people. The move has been hailed as "the biggest reform in SA since the recognition of black trade unions". The jails are expected to empty considerably as many essentially law-abiding people, arrested for pass offences, are freed, reports DIANNA GAMES.



● BOTHA

big as we think".

Between June 1984 and June 1985, nearly 128 000 blacks were given sentences of up to four months and most of these were for pass offences.

The number of pass-law prosecutions dropped from 665 in July to 139 in December and 75 in January this year.

But apart from the numbers of those jailed, Suzman said the move would release millions from the pressure and humiliation of arrest for the "simple

sin of looking for a job".

Kane-Berman calls the scrapping of the pass laws "the biggest reform in SA since the recognition of black trade unions and it should not be dismissed as cosmetic.

"But we must all hope that the (White) paper does not undermine all the good by introducing control in a new guise, for instance, on housing," he said.

The final paper of the Hoexter Com-

mission into the structure and function of courts said that, per capita, SA had one of the largest prison populations in the world.

It said hordes of blacks were in prison because of influx control, and the number included thousands of bread-winners in jail for technical offences — a situation which bred contempt for the criminal courts and the administration of justice.

Kane-Berman said: "The package government is going to introduce will need careful examination. No doubt there will be concerted efforts in some circles to discredit whatever reforms government introduces."

Suzman said another positive aspect was that thousands of policemen would be released — to do more positive projects — from a duty that had earned them only contempt.

23/4/86

BUD DAY

2006

'Dompas' debate starts today

Freedom for hundreds as pass laws end

BUS DAY
23/4/66
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PRISON doors in South Africa are today thrown open to an estimated 1 000 pass law offenders still behind bars, as government tables its White Paper on its new urbanisation plan.

While there are indications that the numbers imprisoned for these offences has declined dramatically in recent months, millions of blacks will from today be freed from the hated pass laws.

Government would not give a figure for the number of prisoners to be released, but Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee has said that it is likely to be as low as 1% of the total prison population



● SUZMAN

South Africa's average daily prison population is about 100 000, which means about 1 000 prisoners are expected to be freed.

Estimates of the number of people imprisoned for pass offences are generally low because of the recent scaling down of pass law prosecutions.

In Johannesburg there were only 75 pass law arrests and 23 prosecutions in January, against 665 arrests last July.

But these laws have put an estimated 18-million people behind bars in 60 years and were, by last year, costing SA's tax-

DIANNA GAMES

payers about R400m a year to police and administer.

Progressive Federal Party spokesperson on law and order Helen Suzman said the official suspension of prosecutions under influx control legislation promised by the State President would release millions from the pressure and humiliation of arrest for the "simple sin of looking for a job".

Director of the Institute of Race Relations John Kane-Berman said the planned abolition of the pass laws should not be dismissed as cosmetic. It would be "the biggest reform since the recognition of black trade unions".

"But we must all hope that the White Paper does not undermine all the good by introducing control in a new guise, for instance, on housing."

Le Grange last year disclosed that police had arrested 163 000 people for influx control-related offences — an average of one arrest every three minutes.

The figure excludes an estimated 100 000 arrests made by Co-operation and Development officials in the same period.

Coetsee has denied that influx control offenders were the cause of severe overcrowding in SA prisons.

● See Page 7

White Paper proposes axing of 34 discriminatory laws

Free movement for all

David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The Government is planning a massive purge of discriminatory laws by abolishing influx control.

Thirty-four laws and proclamations, some dating back 60 years, are to be axed — allowing all South Africans freedom of movement.

This is the thrust of the White Paper on urbanisation strategy tabled in Parliament this afternoon — probably the most sweeping and dramatic reform plan the Government has announced to date.

The White Paper coincides with the suspension today of arrests under the pass laws and the release of all pass law offenders.

In terms of the White Paper there will be no control over the movement of people, except if local authorities act against loitering, and if squatter camps are deemed undesirable and have to be cleared.

Even then, according to Government officials, squatters will be resettled on suitable serviced land as near as possible to the same district.

Squatter settlements need not necessarily be cleared — they could be upgraded and made permanent.

Measures to be scrapped include restrictions on the right of blacks to remain in urban areas, curfew laws, provisions for forced removals, the Act prohibiting interdicts preventing removals or evictions, provisions for pass raids without a warrant, and provisions for regulating employment and health conditions of black employees.

The urbanisation policy is a detailed co-ordination of almost every Government department, local authority and private sector interest groups in a sweeping plan to cut red tape and upgrade conditions to improve the way of life for all races.

But the provisions of the Group Areas Act will still apply — so the principles of segregated residential areas and ethnic schooling remain firm Government policy.

Curfew laws

Citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are to fall under international immigration control, though ongoing negotiations between the various territories may restore to them some form of South African citizenship.

Among the Acts and proclamations to be repealed are

● Section 10 (restricting the right of blacks to remain in certain areas) and other sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

● Section 31 of Act 25 of 1945 (barring blacks from certain areas during certain hours, or the curfew law)

● Proclamation 270 of 1966 (empowering a policeman to enter without warrant and search any premises in certain areas if he suspects that a black person is resident, employed or accommodated there against the regulations of Act 25 of 1945)

● Black Labour Act No 67 of 1964 (regulating recruitment, employment, housing, feeding and health conditions of black employees)

The White Paper also deals with the broad issues of housing, financing, new towns and rural development.

● Full details are on Page 17.

Pass crimes dropped as all races get equal ID

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha has announced that from today there will be a moratorium on the following contraventions of the pass laws:

- Where a black person does not possess a reference book
- Failure to produce a reference book on demand
- The requirement of a compulsory endorsement in reference books for employment and termination of employment
- Employment without a book.
- Employment if previous termination of services has not been recorded in the book

The following aspects of the law are still in force and are punishable if contravened

- Producing a materially altered reference book with the intention to defraud.
- Falsely representing that a reference book has been issued to somebody

FORGING

- Representing that a reference book issued to someone else has been issued to him
- Forging, mutilating or destroying a reference book
- Making a false declaration

Mr Botha said the existing reference book from now served purely as an identification instrument and remained valid until it was replaced with a new identity document. The identity document would be identical as that issued to other races.

Applications could be made from May 1 1986.

Fingerprints will be taken for inclusion in the Population Register but will not appear in the identity document. Whites, coloureds and Indians already issued with identity documents will not have to reapply.

● All people convicted or detained in terms of the influx and pass laws are being released in the next few days, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee announced today.

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SWAK 23/4/86

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Legislation gives details of new identity documents

SMR 23/4/86

Political Staff

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In terms of legislation published today, blacks will no longer be forced to carry identification

But in future everyone must have his fingerprints recorded when applying for a common identity document.

And the Population Register, which is the foundation stone of apartheid legislation, will be closely linked to the issue of identity documents

The Identification Bill, which introduces a common identity document for all race groups, is the first legislative step towards scrapping the influx control machinery. Included in the legislation on the way out

are the ~~Discs~~ (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act and major parts of the Population Register Act

Although the Bill scraps the need for anyone to carry an identity document everyone will have to identify himself "without delay" if asked to do so by an authorised officer

This can be done by production of any State-issued identity document or by making a statement in which particulars of identity are given

A person can also be identified by someone else who has identity documents

Refusal to meet the request could result in a maximum fine of R500 (or six months)

The Government has introduced measures to reinforce the legal obligation of individu-

als to submit details for the Population Register

And the obligation has been extended to employers, who will have to submit details of employees, as will landlords for tenants

The Bill says the new identity document will contain

● Identity number and the date of issue of the document

● Full name, sex and date and place of birth

● Citizenship

● A recent photograph

● Any other particulars contained in the Population Register which the Minister of Home Affairs stipulates should be included

When applying for a Book of Life, individuals will have to supply details for the Population Register

Apart from the details required for inclusion in the identity document, fingerprints will have to be supplied, particulars required when notice of birth is given, details of drivers' licences, firearm licences, marriage particulars, passport details, official language, occupation, residential and postal address, and any other particulars determined by the Minister of Home Affairs

Race is not mentioned anywhere in the legislation although it is clear that it will still be included in the Population Register as, in terms of other legislation, race classification has to be given on a birth certificate

(2) Yes.
The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (a) One
- (b) Attempted murder
- (c) 64 days

Detainees

557 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) Whether he has received any representations for payment of allowances to detainees held under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) whether any of these persons were granted allowances, if not, why not, if so, how many in each specified year for which figures are available,
- (3) whether any allowances are being paid to detainees, if so, (a) to whom and (b) what total amount had been so paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away
- (3) No

(a) to (b) Fall away

Reference books/influx control
577. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1985?

the emergency regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, No 3 of 1953, were subsequently served with restriction orders and (b) to what areas were they restricted in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (a) 2 persons
- (b) Both were restricted to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district

Technikon
589. Mr H E. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) (a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian, (iv) Black and (v) other students were registered in 1986 at each technikon falling under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) whether any further technikons for Black students are to be opened; if not, why not, if so, (a) where, and (b) when, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

The Technikon Northern Transvaal only falls under this Department

Development Board	Total Amount Invested R		Institutions	R
	(a)	(b)		
Western Cape	6 240 643		Alied Building Society Alied Building Society Alied Building Society Alied Building Society Mercabank Ltd Nedbank Ltd SA Perm Building Society SA Perm Building Society	66 000 63 000 75 350 27 500 3 600 000 1 000 000 56 000 10 000

- (1) (a) (i) 3
- (ii) None.
- (iii) None
- (iv) 411
- (v) None
- (b) 17 March 1986
- (2) No Existing and planned facilities at the Technikon Northern Transvaal are adequate at present. Nevertheless, the possibility of decentralised technikon training is being investigated.

Development Boards: amounts invested
597 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

- (a) What total amount had been invested by each Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) with which specified institutions had these amounts been invested and (c) what was the (i) nature and (ii) amount of each investment made by each Development Board?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

As per attached schedule (Investments on 28 February 1986)

(i) Nature (terms)	(ii) Amount	R
fixed (23 months)	66 000	
fixed (24 months)	63 000	
fixed (24 months)	75 350	
fixed (24 months)	27 500	
on call	3 600 000	
on call	1 000 000	
fixed (12 months)	56 000	
fixed (24 months)	10 000	

Much of the massive red tape has been cut

Scrapping of pass laws will affect millions

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The announcements last week of the suspension of the pass laws and details of the Government's new urbanisation policy will affect the lives of millions of black people

Much of the massive red tape which governed where people could move, live and work has been cut

If you are a foreigner from a TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei) country you will be treated the same as any alien. You need a valid passport or travel document to enter the country and you will not be allowed to work or to stay permanently unless you have the necessary work and residence permits.

Existing agreements between TBVC countries and South Africa allow TBVC citizens to enter South Africa without a visa for up to 14 days. Longer stays require permits.

TBVC citizens permanently resident in South Africa have already been promised that their South African citizenship will be restored. When this happens such citizens may apply for South African identity documents and will be free to move and work freely anywhere in the country.

It is possible that the discussions could lead to South African citizenship being granted to TBVC citizens permanently resident in their own countries.

However, the South African Government has already made clear that such dual citizenship will not accord political rights in South Africa.

South African citizenship for TBVC nationals (that is, those people permanently resident in one of those countries) implies political rights in the relevant independent homeland.

Free entry rights

Rights of free entry, movement and employment in South Africa for the TBVC nationals are, as mentioned, being discussed with the various governments.

● South African citizenship
You are a South African citizen unless you have been proclaimed a citizen of a TBVC country or you are from a neighbouring country such as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique or Zimbabwe.

You are a South African citizen even if you are a resident of one of the non-independent homelands such as kwaZulu, Gazankulu or kwaNdebele.

South African citizens have the right to move freely in and around the country.

You do not need a pass to remain in a city area, but you do

need a place where you can live.

You will not be allowed to simply live in the streets of a town or city as a vagrant.

● Domestic servant. If you have permanent residence in South Africa (no matter what your nationality) you may work for anyone who is prepared to hire you. You do not need a reference book endorsed with a permit to work in a certain area. There is no requirement to have the permission of any development board or official to look for work.

Your employer may want to see some sort of identification to see if you are who you say you are, but there is no obligation to produce any.

There is no obligation for an employer to give you a job if you cannot identify yourself, just as there is no obligation for an employer to ask for identification.

However, the Government is likely to encourage employers to check the identification of prospective employees so that for this and many other reasons it would be advisable to apply for official identity documents.

Exemption

A domestic servant may "live in" on the property of her employer even if that is in a group area other than her own. This is a special exemption provided for in the Group Areas Act.

However, in terms of the same Act the family of a live-in domestic servant may not live permanently in the "wrong" group area.

Domestic servants may live with their families only in the group areas of their particular population group and would then have to commute to work.

Domestic servants do not need any permission from a development board to work in any area and there is no such thing as section 10 rights to qualify anyone to be in an area.

Employers and owners of property, especially flat blocks, are restricted by laws and by-laws as to how many people they may accommodate on their premises.

● Factory and office workers
Like domestic servants, no permission is needed to seek employment in any area.

Workers housed in hostels will not be able to bring their families to live with them unless their employers or the owners of the hostels provide for this.

● Residents of rural areas
If you want to bring your family to live with you in the city there is nothing to stop you except that they must have a place to stay.

Local authorities may regulate how many people may live in a particular dwelling on the

grounds of health hazards due to lack of adequate facilities.

You do not need to have a job to live in the city, but you will have to find approved accommodation in a group area of your population group.

That means you will have to find a house or at least serviced land on which you may build your own house.

Information about the availability of this and employment opportunities is to be made available in the rural areas by the Bureau for Information.

● Squatters. You may not simply set up a shack shelter wherever you please. Owners of private land have the right to have you evicted and prosecuted for trespassing.

Local authorities have the right to clear squatter settlements and slums.

If you join a squatter settlement you run the risk of being evicted and charged.

Some squatter camps may be declared emergency settlements in which people will be allowed to live until the area can be properly serviced and upgraded or until suitable ground elsewhere can be found.

28/4/86

STAR

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Govt scraps pass law system

THE pass laws wheezed and died yesterday with only about 200 people — their last victims — due for release from prison.

In a White Paper tabled in Parliament yesterday, the Government announced its intention to abolish influx control and replace it with "an urbanisation strategy" aimed at "the positive handling, management and stimulation of the natural urbanisation process"

And in terms of an announcement by the State President, Mr P W Botha, last Friday, people convicted of of-

By **JOE THLOLOE**

fences under the pass laws were to be released from yesterday

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday told a Press conference here that at the end of last month there were only 245 prisoners held in terms of the pass laws. This is against a total prison population of 113 482.

"This will show that the repeal of the influx control provisions and the so-called pass measures will have only an insignificant effect on prison accommodation and activities in our

courts," he said

The number of prosecutions under these laws have been dropping since 1984, according to Mr Coetsee.

The new dispensation announced by the Government yesterday allows for one identity document for all and the first blacks will get theirs about July 1

From yesterday blacks would not be arrested for not having a reference book, for not producing it on demand and for not having an employment stamp in the pass. But people will still be prosecuted if they

"produce a materially altered reference book with the intention to defraud", "to forge, mutilate or destroy a reference book" or "to make a false declaration" **SOUTHERN**

Reference books, according to the Government, will be used as temporary identity documents until the new ones are obtained

The new document will be the same as that issued to whites, coloureds and Indians

"This document will contain only details regarding identity, driver's and firearms licenses. The population group will be indicated



PRESIDENT Botha.

by code in the identity number"

It is estimated that 14 million blacks have to switch to the new documents and it will cost the country R30-million to issue the new documents

• See pages 18 and 19

Will new influx laws help a pass law victim?

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The lack of a pass book put Patrick Morolong in jail and put him out of his house and his full-time job.

Jailed for a pass offence in 1977, he found, on release from prison, he had been removed from the official list of lodgers in the Natalispruit home which had belonged to his father. Since then he has been a homeless man, sent repeatedly to jail.

Soon police will not be able to throw him into jail for failing to produce the dompas. But can the new-look influx control offer him a secure urban life?

Black Sash advice office worker Mrs Beulah Rollnick suspects Mr Morolong will probably remain a person of the shadows.

In the first place approved accommodation is a prerequisite for urban residence. Mr Morolong's chances of getting this are low — because possession of an identity document is essential before he can even be considered for listing as an official lodger or

as an applicant for a stand or house.

Securing a South African identity document has proved an impossible task for Mr Morolong for the past nine years. This is largely because he cannot prove he was born on the Reef as he does not know the clinic where he was born.

Since he was raised in Bophuthatswana and took out his first reference book in the homeland, there is a tendency to view him as a resident and citizen of Bophuthatswana, an independent homeland. This would make him an alien with restricted movement in South Africa and restricted access to jobs.

The moratorium on pass arrests is likely to spell little more than some short-term relief for this 32-year-old father of three. "At least I can go free on the street now. I used to stay in jail most of the time and that was my main problem," he reflects.

Mr Morolong feels degraded and corrupted by the poverty and vagrancy the pass system has forced

SMR 24/4/88

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upon him. "I have room to sleep in only when I meet people who have mercy," he says.

But when he senses the Samaritan has tired of being charitable Mr Morolong moves on, taking to the parks and the bus shelters — sleeping, he says, in a tattered filthy state offensive to him. Dressed in spotless jeans and shirt, he says with shame: "You would not recognise me at night."

He recalls with even greater shame that "a devil" has entered him at times and he has stolen from those who offered a helping hand, from real friends.

For six years the Black Sash has assisted Mr Morolong in his fight for a reference book. He shows his appreciation by interpreting in their advice office.

Educated only to Std 2, Mr Morolong is articulate and a linguist of some ability. His desperate hope is that, during the pass law moratorium, someone will give him a job and someone will offer him a room

● See Page 9.

Swift moves on pass laws

White paper welcome — new powers worry

ALTHOUGH the scrapping of pass laws and the White Paper on urbanisation has been welcomed in many quarters, reaction has been tempered by the announcement of the sweeping new powers given to the Minister of Law and Order to deal with unrest

The Progressive Federal Party has welcomed the general thrust of the White Paper

Party Leader Mr Cohn Eglin said the PFP was pleased that the Government, after some months of hesitation, had now gone all the way in scrapping the pass-law system and the laws associated with it

Free from the restrictions of the pass laws and the past and with a new positive approach South Africa would be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic wealth for all people

Speaking in Durban, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the White Paper on urbanisation was meaningless because it still entrenched the Group Areas Act

"ROAD TO HELL"

Addressing the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister said that although the paper contained good intentions, "the road to hell is paved with good intentions"

He said the clause which stipulated separate living areas would still be observed

and made the Government's views on urbanisation meaningless to most blacks

The United Democratic Front says provisions in the Public Safety Amendment Bill — providing sweeping powers to the Minister of Law and Order in areas of unrest — are ominous and draconian

Under the new legislation a state of emergency can be declared in any area

DISRESPECT

A statement issued by the acting national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the Bill placed "further power in the hands of someone known for capriciousness and a disrespect for human life

"The provisions which place the decisions of the Minister above the judiciary are ominous"

Britain has reacted cautiously to the scrapping of the pass laws, signalling its concern over the implications of the urbanisation policy being designed to replace them

The Thatcher Government hopes South Africa's new urbanisation policy will not set back the objectives of the Commonwealth's eminent persons group

And in Washington, the United States has repeated its welcome of the death of the pass laws, saying it trusted South Africa would soon be free of all restrictions on the movement of its citizens

Political Staff

THE Government is to move quickly to give legislative effect to its decision to scrap influx control

Meanwhile reaction internationally and locally has been overwhelmingly favourable, with some warnings that more reforms are urgently required

The release of the White Paper was, however, soured internationally by publication of legislation that will give police emergency powers in unrest areas

The Government has moved rapidly to exploit the reaction, mounting another nation-wide advertising campaign claiming that promises have been met

"New era"

The advertisements are along the same lines as an earlier advertising campaign in which President P W Botha promised to scrap influx control

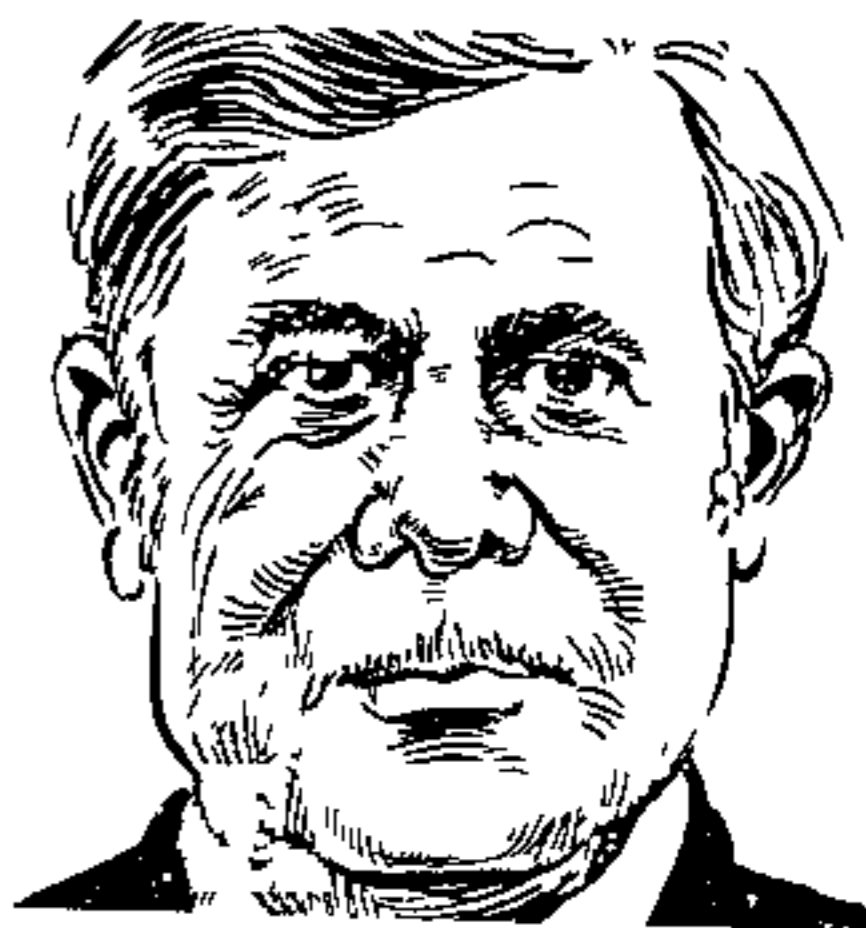
In the latest dramatic advertisement President Botha promises "A new era of freedom has begun"

Sensitive to criticisms about the slow pace of reforms, Government spokesmen gave the assurance that legislation would be published soon

In the meantime the police, administration boards and courts have been given firm instructions from ministerial level to abide by the Government's intentions as stated in the White Paper on the urbanisation strategy

The dumping of influx control will be contained in a single omnibus Bill entitled The Abolition of Influx Control Bill

Reaction from diplomatic missions in South Africa was favourable today but there was



Mr Chris Heunis...
"There's no catch."

concern that there could still be some catch in the application of the strategy which could again limit freedom of movement

In an interview the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, insisted "There is no catch"

With the scrapping of influx control the Group Areas Act has become the main target of critics

The Anglican Archbishop-elect, The Very Rev Desmond Tutu has said that the issue has moved beyond influx control and the debate is over the change of the whole system

And there is widespread agreement that the abolition of the pass law system will do little to halt the unrest and that greater reform is required

In the latest advertisement Mr Botha says "The prisons are emptied of the victims of this unhappy system No South African will ever suffer the indignity of arrest for a pass offence again A new era of freedom has begun That is the reality"

And he gives the assurance that "the new South Africa will be a land where all decent people can sleep with their doors open"

Tutu and Nel clash over pass laws

The Argus
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, and Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu clashed today on a widely watched US television current affairs programme over political reform.

Commenting on the pass-law suspension and planned repeal, Bishop

Tutu said apartheid could not be reformed, only destroyed.

Mr Nel noted that in the new dispensation there would be no legal control whatsoever which would apply only to black people.

The two leaders were speaking on ABC Television's "Nightline" programme.

Bishop Tutu said that making ad hoc adjust-

ments would not end the unrest

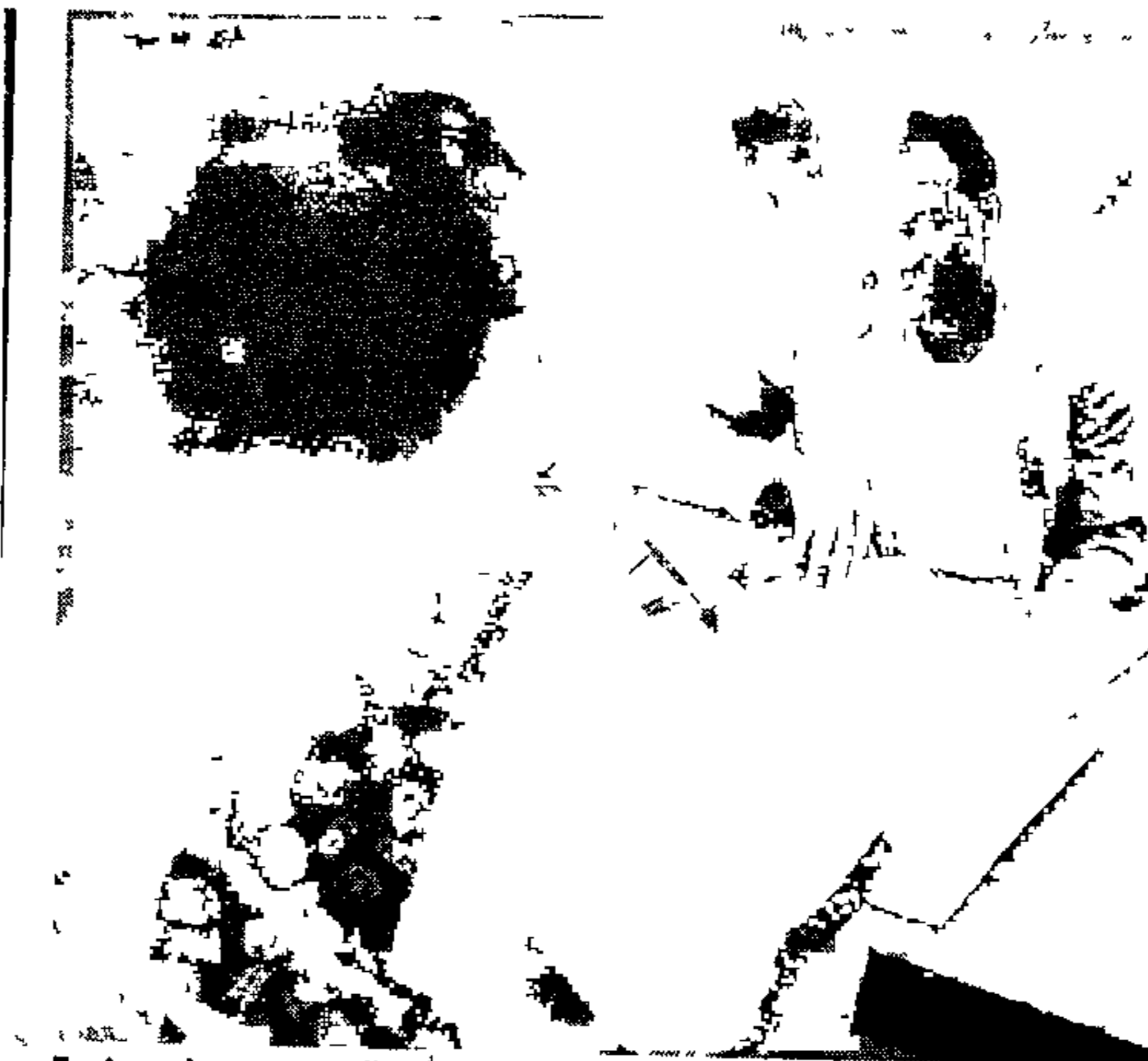
Urging the Bishop not to move the goalposts, Mr Nel said "Reform is a process. The Government has gone a long way along this road"

Bishop Tutu and Mr Nel were also interviewed on BBC's "Newsnight" television programme last night

Mr Nel said that power-sharing could be on

the cards in South Africa — but only if black leaders turned away from their commitment to violence.

Through a satellite link-up, Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, warned that "our people are no longer interested in incremental change The name of the game now is political power"



Facing the new influx control — unemployed contract worker Mr Hendrik Nonyana asks Black Sash worker Mrs Beulah Rollnick: "Will it mean I can look for a job right here without going back to Lebowa?"

Sash cautious as STAIR 24/4/86 (206) ~~206~~ dompas scrapped

Black Sash advice office workers, that small group of people who have rolled up their sleeves and tackled the workings of influx control, are adopting a cautious approach to the pass book's demise.

One of the volunteers said "What people don't realise is that, now that we're all going to be fingerprinted, passes are not going to be done away with. The entire population will simply carry them, but only blacks will be asked to produce them."

Making urban residence dependent upon occupation of approved accommodation has come as no surprise to the Black Sash, which has long predicted that housing could be the pivot upon which influx control would continue to turn.

BOTTLENECK

Mrs Beulah Rollnick, a full-time advice worker in the Sash's Johannesburg office, pointed out that even if housing sites were prepared at full speed, the backlog in the Reef areas was such that housing would be a bottleneck in the urbanisation process for years.

She also highlighted the possibility of thousands being deprived of their urban rights by incorrect allocation of citizenship.

Mrs Rollnick said "Say someone is Xhosa speaking. She has no permit to live where she lives in the city. She has no birth certificate and, since she was born at home, she has no proof she was born in an urban area. Is she going to be considered a Transkeian because she has no evidence that she was born in the city?"

She also raised the problem of children born in urban areas but sent to school in independent homelands. Many of these children take out their first identity documents while at school "and the minute they put down their 10 finger prints on the application they are regarded as having been born in the homeland, where they apply for the document."

The ambiguity of the new provisions was reflected in the case of Mr Kgakgai Hendrik Nonyana, a contract worker from Lebowa, retrenched some months ago. He hopes the new rules mean he will be able to do his job-hunting in Johannesburg. Before he would have had to return to Lebowa and wait endlessly to be requisitioned at a labour bureau there.

On the other hand, the new regulations represent a strong threat to Mr Nonyana for he has not been living in officially sanctioned accommodation — he shared quarters illegally with a friend.

Less of the stick and more of the carrot

COULDER
SAY
SAY
SAY

Millions get back their SA citizenship

FIRST NAIL IN APARTHEID COFFIN

24/4/86

AZ SOWETAN

206

BLACKS who live in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei, will have to wait longer before they are covered by the new policy — the Government says it is still negotiating with the governments of these states on dual citizenship for them.

Tswana-speaking, Venda-speaking and Xhosa-speaking people who live outside these independent states, will be given the new identity document even before the negotiations with the homelands are complete

Choice

Residents of the TBVC states will be treated in terms of migration agreements that already exist between them and the South African Government

"If, at the choice of the TBVC governments, South African citizenship should be granted to the citizens of the TBVC states, the existing agreements with the TBVC states on migration of their citizens across the common borders, will be influenced," the White Paper states

Policy

This means that from yesterday, millions of blacks who lost their South African citizenship when the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei became "independent", will now be South Africans again.

The government is also negotiating with the "self-governing territories" to ensure that there is a uniform policy on urbanisation throughout the country.



PRESIDENT Botha reform programme.

THE first nail in the coffin of the pass laws was knocked into place yesterday afternoon when the Government defined its policy on urbanisation in a White Paper to Parliament.

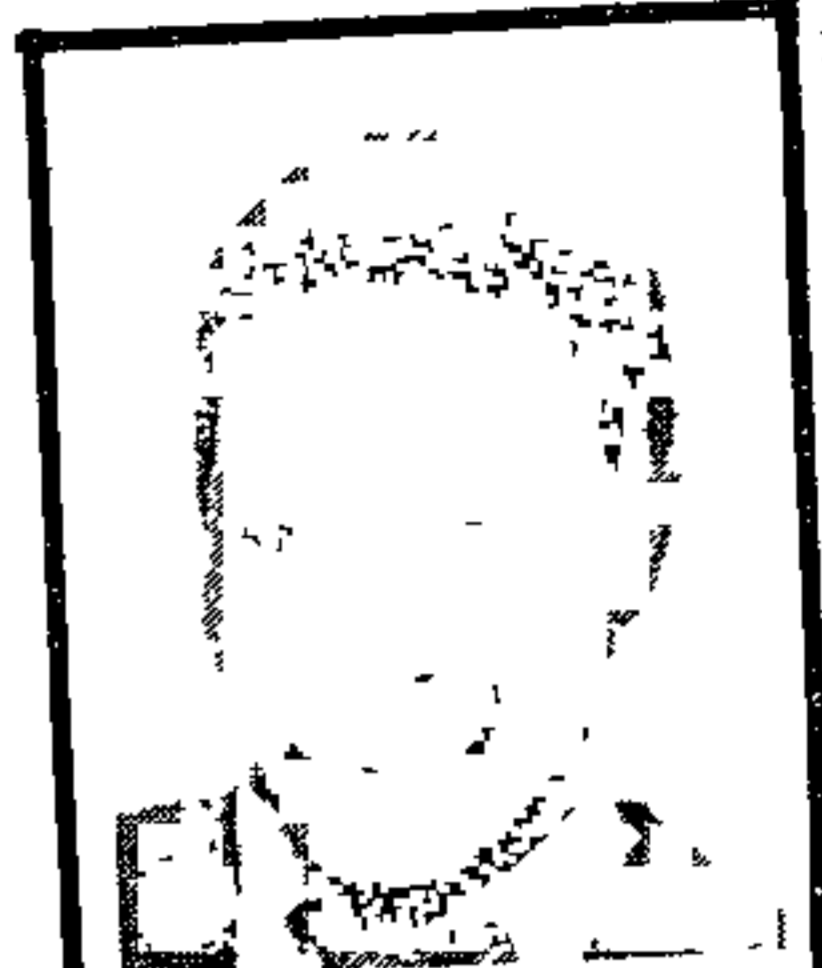
And in terms of an announcement by the State President, Mr P W Botha, last Friday, all prosecutions under the pass laws stopped and all people in jail for pass offences were to be freed

The White Paper sets out the Government's intention to do away with influx control and to replace it with an "urbanisation strategy"

Strategy

"The urbanisation strategy aims at the positive handling, management and stimulation of the natural urbanisation process in order to ensure that they come to pass in a constructive and planned manner to the benefit of everyone," the White Paper states

It goes on to define planned urbanisation as "the freedom of movement of all citizens the process of urbanisation must be ordered, planned and directed by predominantly indirect forms of control, such as incentive and restrictive



By JOE THLOLOE

measures, as well as by direct measures comprising legislation and ordinances"

The White Paper is in response to a President's Council report on urbanisation that urged the abolition of the pass laws and influx control

The Government intends to use less of the stick and more of the carrot to control the movement of people. It is also shifting the responsibility for the stick to local authorities

Migrants

The newly-formed Bureau for Information is to implement "a permanent and comprehensive information programme" for prospective migrants on the availability of work and accommodation in urban areas. Local author-

ities are to establish similar services for new arrivals

"The laws on squatting are to be revised and "made racially neutral" to prevent and control "illegal squatting on public or private land" so will the laws on the control of slums

Housing

Certain standards of housing are to be maintained, but in this regard the White Paper states: "National and local measures in respect of urban development and residential conditions should be strictly but realistically and kindly applied by all provincial, regional and local authorities, in order to ensure sound urban living conditions"

Shortage

"New employment opportunities must be created in metropolitan areas where there is sufficient space for expansion" but "the present practice of creating a shortage of land within the metropolitan core areas should continue and industrial land should be made available at identified points of deconcentration through the utilisation of existing financial incentives"

Control

The new policy, therefore, is that the control of people's movements from one place to another in this country is no longer done on racial lines, but blacks, who have been subject to this control, will now be encouraged or discouraged from moving through the use of "racially neutral incentives."

Same identity documents for all

By JOE THLOLOE

THE Government is to introduce legislation for uniform identity documents for all and this law will do away with reference books and will amend the Population Registration Act of 1950.

In spite of "a single central population register for all population groups" separate residential areas will still be maintained

Among the laws that

are to be changed to implement the new policy, are The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, which restricts the rights of blacks to be in urban areas. A section 10(1)(A) endorsement in terms of this law, was sort desperately by all

blacks who tried to get into the urban areas

The black labour regulations which made it compulsory for a man from the "self-governing territories" to sign a contract before coming to urban areas. The contracts will now be monitored by the Department of Manpower

Aid centres established in terms of the

Black Labour Act to "assist" people arrested for pass offences, will become "obsolete"

The notorious section 29 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, under which people were prosecuted for being "idle and undesirable", is to be repealed

The movement of "foreign blacks" will

now be controlled by the Department of Foreign Affairs under migration legislation

Other laws to be amended, include the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, the Development Trust and Land Act, the Black Administration Act, the Slums Act and health regulations of local authorities

Minister tells of freeze on some contraventions of the pass laws

Political Staff

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has announced a moratorium on some contraventions of the pass laws.

These are

- When a black person does not possess a reference book.
- Failure to produce a reference book on demand.
- The need for an endorsement in reference books in respect of employment and termination of employment
- Employment without a reference book
- Employment if previous termination of services has not been recorded in the reference book.

The following aspects of the law are still in force and are punishable if contravened:

- Producing an altered reference book with the intention to defraud
- Falsely claiming that a reference book has been issued to somebody.
- Claiming that a reference book issued to someone else has been issued to the holder
- Forging, mutilating or destroying a reference book
- Making a false declaration

Mr Botha said that the existing reference book now served purely as an instrument of identification and would remain valid until it was replaced with a new identity document.

The identity document would be identical to those issued to whites, coloured people and Indians.

Mr Botha said that a programme had been launched to issue the new document to black people with as little disruption as possible and as soon as possible.

Applications could be made from May 1

All those who lodged applications before the end of this year should be issued with the new documents by January 31 next year.

Most Jo'burgers favour freedom of movement

STAR 24/4/85 (206)

Staff Reporter

Most Johannesburg people interviewed by *The Star* yesterday were in favour of the abolition of influx control.

They said it was time the laws which restricted the movements of black people were removed.

Mr Sam Napier said it was a "step in the right direction, but should have happened a long time ago".

Said Mr Jack Steyn "The blacks have been harassed with influx control and pass laws for so long I think it's good that something is finally being done about it".

Miss Sue McGhee, who is emigrating because of the political situation, said "I think the move is too late — the hatred has gone too far. It won't save South Africa from the violence".

Commented Mrs Cora Mithwethwa "It is not enough, but it might mean families won't have to be separated. It is obviously on the Government's conscience that they have been doing something wrong for so many years".

Mr Louis Zuppa welcomed the change but said it was too late to change South Africa.

Added Mr Abie Liebson. "Better late than never. There should be freedom of movement for humanitarian reasons".

Said Miss Roslyn Netto "It is unfair we have been able to move freely around the country while the blacks have not been able to. This might make some opportunities equal for them".

And Miss Cathy Vos said "I do not think I will like the new situation, but if they behave themselves it should be all right".

No reparation for past offenders

SPM Political Staff
24/4/86 206
CAPE TOWN — There will be no reparations for the millions of people jailed over the years for contravening the pass laws.

This was said by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Affairs and Development, in reply to a question by a foreign journalist at a press conference yesterday.

"I can't change the past, only the present and the future," Mr Heunis said.

He added. "I don't believe slaves were compensated when slavery was abolished."

Pass laws:

UK takes

cautious

view

LONDON — Britain has reacted cautiously to the scrapping of pass laws in South Africa — clearly signalling its concern over the implications of the urbanisation policy being designed to replace them.

Britain has long been in favour of scrapping influx control and the pass system, but is aware that a potentially unpopular urban strategy may be devised to take its place.

The Foreign Office says it is "studying carefully" the implications of the new system.

But until the implications are clear — and abolition of the old system is clearly seen to be a positive development — it is not likely to be warmly received in Whitehall.

One of the chief concerns in Britain is the South African Government's response to reform proposals recommended by the Commonwealth's "eminent persons group", which, according to Australian Prime Minister Mr Bob Hawke, include abolition of the pass laws.

PEACEFUL DIALOGUE

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher will be particularly keen to see the EPG initiative achieve real movement towards peaceful dialogue and vindicate her contrary stance on sanctions.

Britain may well view with concern the new powers being conferred on Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange under the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which will allow him to declare a virtual state of emergency in any area — without actually using the term.

The ending of the state of emergency was hailed here as an event that "should help reduce tension and encourage peaceful dialogue", but there will almost certainly be fears that the new Bill has the potential to increase tension.

Many curbs to go

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN— More than 30 Acts and proclamations affecting the freedom of movement of Africans will eventually be either repealed or amended in terms of the White Paper on Urbanisation tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The reason given in each case is either that the measure affects the mobility of Africans or because it is discriminatory in that it 'deals with black people only'

While the welter of legislation controlling the movement of Africans is in itself bizarre, equally extraordinary are the enormous resources both human and financial which have been expended in implementing this legislation

It is understood that this myriad of bureaucrats will not be made redundant but will be absorbed by other Government departments

The laws which will be repealed *in toto* are

- the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945,
- the Black Labour Act 1964,
- the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act

- 1952,
- the Black Affairs Administration Act 1971,
- the Black Labour Act 1972,
- the Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act 1956, and
- Proclamation 270 1966

Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act controls the right of Africans to remain in certain areas or obtain employment there. Its implementation led to the coining of the phrase 'Section 10 rights' meaning that an African had the right to remain permanently in a specific urban area

Section 31 of this Act - the 'curfew clause' bans Africans from being in specific areas proclaimed by the State President during certain hours unless in possession of a permit - the Riekert Commission rec-

Influx laws to be repealed or amended

ommended that it be scrapped six years ago

Police investigated an average of 30 curfew infringements a day last year according to a reply given by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange recently

The Minister told Parliament that there had been 11 829 curfew infringements investigated in 1985 compared with 11 688 in 1984 and 10,757 the year before

The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act also controls

- the freedom of Africans to attend sports meetings in urban and prescribed areas and other races to attend events in African areas,
- 'idle and undesirable black people' outside

- Trust areas,
- foreign blacks entering South Africa,
- blacks residing in white areas, and
- the authority by which a police officer can refuse a person permission to enter a black township for a period of up to three months

The Black Labour Act of 1964 controls the recruitment, employment, housing and health conditions of Black employees

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis disclosed recently that some 1,5 million South African blacks were registered under this Act on June 30, 1985. In addition 1,3 million foreign black workers and blacks from the independent home-

lands were also registered

In future, the Department of Manpower will deal with all labour matters and the aid centres to assist blacks who were arrested in terms of this Act and others will be disbanded

The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952 - the so-called Pass-Laws - is to be totally repealed while large sections of the Population Registration Act of 1950 will be scrapped with the passing of the Identification Act which will introduce common identity documents

Only one section of the Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971 is still in effect and controls the movement of Africans in prescribed areas in the same development board area while the Black Labour Act of 1972 will have no practical application in view of the repeal of the other Acts

The Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act of 1956 was introduced to stop Africans or African tribes from applying for interdicts or other delaying court orders in order to prevent removals

The White Paper states that as the Government has announced that no more forced removals will take place this Act is redundant while Section 5 of the Black Administration Act which makes provision for forced removals will also be repealed

Proclamation 270 of 1966 allowed a member of the Police or other authorised official to enter and search premises in a prescribed area without a warrant if he suspected an African was there illegally

Other legislation which will be amended or partially repealed involves

- Proclamation R74 of 1968 which regulates the 'flow' of people from the self-governing homelands to South Africa,
- the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 and the Slums Act of 1979, the aim being to devolve control of both to local authorities

Amendments will also be made to the Health Act with power also devolving on a limited basis to local authorities while consideration is currently being given to a non-statutory forum for the co-ordination of housing

Townships

Regulations with regard to the proclamation of townships is also to be re-evaluated by the Department of Development Aid in order to streamline procedures while the Community Development Act will also be repealed once the necessary legislation has been passed by all three Houses in the tri-cameral Parliament

At this stage, only the Pass Laws have effectively been scrapped in terms of the moratorium declared by the State President, Mr P W Botha

Legislation bringing about the repeal and amendment of the other laws and proclamations will be enacted during the course of the current session or its extension in August and September

PFP welcomes new urbanisation policy

STAR 2/11/86 206

Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — Free from the restrictions of the pass laws and the past and with a new positive approach, South Africa would be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic wealth for all

This was the reaction of Mr Colin Eglin, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, to the Government's White Paper on urbanisation yesterday

Mr Eglin said the Progressive Federal Party welcomed the general thrust of the White Paper and was pleased that the Government, after some months of hesitation, had now gone all the way in scrapping the pass law system and the laws associated with it

"Now that the pass laws, which for decades have held back progress and development,

are to go, the enormous task of socio-economic reconstruction in our society can begin"

Mr Eglin said two areas of concern remained

● The question of land, as vast areas would have to be made available for occupation and ownership by black South Africans

● The fragmentation of the control of important instruments of social engineering such as housing, township development and local government

The Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, warned the public not to confuse urbanisation with control

"People must not misinterpret the proposals," he said

The resultant increase in migration would necessitate the provision of infrastructure such as housing

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Indirect controls will now regulate influx

ORMANDE POLLOCK
and CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

GOVERNMENT'S new influx policy contains several indirect control measures to prevent "disorderly settlement" in the urban areas. Health regulations, availability of land and housing, control on squatting and slums, and citizenship will now govern whether people will be allowed to settle where they want to.

The White Paper on Urbanisation warns that measures to avoid undesirable social conditions are necessary because lifting direct control measures could lead to excessive migration to places where not enough land and/or facilities are available. It recalls that the President's Council report recommended that "occupation" should be used to promote orderly urbanisation.

Government's attitude is that occupation means "any form of housing and accommodation on land or in buildings which has been approved for housing purposes and do not contradict other laws or regulations". The council also recommended that new arrivals in urban areas should obtain approved accommodation or housing sites. It further recommended that health regulations concerning accommodation should be revised "to ensure satisfactory living conditions and to combat overcrowding and unhygienic conditions".

Changes are being investigated, the White Paper says. The new approach will apply only to SA citizens, which excludes millions of people from the independent homelands.

While SA has offered to restore citizenship to all of them, it is understood that the matter is still being negotiated with some of the homeland governments. The entry of foreign blacks to SA will now fall under the Department of Home Affairs and the Aliens Act. The White Paper also says rural development should be promoted to counter migration to metropolitan areas. Rural development, it says, is an important element of orderly urbanisation; forms an integral part of the National Regional Development Plan, the Population Development Programme and other strategies, and should not be seen in isolation. "Any rural development strategy or plan should provide for the handing of non-metropolitan urbanisation and should be aimed at rendering the rural areas more viable and at improving the quality of life."

SA, new era Mercury 24/4/86 Relations 206

in race

CAPE TOWN—In a day of high drama the Government yesterday unveiled its sweeping changes to influx control but at the same time conferred far-reaching new powers on Law and Order Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, to declare a virtual state of emergency in any part of the country to contain violence.

While the new urbanisation policy generally has been welcomed, the new security measures have been slammed as draconian

The Government also surprised everyone with the new Identification Bill which makes provision for new uniform identity documents for all races but, contrary to general expectation, has included a race tag

The promised repeal of 34 measures controlling the movement of blacks to the so-called white areas has introduced a new era in race relations but the new powers for Mr le Grange exploded like a bombshell in the reform atmosphere

President Botha told the House of Delegates yesterday afternoon the Government had 'no choice' but to give the police increased powers in the face of rising black on black violence in the townships

The changes in the influx control measures as announced in a Government White Paper will give blacks freedom of movement throughout the country but their rights to settle where they want to will ultimately be decided by the Group Areas Act

ORMANDE POLLOK Political Correspondent

The Government has made it clear that separate residential areas will still be maintained and members of a particular race group will be allowed to live only in areas declared for that group

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said this was a measure that applied to all groups and was not discrimination, but differentiation

Squatting

There has been strong criticism of the inclusion of a race tag in the new identity documents and it is likely to lead to heated debate if approved by the standing committee on Home Affairs

The Government's new influx policy contains several indirect control measures to prevent disorderly resettlement in urban areas

While it has deracialised the old barriers on freedom of movement away from the impoverished rural areas, health regulations, the availability of land and

housing, control on squatting and slums, and citizenship will govern whether people will be allowed to settle where they want to

The White Paper on Urbanisation warns that as lifting direct control measures could lead to excessive migration to places where not enough land and or facilities are available, measures to avoid undesirable social conditions are necessary

It recalled that the President's Council's report recommended that 'occupation' should be used as a deliberate measure to promote orderly urbanisation

The Government's attitude is that 'occupation' means 'any form of housing and accommodation on land or in buildings which have been approved for housing purposes and do not contradict other laws or regulations'

The President's Council had also recommended that new arrivals in the urban areas should obtain approved accommodation or housing sites

The Government felt that if applied literally, this provision would clash with the principle of freedom of movement but, when taken together with other arguments it amounts to the general civilised norm that people cannot be permitted to settle indiscriminately in any place in a city

Homelands

An approved site meant an identifiable piece of land which had been approved for living purposes and which had been surveyed or could be surveyed for the purposes of buying and registration

Squatting is defined as the illegal occupation of land or buildings and includes 'the illegal settlement of people of one population group on land which has been proclaimed for occupation by another population group'

The President's Council had recommended that health regulations concerning occupation should be revised 'to ensure satisfactory living conditions and to combat overcrowding and unhygienic conditions'

Certain changes were being investigated, said the White Paper

The new approach will apply only to South African citizens which will exclude millions of people from the TBVC countries

While South Africa has offered to restore citizenship to all of them, it is understood that the matter is still being negotiated with some of the homeland governments

As the entry of all aliens is now to fall under the Aliens Act, the entry of foreign blacks to South Africa will now fall under the Department of Home Affairs

● See Editorial Opinion and Pages 14, 15 and 22

End of pass laws hailed

agency black-on-black violence had increased alarmingly and it had become necessary to protect moderate blacks from radicals, he said.

In announcing at a Press conference that government planned to repeal or amend 34 Acts or proclamations restricting the mobility of blacks, Heunis noted that change often led to instability.

"In certain cases this dissatisfaction, anxiety and protest can even escalate to rebellion and revolution."

Government, however, was aware that change had to be managed and that was why it stressed that change "must take place in an evolutionary and not a revolutionary way".

Heunis also warned that the new mobility accorded to blacks after the scrapping of influx control "should not be seen as a free-for-all".

Local authorities would have to ensure that development within their areas took place in a "planned, civilised and positive way".

"People in our rural areas should not live under the false impression that the grass is greener and the lights brighter in the cities."

"They will be ill-advised to flock to the metropolises *en masse* because, as in the past, squatting, unhygienic conditions, over-crowding and associated conditions which create squalor and misery cannot be allowed in the public interest," he said.

Heunis said, however, that influx control would no longer serve any constitutional objective.

In addition, no further forced removals to facilitate political ideology would take place although moving people for planning reasons would, in certain cases, continue.

Reacting to the scrapping of the pass laws, Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin said the enormous task of socio-economic reconstruction of SA society could now begin.

Eglin welcomed the direction of gov-

BUC DAY

From Page 1

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ernment's White Paper on urbanisation and that government had "after some months of hesitation, gone all the way in scrapping the pass law system."

But there would have to be vast housing, township development, education, training and job creation programmes which would require co-operation between government, the private sector, individuals and the communities concerned.

John Kane-Berman, director of the Institute of Race Relations, said government's commitment in yesterday's White Paper to human dignity and equal treatment was to be welcomed.

"This commitment will undoubtedly give impetus to mounting pressures for major reform in areas untouched by the paper. One of these is the whole group areas system," he said.

Jan Steyn, Private Sector Council chairman, welcomed the paper as a "significant milestone in decisively moving SA away from racial discrimination."

When the paper's recommendations were implemented, a major pillar of apartheid and racial discrimination would have been removed, Steyn said.

Azanan Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) publicity secretary Muntu Myeza said: "The removal of influx control is a min-ute step towards the removal of the racist laws that entrench white supremacy."

The imposition of so-called controlled urbanisation is typical of the regime — what it gives with the right hand it takes with the left."

A United Democratic Front spokesman said the UDF needed to study the White Paper to "realise what the full implications of the intended legislation are for the lives of our people."

"We will respond when it has become clear what form of action is possible to resist this."

See Page 5

WAVES

Botha advert
 hail's end of pass system
 ANTHONY JOHNSON and Business Day Reporters
 PASS laws had been scrapped and the prisons were emptied of the victims of this unhappy system, State President P W Botha said in an advertisement placed in SA's major newspapers this morning.
 Botha said no one would ever suffer indignities linked to the pass law system again.
 But official Opposition spokesman said it was unfortunate government's dropping of pass laws was accompanied by the "draconian" Public Safety Amendment Bill that extended wider powers to the police.
 In commenting on the moves, both Botha and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, stressed government's resolve in keeping a firm grip on forces opposed to the nature and pace of change settled on by government. Referring to the Public Safety Amendment Bill, Botha said government had "no choice" but to extend the powers of the police since the lifting of the state of emer-

To Page 2

distinctive flavoured

the Rum and Maple Tobacco C.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

New policy means work, but not live where you choose

CAPE TOWN — The Government's new policy on urbanisation means freedom for every South African to find work wherever he can, to move around the country as he pleases — but not necessarily to reside or own property in the area of his choice.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday the policy rested on two main pillars.

First, urbanisation was not only inevitable but "very necessary" for the continued development of the country and its people.

Second, all South African citizens had the undisputable right to equal opportunities and equal treatment.

The second pillar had brought about possibly the most dramatic improvement in the lot of the country's black citizens.

Decades of Nationalist administration had contrived to spin a web of laws and regulations that were to eventually control virtually every aspect of the lives of blacks.

The main instrument of this control was the reference book or pass, which every black adult had had to carry by law at all times when in prescribed (white urban) areas.

Millions of blacks were arrested and "criminalised" over the years for failing to be in possession of the document, or for not having the necessary endorsements to be in certain areas.

After being convicted, fined or jailed, a great number of people were "endorsed out" back to their rural area of origin.

In the process, two black societies had been created — the "insiders" who had built up precious years of service to qualify to be in certain areas, and the "outsiders" who had no

hope of being allowed to live and find work in the white cities.

The change in government policy came with the admission that blacks were a permanent feature of South Africa.

Previously, Nationalist policy was that blacks were only "temporary sojourners" in South Africa and that eventually everyone was to be a citizen of one or other of the home lands.

One Cabinet Minister went on record to say that the logical consequence of Government policy was that eventually there would not be a single black South African citizen.

That policy had changed completely and the Government had also recognised that with citizenship, must come full property and political rights, Mr Heunis said.

Yesterday's announcements went a long way to restoring certain fundamental rights to black citizens.

No longer will they have to carry passes giving them permission to be in the cities.

No longer will employers have to worry about whether potential employees are qualified to seek work in their areas.

A resident of Gazankulu may journey to and seek work in George A person from Cape Town may migrate to Messina Section 10 rights, which conferred privileged status on an "insider" class, have fallen away. Now anyone may look anywhere for a job — but not for a home.

It remains Government policy that there should be separate residential areas for the different population groups.

The Government said that as this restriction applied also to whites who may not live or own property in group areas of other population groups, it was

"not discrimination but differentiation".

Exceptions to this measure were domestic servants living on the properties of their employers and people who lived in areas of other population groups by permit.

The big question following the scrapping of influx control, is to what extent there will be a black migration from rural to urban areas.

Third-world experience has shown generally that there will be a massive influx.

Government thinking is that this will not be the case, that socio-economic pressures and free market forces will provide natural checks and balances.

Officials have pointed out that in some areas there has been a trickle of migrants back to the rural.

But even if there is considerable influx, the Government is confident it can handle it.

Local authorities will have to monitor and control the situation by means of squatter and slums clearance legislation.

The central problem will be the availability of land for new towns and settlements.

The White Paper on urbanisation makes provision for both the expediting of township proclamation and for the upgrading of rural areas, making it attractive not to migrate to the cities in the first place.

Pass scrap has little effect on jail population

Pretoria Bureau

The scrapping of the influx control measures would not significantly affect the prison population, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, has said.

On March 31 this year there were 245 people in South African prisons on charges relating to influx control and pass laws, he said in a statement.

These were sentenced or awaiting-trial prisoners but did not include those held in police cells.

This figure was an indication of the limited effect the scrapping of the laws would have on the South African prisons.

FOREIGNERS

There were also 915 prisoners being held under influx-related offences, but the vast majority were foreigners from neighbouring states excluding homelands.

These offences related to unofficial entry into the country and did not fall directly under the pass law or influx control measures which were being scrapped, said the statement.

The release of prisoners started yesterday. No figures on the number already released were available.

The Attorneys-General of the provinces have already identified those who have been charged and steps have taken to withdraw the charges.

Instructions that no further prosecutions be undertaken have also been issued.

Urbanisation move welcomed

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LT
24/4/86

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday welcomed the "general thrust" of the Government's White Paper on urbanisation, but said the availability of land for blacks remained an "area of concern" as did the "fragmentation of control" over such areas as housing, township development and local government.

The White Paper — tabled in Parliament yesterday — was also welcomed by the Labour Party who said it could not, in view of its stand on residential choice, agree with the sections it saw as the perpetuation of the Group Areas Act.

In a statement, the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, Mr Colin Eglin, said that with the scrapping of the Pass

Law system and associated laws the "enormous task of socio-economic reconstruction in our society can begin."

There would have to be vast programmes in the fields of housing, township development, education, training and job creation and these would have to be designed not only to ease the urbanisation process but also to remove the disadvantages and inequities "that are the consequences of decades of Pass Law Apartheid".

"I believe that South Africa, free from the restrictions of the past, without the burden of the vast army of bureaucrats who have been administering the pass laws, and imbued with a new positive approach, is going to be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic

wealth for all our people," Mr Eglin said remaining areas of concern, however, were the question of land, especially in view of the Government's intention to retain the restrictive provisions of the Group Areas Act, and questions of housing development and local government.

● The White Paper heralded a new life for millions of black South Africans, Mr Vause Raw (NRP MP, Durban Point) said.

"It will sweep away the most hated restrictions on movement and opportunities which have disrupted normal family life and led to so much bitterness," he said.

● The White Paper demonstrated a "clear commitment" to the abolition of influx control and the introduction of the free movement for all South

Africans, said the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation.

The council's members include prominent people from the Urban Foundation, the Federated Chamber of Industries, Seifsa, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and various other organisations and businesses.

● The scrapping of the pass laws was a giant stride forward for South Africa, the South African Institute of Race Relations said.

● The United States welcomed the moves to end apartheid pass laws, but reserved judgement on legislation to replace them.

● UN Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar said the abolition of the pass laws was an "encouraging development".

Movement will be regulated

SOWETAN
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24/4/86

THE availability of approved accommodation or housing sites, health and squatter regulations and the provisions of the Group Areas Act are to be used to regulate the flow of blacks in terms of the Government's new urbanisation strategy which abolishes the present major influx control measures.

The White Paper which was tabled in Parliament yesterday states that the Government accepts the President's Council's recommendations in an earlier report which stated that occupation must be used as a deliberate measure to promote orderly urbanisation and that new arrivals in urban areas must possess approved accommodation or sites.

The literal application of the requirement of approved accommodation will contradict the principle of freedom of movement and the White Paper says that this must be taken along with the civilised norm that people cannot be permitted to settle indiscriminately in any place in a city.

Attempts will, through the Bureau of Information, be made to inform prospective migrants of approved accommodation and employment opportunities in urban areas.

Local authorities will be instructed to have similar information services for new arrivals

strictly but sympathetically applied in order to ensure sound urban living conditions.

The Government is aware of the existing backlog with regard to housing, sites and ser-

vices for settled urbanites and therefore the measures should be applied in such a way as not to impair the rights of established persons and communities, the White Paper says.

The government has also accepted a President's Council recommendation for revisions to existing squatter legislation to prevent large-scale settling in unsuitable places and to encourage urban settlement in places where the necessary amenities and employment opportunities exist.

Amendments to health legislation are also being considered to ensure satisfactory living conditions and to control overcrowding and unsatisfactory hygienic conditions.

With regard to the Group Areas Act the report points out that the President's Council, in its report, recognises existing Government policy on separate residential areas in urban areas, namely that the movement of blacks as subject to existing influx control.

Extrajurisdictional and local authorities in respect of development and residential conditions must be

URBAN BLACKS

Wide range of restrictive laws up for review

206 239
24/4/86 Bus. DA/

AT least 34 Acts, proclamations and other items of restrictive legislation affecting the freedom of movement of blacks will be scrapped or considerably amended by government in terms of its new urbanisation policy.

Most of these were listed in the White Paper tabled in Parliament yesterday by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

He stressed it was intended to see all these legislative changes passed by Parliament this year.

The laws to be repealed *in toto* are:

- The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945.
- the Black Labour Act of 1964.
- The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952.
- The Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971.
- The Black Labour Act of 1972.
- The Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act of 1956; and
- Proclamation 270 of 1966.

Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act controls the right of blacks to remain in certain areas or obtain employment.

PERMIT

Section 31 of this Act — the curfew clause — bans blacks from being in specific areas proclaimed by the State President during certain hours unless in possession of a permit.

The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act also controls:

- The freedom of blacks to attend sports meetings in urban and prescribed areas



● HEUNIS

PATRICK CULL
and CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

and other races to attend events in black areas

- "Idle and undesirable black people" outside trust areas.
- Foreign blacks entering SA.
- Blacks residing in white areas.
- The authority by which a police officer can refuse a person permission to enter a black township for a period of up to three months.

PASSES

The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952 — the so-called Pass-Laws — will be totally repealed.

Imposed in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, more than 250 000 blacks have been arrested for pass law infringements over the past 10 years.

Only one section of the Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971 is still in effect and controls the movement of blacks in prescribed areas in the same development board area.

Other legislation which will be amended or partially repealed involves:

- Proclamation R74 of 1968 which regulates the "flow" of people from the self-governing homelands to SA.

TOWNSHIPS

- The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 and the Slums Act of 1979, the aim being to devolve control of both to local authorities.

Amendments will also be made to the Health Act

Regulations with regard to the proclamation of townships are also to be re-evaluated by the Department of Development Aid.

At this stage, only the Pass Laws have effectively been scrapped in terms of the moratorium declared by President P W Botha

Historic talks on prime time television

SA envoy has debate with ANC in US

STAR
BUDIA
25/4/86
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Washington
An historic first public debate between representatives of the South African Government and the African National Congress took place on a prime time television programme in the United States yesterday.

The 15-minute discussion coincided with a debate in Parliament in which the Government's changing attitude to talks with the ANC — since it refused passports to Stellenbosch students and churchmen last year — was highlighted by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point).

But Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha denied any change in the Government's view on talking to the ANC. He said the Government was still convinced that it was totally wrong to hold discussions with people who murdered and destroyed.

The Star reported yesterday that the chances of negotiation between the Government and the ANC could be closer than previously thought.

The television debate was between the ANC's deputy-representative in the United States, Mr Solly Semelane, and the South African Ambassador to Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes.

The significance of Mr Beukes and Mr Semelane debating the pass laws on the same forum is not

likely to have been lost on the hawk-eyed US State Department. It has been pursuing a much-criticised policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria in the belief that it would best advance political progress in South Africa.

The State Department has often gone on record in support of dialogue between black and white.

In the television debate Mr Semelane said dumping the pass laws was a move calculated to dampen the revolutionary spirit of black South Africans and to destroy or isolate the ANC internationally.

He said the scrapping of pass laws was also calculated to destroy the national liberation movement in South Africa.

"But this is a miscalculation because our struggle has gone beyond that. It has outgrown the confines of the pass system."

He then quoted Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said on the programme that the Government should have listened to church leaders six years ago.

"For our people now, the name of the game is political power," said Mr Semelane. "It's the struggle for the seizure of political power and economic power."

Mr Beukes said it was sad to hear someone saying this, because people had to focus on efforts to broaden democracy.

"What I'm hearing is a question of revolutionary language — violence, radicalism. That is not the answer in South Africa" — *The Star's* Foreign News Service and Political Staff.

ARGUS 25/1/76

1 000 redundant by pass laws move

Political Staff

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NO final decision has yet been taken about nearly 1 000 officials of the Development Boards in various parts of the country who will be without work now that the influx control and pass laws are being abolished

The officials administered influx control measures in terms of the old legislation

According to sources at the Department of Constitutional Development they may be retrained and absorbed into the new provincial administration system or into the new regional services councils

ARGUS 25/4/86
Some pass laws
stay — Stoffel

ALTHOUGH a moratorium had been declared on certain pass law offences, others, including the destruction of reference books, were still in force and people contravening them would be liable to prosecution and punishment, said the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

He said the moratorium applied to contraventions of the 1952 pass laws where a black man did not possess a reference book, where he was not able to produce it on demand or where the book did not have the compulsory endorsements of periods of employment and termination of employment.

Mr Botha stressed that certain sections of the pass laws were still in force.

Among these offences were forgery, mutilation and destruction of a reference book and possession of a forged reference book — Sapa.

Burning of 'dompas' is still an offence

ALTHOUGH a moratorium had been declared on some pass law offences, other provisions — including that governing the destruction of reference books,

were still valid and people contravening them would be liable to prosecution and punishment, Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

Opening the committee stage debate on his department's budget vote, he said the moratorium applied to contraventions of the 1952 pass laws, where a black man did not possess a reference book, where he was not able to produce it on demand, or where the book did not have the compulsory endorsements of periods of employment and termination of employment.

Botha said, however, he wished to stress that certain sections of the pass laws were still in force. Those who contravened them would still be liable to prosecution and punishment.

Among these offences were the forgery, mutilation and destruction of a reference book, and the possession of a forged reference book — Sapa.

Some pass laws still in force

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DISPATCH
25/4/66

CAPE TOWN — Although a moratorium had been declared on certain pass law offences, others, including the destruction of reference books, were still in force and people contravening them would be liable to prosecution and punishment, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Opening the committee stage debate on his department's budget vote, he said the moratorium applied to contraventions of the 1952 pass laws where a black man did not possess a reference book, where he was not able to produce it on demand or where the book did not have the compulsory endorsements of periods of employment and termination of employment.

Mr Botha said he wished to stress that

certain sections of the pass laws were still in force. Those who contravened these sections of the Act would still be liable to prosecution.

Among these offences were the forgery, mutilation and destruction of a reference book and the possession of a forged reference book.

Mr Botha said his department had launched a "special programme" to ensure that the issuing of the new standard identity document to blacks would start on July 1.

He hoped disruption would be minimal and that they would all be issued as soon as possible. Everyone who applied for the new documents before December 31 this year should get them by January 31 1967.

About 14 million blacks in possession of

valid identity documents had to be issued with the new documents. The printing of the documents, on high speed presses, should be completed by June 30 this year.

Fingerprints would be taken of all applicants for inclusion in the Population Register. They would not be included in the document.

Mr Botha said the Population Register was up to date.

At the end of March this year, 98 per cent of whites entitled to ID documents, 85 per cent of coloureds and 83 per cent of Indians had received their documents.

Mr Botha also said the recently-tabled Identification Bill was now going before a standing committee composed of members of all parties in Parliament — Sapa

Pass laws' end praised

THE Private Sector Council on Urbanisation yesterday welcomed the White Paper announcing the death of influx control as a milestone in ending racial discrimination in South Africa.

Mr J H Steyn, chairman of the council, said the White Paper demonstrates the government's commitment to the abolition of influx control and the introduction of free movement for all South African citizens

"There are no hidden legal control measures or mechanisms specifically for black people created in substitution for the pass laws," he said

Mr Steyn said when the recommendations of the White Paper are implemented, a major pillar of apartheid and racial discrimination would have gone

He said "We wholeheartedly endorse the legal recommendations of Schedule A which lists the laws to be repealed, including

- Major sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act which restricts the rights of blacks to enter, remain, reside and work in urban areas,

- Chapter IV of the Development Trust and Land Act which controls the employment and residence of blacks outside urban areas, and

- Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act which

SOWETAN Reporter

prevents blacks from applying for court interdicts to stay their ordered removal or exclusion from a specified area, pending legal action to set the order aside

"It is essential that an urgent and clear settlement be achieved with the authorities in the TBVC 'countries' that restores South African citizenship to all the TBVC people

"Until that happens, many millions of South Africans could be denied freedom of

"It is assumed that the reference in paragraph 4.3.5 to separate living areas for the various population groups does not imply that a radical re-consideration of the provisions of the Group Areas Act is excluded"

He said "The statement regarding the proposed requirement for approved accommodation, is in the light of the entire White Paper interpreted by us to mean

- New urban settlement should take place on land set aside for residential accommodation, and

- There is no intention on the part of the government to substitute the mechanisms of "approved accommodation" for old style influx control

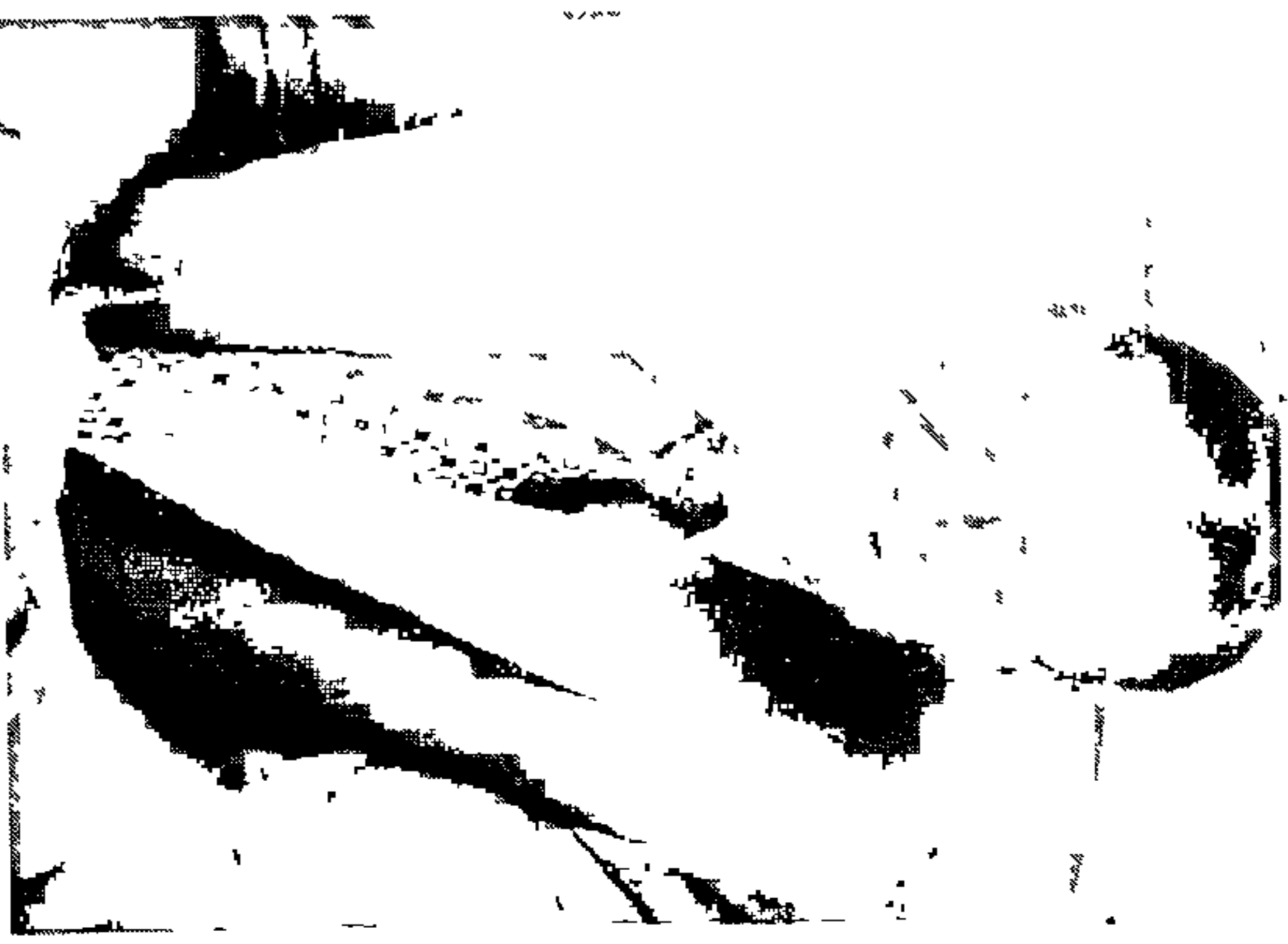
"It is our firm belief

that

- A process for the financing, acquisition and servicing of large tracts of urban land, is urgently required. We await with interest the recommendations re implementation awaited from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, the Commission for Administration and the Department of Finance,

- The emphasis of government policy should be on facilitating the provision of well situated urban land in order to prevent the illegal occupation of land by people who have no other means of finding shelter in the urban areas, and

- All societies need legal mechanisms to prevent the development of slums and the illegal occupation of land.



Mr J H Steyn.

SOUTH AFRICA'S white governors have finally committed themselves, in writing in a White Paper, to abolition of the hated system of influx control and specifically to the repeal of the legal incursions of the pervasive network of controls over the movements of blacks

Laws earmarked for scrapping include the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, which severely limits the right of blacks to live in urban areas and provides for the rejection of idle and undesirable blacks, and the renamed Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act, which makes it compulsory for all blacks aged 16 and over to carry, and produce on demand a "reference book" or pass

But the White Paper met scepticism as well as acclaim, despite publication of a Bill providing for a uniform identity document for all South Africans which, unlike the old pass book, will not have to be produced on demand

John Kane-Berman, director of the Institute of Race Relations, described the decision to abolish influx control as a "giant step forward", comparing it to the recognition granted to black trade unions in 1979

But he had reservations relating to the decision not to immediately include millions of blacks from the supposedly independent states in the new deal and to the possible use of laws against squatting and slums to restrict the freedom of movement in the offing with the abolition of *de jure* influx control

Scepticism over the new moves rested on fears that the government might be replacing an overt form of control over black movement with a more subtle technique of containment which, although not directed specifically at blacks, would *per se* affect them mainly, if not exclusively

Designating influx control "a relic of the past" and stressing the need for "orderly urbanisation," the White Paper stipulates that possession of

JUST ANOTHER PASS RAID: MY FIVE HOURS IN THE BACK OF A POLICE VAN

A FEW weeks ago I spent more than five hours in the back of a police van — a victim of the pass laws

I had just walked out of Khotsot House in central Johannesburg when my path was suddenly blocked by another man

I tried to sidestep the man, who briefly — and rudely — shoved his police card under my nose before yelling "Pass!"

I reached for my back-pocket and duly handed over my press card He took one cursory glance at it before repeating his earlier demand to see my pass

He claimed the press card, which bears my photograph and name, did not prove that I was employed and that I was permitted to be in the prescribed area of Johannesburg

But on my card was clearly written that the holder was a staff member of a respectable Johannesburg newspaper

The card was issued by the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa in terms of its agreement with the Commissioner of the South African Police

Surely this was more than enough proof that I was employed and residing "legally" in Johannesburg? By this time we were joined by two burly men.

PATRICK LAURENCE on the government's biggest yet reform move: the abolition of pass laws

occupation of an approved house or site should be the only criteria for restricting movement of people from one area to another

But as the shortage of approved housing and even sites for blacks in urban areas is much larger than that of their white counterparts — 240 000 against 18 000, according to the National Building Research Institute — the control of available houses will bear down much more heavily on blacks than whites (or, for that matter, on coloureds or Indians)

The President's Council's report on influx control — which recommended the abolition of influx control — sums up the position on housing succinctly

"Generally speaking, the housing problem in South Africa as far as whites, Indians and Coloureds are concerned is not of critical proportions, because of smaller numbers and higher socio-economic levels," it notes. "The housing shortage among the black population is threatening to assume crisis proportions, with increasing overcrowding and squatting."

There is another important reason for scepticism The White Paper stresses that the Group Areas Act, which provides for compulsory residential segregation, will be retained

Blacks unable to find approved housing or sites in congested black residential areas will not be permitted to look for appropriate accommodation in less densely populated areas set aside for whites

Squatting is defined broadly to include occupation by one race of accommodation in an area set aside for another Land available for black settlement in or near the major cities is scarce,

SEFAKO NYAKA makes the painful discovery that the pass laws are very much alive and well

The stoically built one's bald head was a criss-cross of scars.

The other one, with a lean, hungry look, had a deep long scar on the left side of his face

"What's going on?" scar-head enquired from the man I had given my press card

I am wasting their time, he said I think I know too much Anyway, asked hungry-look, who is the Commissioner of Police?

Despite all my protestations I was half-dragged, half-lifted towards the yellow police truck parked on the pavement in De Villiers Street, outside Saint Mary's Anglican Cathedral Scar-face was clutching my belt so tight that I felt the seat of my pants was going to burst any moment

I was rudely shoved into the back of the van before the threesome left to look for other victims

I peered through the little holes in the side of the van for a passerby I might recognise, to take a message to my employers that I have been arrested

One man stopped briefly. Hungry-look asked him whether he had any business there and

Passbook mission impossible

TO meet the deadline for the issuing of new ID books, the Department of Home Affairs will have to process 45 applications every minute — if it works 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, said yesterday that everyone who applied for new documents by December 31 will receive them by January 31 next year.

About 14 million identities in the form of valid ID documents had to be issued with the new documents.

He said his department had launched a "special programme" to ensure that the issuing of the new standard ID document would start on July 1.

And pass burners beware! Botha made it clear that although no-one would be jailed for not having the document, it was still illegal to burn it.

Meanwhile, there was more reaction yesterday to the White Paper on Urbanisation — and attitudes were diverse.

JH Steyn of the Private Sector Council said that when the White Paper has been implemented, there will be no doubt that a major pillar of apartheid and racial

largely as a result of deliberate policy, meaning that there is another restraint operating directly on black influx into urban areas.

More important, however, the lifting of influx control restrictions will not apply immediately to the six million black people living in South Africa's four nominally independent "homelands" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei

demanded his pass It was in order, so hungry-look told him to *weersak*

After about an hour the police drove us down Jeppe Street before stopping at the corner of Bree and West streets opposite the bus terminus A crowd of people had formed a circle under the trees and were clearly looking at something on the ground

It turned out they were watching confidence tricksters at work with the three card game It is a game where a player throws two black cards and one red card on the ground before turning them face down After a few shuffles he asks for people to point out the red card If you point it out you get R20, but if you fail to do it you lose your bet.

His friends, who pretend the card shuffler is not known to them, take out money and correctly point out the card, after which they are given money

This entices the other bystanders, who then lay out their money and lose

The police moved towards the crowd, which included some whites The crowd dispersed but no attempt was made to arrest any of these people. Maybe scar-head and his crew were members of the "Pass squad" and not of the "Vice squad".

After about two hours and several arrests, police drove the van up Eloff Street extension before

discrimination will have gone

However, he added it was essential that an urgent and clear settlement be achieved with the authorities in the TBVC "countries" to restore citizenship to all the TBVC people.

The UDF said in a statement that it welcomed any move that eased the suffering of people, but the government "is known for giving with one hand and taking with the other."

"Almost the same time as PW Botha was announcing the changes to influx control laws, Louis le Grange was being given dictatorial powers. This indicates the government's continued use and intensification of repressive measures," said UDF representative Murphy

Morobe. He said legislation under which apartheid would maintain its grip was still in existence.

The Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) cautioned "those who believe this is a further step on the reform strategy.

"It is merely a disguise to placate the international community as regards promises made in the past," said Cusa general secretary Piroshaw Camay.

They are to be treated as "foreigners" for the immediate future

As citizens of their internationally unrecognised states, they are subject to the rigorous controls of the Aliens Act pending negotiations over the restoration of South African citizenship to them

South Africa's proposal is to offer them a form of a dual citizenship, in which they will be citizens

stopping outside Faraday Station

Two hours later, with a truck load of "pass offenders", we drove to Hillbrow Police Station I was allowed one telephone call I tried to call my employers twice, but the calls didn't go through

Others wanted to use the phone I asked the sergeant for one more try This time I called home

An hour later, my R20 "fine" paid, I was released

In a reply to a telex sent to the Police Directorate of Public Relations a few days after the incident, I was informed that my query had been referred to the Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand

This week a lieutenant at John Vorster Square assured me that such a thing would never happen again Of course it won't, P W Botha had just declared that the pass laws had been scrapped.

Lieutenant Elis asked me if I would be prepared to attend an identification parade to point out scar-head and his crew. After I told him I was not laying a charge against "officers who were executing their duties", the matter was dropped. But nothing can really take away the humiliation of having been turned into an instant criminal in the country of my birth.

of both South Africa and their quasi-states But as at least two of these pseudo-states, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, have expressed reservations about dual citizenship, negotiations may take some time before there is agreement

The refusal to grant freedom of movement automatically to the citizens of these territories gives South Africa greater leverage over their governments, which it may exploit to force them to join the envisaged, and Pretoria-controlled "Confederation of South African States"

The White Paper further envisages revision of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and speaks of legislative amendments to maintain satisfactory standards of hygiene The anti-squatting law already provides local authorities with the power to remove illegal squatters and was used to prevent the inflow of blacks from the rural areas into the Western Cape The Act permits summary and forcible removals, not only from the land that they are occupying but the district in which the land is situated

A new, tougher anti-squatting law may prove to be influx control in a new guise Theoretically, it would apply to all races, but in practice it would be used primarily against blacks

The same caveat applies to the proposed revision of the laws pertaining to slum prevention Technically it could be applied in the interests of communal health but in reality it might be used, as the Transvaal Rural Action Committee observes in draft paper, as a hidden form of influx control

The bid to relocate people from Huhudi in the Cape was made in the name of slum clearance, the draft report recalls Nearly 470 houses in Huhudi were declared to be slums but the people were not told which houses were slums or by what criteria they were judged to be slums, the report adds

Similarly, in Langa in the Eastern Cape, more than 460 houses were deemed to be slums and earmarked for demolition, although an "independent town planner — Dr Michael Sutcliffe of the University of Natal — found that they were among the best ventilated, highest and driest in the area

The Bill providing for a uniform identity document stipulates that it need not be produced on demand but requires people to identify themselves "without delay" if requested to do so by an authorised officer

Whether black people will be required to identify themselves "without delay" more frequently than whites, coloureds or Indians is a moot point. In Namibia, according to a recent report by Amnesty International, a new identity document was introduced for all citizens but it was used "oppressively and in a discriminatory manner" against blacks

The Namibian document had, however, to be produced on demand, as distinct from "without delay". But maximum penalties are the same R500 or six months' jail, heavier than the punishment for not producing a reference book

But even taking account of all these reservations, imminent abolition of the pass laws is undoubtedly a move away from the old system of crude, rigid and racially explicit controls, ranging from street arrests to midnight raids on black homes

Whether blacks will welcome the change in their present angry mood, and whether the government will be able to police the new controls better than the old ones, are different issues altogether

25/4/86 W. M. H. C. 296

tract from the basic principles of a free press which upholds the need to inform the public curately, and to comment fairly on all matters of public interest, fundamental to the justice of a democratic society."

Despite the appearance in the past few years of alternative media, "there isn't any magazine South Africa that's looking, at a very critical level, at the pertinent political issues of the country," he says.

Moreover, "most of the newspapers and magazines at the moment are geared towards promoting a particular ideological stance. Our aim is to have the magazine as a kind of forum and present viewpoints from all across the political spectrum."

The magazine has been financed by donations from what he describes as "professionals and small black businesses" in small amounts from R50 to R1 000. He is general editor of the magazine and of the publishing company whose projects will be funded by the profits of the magazine.

It is in the publishing company he can realise a particular view of literature.

For me, the artistic aspect will be a dominating factor in choosing material," he says.

Here is some of the material he has arranged for the rest of the year: a book of paintings and photography by Fikile, another with the decade in photographs by Kunallo, "Black Women in the Quarter", four short stories each by Tembisa, Bloke Modisane and Casey Motlatsi, and Gladys Thomas. He hopes to get his to overseas works as well, preferably from Third World countries.

He was a medical student at the University of Witwatersrand when he became active in Black People's Convention, organising BPC literary readings in township schools. He was a member of the SA Students' Organisation in 1973 he was banned from writing poetry and, he says, "I got to read a

finished my studies and my banning lifted all in the same week in 1978. I wanted to hear whether I was going to pass and then the ban would be reimposed." It isn't, and he passed, but because of his racial history, he says, it took him two-and-a-half years to find a hospital where he could do his housemanship.

In the meantime, he studied the state of health in rural areas, travelling to clinics on a township. At the same time he wrote, for roots and the Muslim News in Cape Town, and for the Sowetan.

He has worked since then in matriculation, at Hillbrow Hospital and at a national, and his writing has continued. In the and four friends each chipped in R500 to publish a book of his poetry called "The of Our Lives", and he did his own contribution.

He has taken six months away from hospital to launch the publishing company. He would like to spend his time commuting between the two professions, publishing and the practice of medicine, but it would leave out the major component, which is poetry. Usually, he says, he'll have to choose—but at first, he'll try to get Viewpoint off and

Were 'nationalised' wages ago

WHEN COSATU president Shabir Barayi argued for nationalising the mines at the November launch of the congress, it no doubt sent a shiver down the spines of many a major shareholder.

It should also have sent shivers down the spines of bureaucrats and politicians in the National Party whose shares in the profits created by the mines has grown to such proportions in recent years that it is almost possible to talk about *de facto* nationalisation.

This year, the 100th anniversary of May Day, is also the 100th anniversary of the Witwatersrand gold-mining industry, which for a century has been the powerhouse of the South African economy.

To mark both events, Cosatu has declared "100 years of exploitation" as the theme for May Day, highlighting the issue of what happens to the wealth generated by the mines.

What has happened to that wealth? Certainly very little of it has gone to those areas of Southern Africa which traditionally provided the labour for digging the gold out of the ground.

For the better part of this century Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique provided the bulk of the workforce on South African mines as mining employers searched the periphery for low cost labour for which they would not have to compete with other employers.

After a century of exporting the prime of their men, these countries are among the 25 poorest states in the world and among the bottom quarter of the poorest continent, Africa.

For most of this century black labour's share of the revenue from the gold mines has declined. In 1911 black wages accounted for 16 percent of the industry's total revenues. By 1970 this figure had halved to 8,8 percent.

Despite the exponential increases in wages for black workers in the early seventies, by 1984 black wages had, at 15 percent of revenue, not regained the levels of 1911.

But the wage equation is more complicated than this. After 1911 the power of white labour was a *vis* black labour ensured that while the black share declined drastically, the white workers' cut of gold revenues declined marginally — from 24 percent in 1911 to 18 percent in 1969.

Even this decrease is levelled out by the fact that the proportion of white workers declined by 15 percent as more and more blacks were employed.

From 1969, however, the position of the white worker declined dramatically and by 1984 white earnings were a mere eight percent of

Cosatu chief Elijah Barayi (right) wants the mines nationalised. Actually, the taxman scores such a vast bounty from the mines already (some 58 percent of distributed profit) they're nationalised already, paying — whether they like it or not — a sizable chunk of the apartheid bill. JEAN LEGER and PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK report

revenues. This means that even though the black proportion had increased substantially between 1969 and 1984, the total proportion of gold revenue which went to labour was 23 percent in 1984, a drop from 27 percent in 1969.

Even more pertinently, when looked at over the long term, the proportion spent on wages has plummeted from 41 percent in 1911, meaning that labour's share of the wealth dug from the gold mines has dropped by almost half.

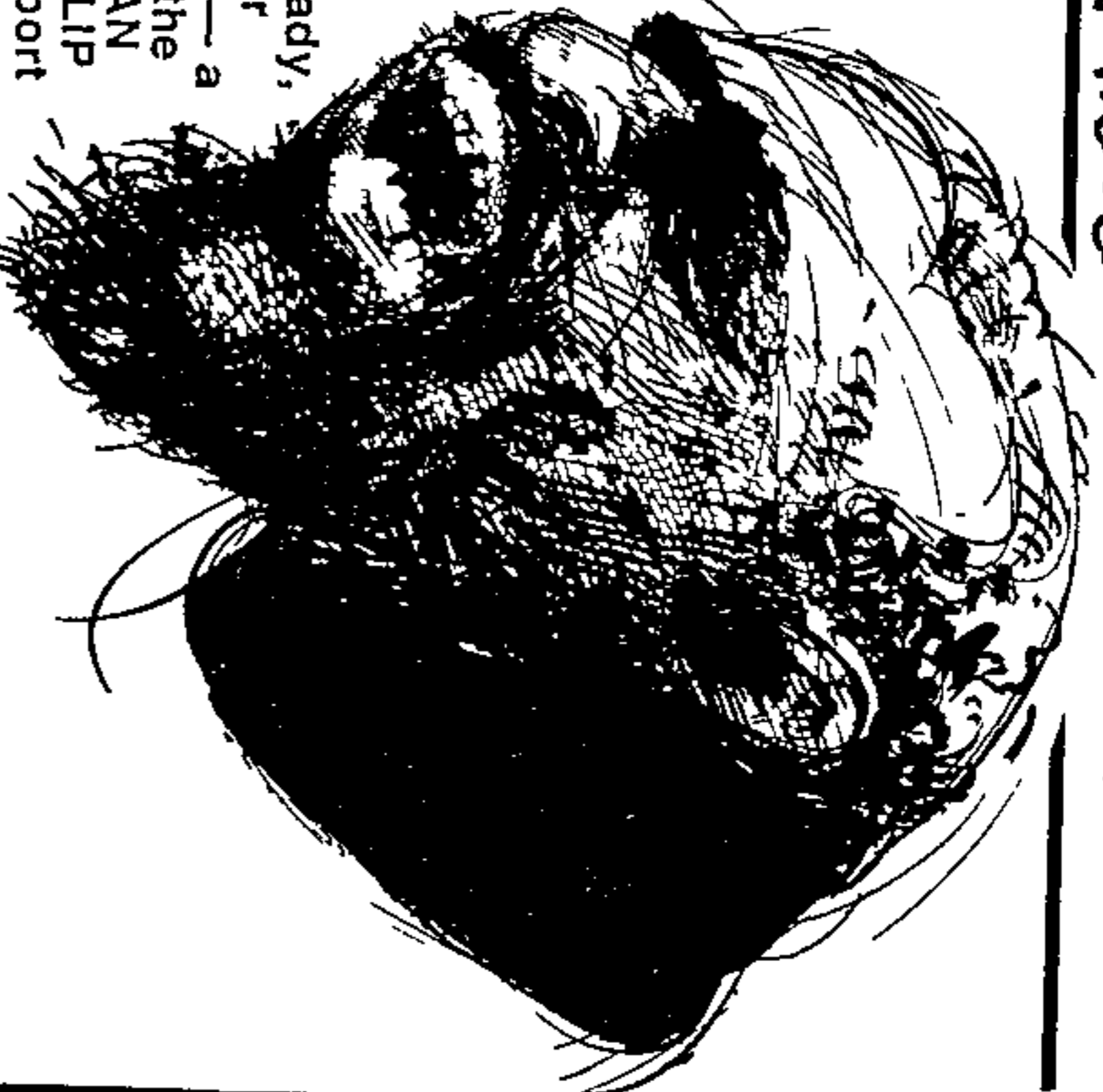
Working costs apart from labour costs have remained steady from 33 percent of total revenues in 1911 to 31 percent in 1984, meaning that the amount remaining — the total profit generated — has jumped from 26 percent to 46 percent over this period.

Dividends, though remaining constantly high and greater than black labour's share throughout this century, do not account for this leap. In fact, dividends have decreased as a share of the total, from 23 percent in 1911 to 14 percent in 1984.

During this period there has been a massive downturn in the amount of foreign investment in the mines. Dropping from an estimated 75 percent in the period from the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand to 1930, at present about 30 percent of gold mining shares are in the hands of foreign shareholders.

Not that shareholders were badly done by. In 1984 they received R1,7 billion, of which R490 million of the wealth generated on South African gold mines went to foreign shareholders.

None of this takes into account



Shabir Barayi

deferred profits in the form of capital expenditure which was not taxed. In 1984 this added up to R1,6 billion, a massive increase on levels earlier in the century.

As the gold price rose astronomically in the 1970s more and more profit was ploughed back into the mines to extract the lower-grade ores, thus ensuring ever-greater profits from the gold bonanza.

But the major shift in the allocation of revenue is the share of gold mining wealth that the government has been able to extract through taxes and profit sharing. In 1911 only three percent of revenues were paid to the state whereas by 1984 this had rocketed to 19 percent, a sum of R2,3 billion.

This bounty makes it substantially easier for the South African state to afford the apartheid system, the bloated and largely white civil service, expensive homeland bureaucracies and the massive military machine used to fight wars in Namibia, to destabilise the sub-continent and quell the township protest.

With 58 percent of distributable profits going to the state and 42 percent to shareholders, it could be argued that quasi-nationalisation has already taken place. This raises substantial issues both for the trade union movement and those political organisations which have up to now talked loosely about nationalisation.

For the National Union of Mineworkers gearing up for another round of pay talks with the Chamber of Mines, it means that 60c of every rand they demand from the chamber will be coming from state coffers.

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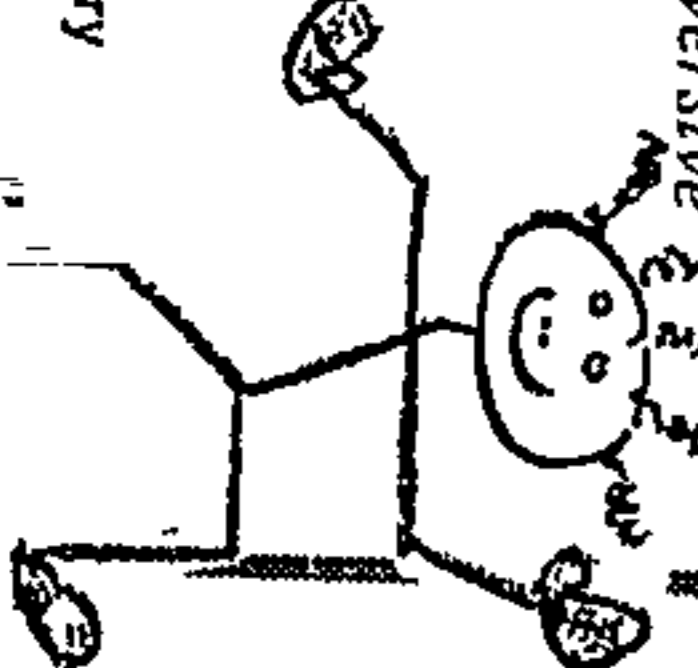
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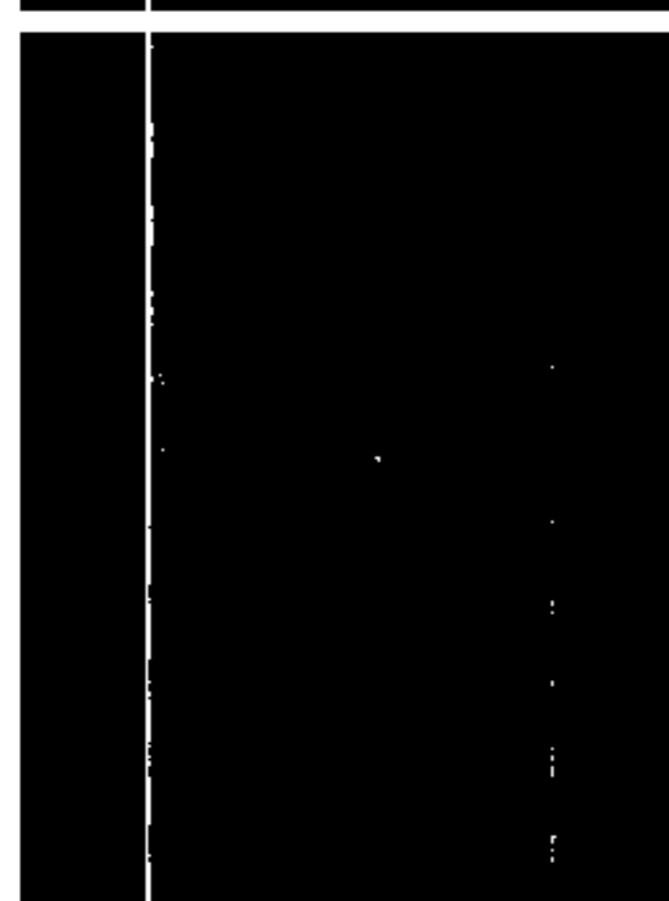
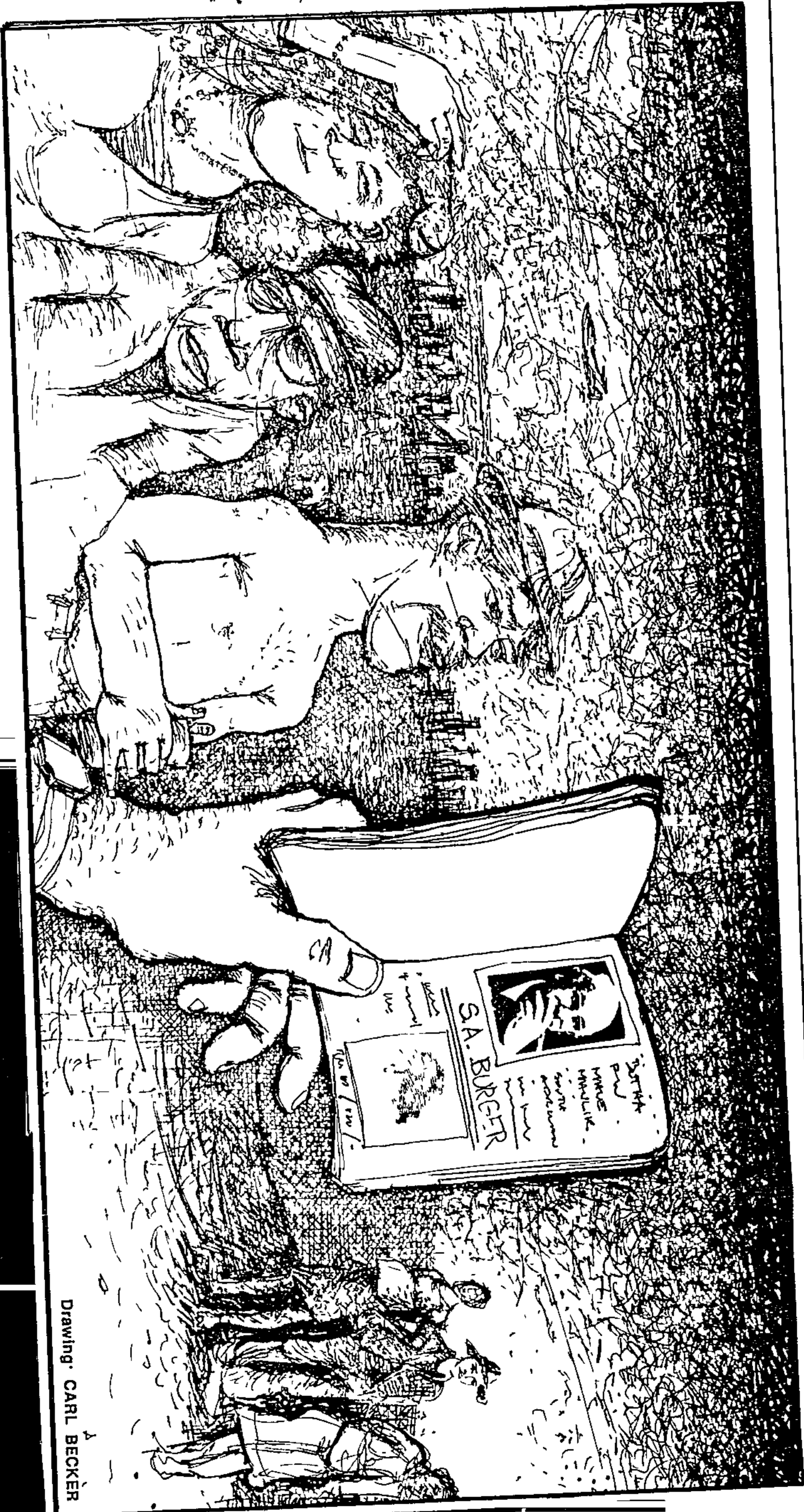


FOCUS ON
INFLUX CONTROL

No need to
show a
pass now
All you
need to
show is
a home

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Influx control onus shifted

By DIRK VAN ZYL, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — In its new urbanisation strategy — revealed in the comprehensive White Paper tabled in Parliament on Wednesday — the Government has effectively shifted the onus for “control” of housing development from the central statute book to local authorities

A host of legislation restricting the movement of blacks is to be scrapped and the central socio-economic criterion for people wishing to migrate to the urban areas will be the availability of suitable accommodation

And “civilised” living conditions in the cities will be largely governed by local authorities’ by-laws and regulations relating to such matters as health and the normal police measures against such phenomena as vagrancy and crime

In the White Paper the Government defines accommodation as “existing houses, core houses, shell houses, boarding houses, hostels, hotels, flats and informal housing structures on approved sites”

At a Press conference, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said the decision to abolish influx control “does not mean that we are heading for a

period of chaotic growth of cities and towns”

Many people feared that cities and towns would suddenly be overflowed by millions of black citizens, that unemployment in the cities and towns would escalate dramatically, that crime would increase and that squatter camps would mushroom overnight, he said

Squatting, defined as the illegal occupation of land or buildings for living purposes, would still not be allowed and at the same time “much more land will have to be made available for the expansion of cities and towns”

Building regulations and other standards would have to be applied much more flexibly, leading to “informal housing”

Mr Heunis added

“People in our rural areas should not live under the false impression that the grass will be greener and the lights brighter in the cities. They will be ill-advised to flock to the metropolises en masse because, as in the past, squatting, unhygienic conditions, overcrowding and the associated conditions which create squalor and misery, cannot be allowed in the public interest”

The Government accepted in principle that the provision of housing was the responsibility of the individual, the employer and other sections of the private sector and, in absolutely exceptional cases, of the government sector

Would-be migrants would be kept informed — through a massive pro-

gramme by the Bureau for Information — as to where the prospects of settlement, self-help building opportunities and jobs were best

“Freedom of movement should not be seen as a free-for-all and no-holds-barred opportunity to settle anywhere at any time,” Mr Heunis said

“Local authorities have a continued responsibility to ensure that the development within their areas of jurisdiction takes place in a planned, civilised and positive way”

The White Paper also makes it clear that the Group Areas Act — demarcating racially segregated group areas — is to remain, although, as pointed out at the Press conference, it is being examined by a committee of the President’s Council

Senior Government speakers have up to now stressed that it is a non-negotiable cornerstone of National Party policy

The Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, Mr Colin Eglin, while welcoming the White Paper’s central thrust, said an area of concern was the “fragmentation of the control of such important instruments of social engineering as housing, township development and local government in terms of the outdated apartheid concept of ‘own’ affairs”

And the availability of land for blacks in the urban areas would be vital, he said

The Labour Party, while also welcoming the White Paper, said it could not endorse the retention of Group Areas provisions, especially for residential purposes

(b) (i) and (ii) The hon member is referred to the report in terms of section 3(4) of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), which was laid upon the Table on 7 February 1986, in which the names of all detainees until the mentioned date, are furnished. With those were included the names of juveniles and I do not deem it in the public interest to furnish the particulars of each of the juveniles separately.

(c) Modderbee, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Victor Verster, St Albans, North End, Leeuhof, as well as in police cells in Krugersdorp

(d) The particulars are not readily available

(2) (a) Juveniles were detained apart from adult detainees as far as possible and the facilities which were available to them are adequate and similar to those for adults

(b) The procedures which were followed with regard to all detainees, including juveniles, were contained in the Rules promulgated by the Minister of Justice under the Regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953

(3) No, but however by Judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa who periodically paid visits to detainees under the emergency regulations

Handwritten: Details 25/4/86
92 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were detained in 1985 under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each of these persons detained and (c) how many of them are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 463 persons

(b) The particulars are not readily available

(c) 32 persons are still being detained

Detainees

93 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were detained in 1985 under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 8 Persons

(b) 1 person for 154 days,
1 person for 239 days,
1 person for 246 days;
1 person for 248 days,
1 person for 250 days,
1 person for 255 days;
1 person for 256 days,
1 person for 259 days.

(c) None.

94 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many persons were detained under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) None

(2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

Detainees

95 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) How many persons were detained under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether any such persons were detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) 113 persons until 1986-04-22

(2) Yes

(a) 40 persons
(b) 1 person for 90 days,
3 persons for 91 days;
3 persons for 93 days,
2 persons for 96 days;
6 persons for 97 days;
1 person for 98 days,
1 person for 102 days;
1 person for 105 days,
4 persons for 108 days,
2 persons for 123 days,
2 persons for 129 days,
1 person for 151 days,
1 person for 157 days,
4 persons for 164 days,
3 persons for 189 days,
1 person for 196 days,
1 person for 198 days,
1 person for 205 days,
2 persons for 209 days

Handwritten: Pass laws/influx control 1430
360 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons were (a) arrested for and (b) charged with offences relating to pass laws and influx control in respect of each police station in the Johannesburg magisterial district in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	Pass laws	Influx control
	(a)	(b)
John Vorster	735	379
Plain	735	379
Jeppe	1 714	2 115
Cleveland	1 714	310
Booyens	485	468
Mondeor	573	548
Langlaage	933	270
Brixton	72	65
Newlands	406	25
Hillbrow	4 948	4 258

FOR the first time since 1923 a black man can now walk the streets of Cape Town as free as someone from any other community.

Blacks must be part of new deal if it is to succeed — Olivier

A "TERRIFIC leap" in Nationalist thinking. This is how a top expert on black affairs sees the scrapping of the influx control and pass laws.

He is Professor Nic Olivier, former Professor of African law and government at the University of Stellenbosch, and now a nominated PFP MP

But he sounds a warning. Any major Government policy development such as the new urbanisation one will only succeed if blacks are involved in the country's political structure — and if it is done with their co-operation

Thus, the Government needs to give urgent effect to indications by President PW Botha that it intends creating a new constitution providing for participation by all South Africans

TO Prof Olivier a particularly interesting aspect of this week's announcement was the Government's acceptance that, because a law discriminated on the basis of race, it was objectionable and unacceptable and had to be repealed

Therefore, in this instance at least, the Nationalists are no longer trying to rationalise on the grounds that a measure, although discriminatory, is still essential for some other reason

With a view to future reform measures, the following definition of discrimination given in the schedule of this week's White Paper is particularly interesting

"Discrimination is the unequal treatment of individuals or groups on the basis of classification in terms of certain characteristics such as race, religion, culture or sex and it implies favour towards a person or group which bears no relation to individual ability, merit or the actual behaviour of the person or group concerned"

Prof Olivier says the scrapping of the large number of laws restricting the movement of blacks was only the outward manifestation of the influx control system.

"What one must not forget is the degree of harassment to which every black could be subjected, wherever he was or wherever he worked. No black man could walk

By TOS WENTZEL
Weekend Argus Political
Correspondent

the streets of any town or work anywhere — without running the risk of being accosted by an official or a policeman to produce proof that he had the legal right to be there

"Apart from the arrests, there was the total insecurity created in the lives of blacks

"For the first time since 1923 a black man can now walk the streets of Cape Town as free as someone from any other community

"For the first time an employer can employ a black without running the risk of being interfered with by an official who had the right to check if the black worker was in legal employment

"For the first time a black can come into 'prescribed' areas and not run the risk of being accosted to prove that he had not been there for 72 hours or, if he had been, to prove that he had the right to stay longer

"For the first time blacks who have been 'exempted' from the provisions of the law does not have to carry a document with them to prove that they are so exempted

"The implications for the family life of blacks are also enormous because of the scrapping of the restrictions"

ANOTHER effect of the old system is that it caused bad relations between blacks and the police and officials

On the urbanisation aspects of this week's announcement, Prof Olivier says new legislation will have to be awaited. But it is obvious that such legislation will be non-discriminatory

On the Group Areas Act he points out that this is being investigated by the President's Council

President Botha made the interesting statement that the law is not a holy cow

and that what he was interested in was separate residential areas

This statement does not exclude the possibility of grey areas

Much as he finds the Population Registration Act objectionable, says Prof Olivier, it has only limited implications as far as the urbanisation process as such is concerned

AS to the implications of the urbanisation process, he says it is incumbent on the Government, as a matter of urgency, to provide land for the process of black urbanisation which it has now accepted as inevitable

"The land available for the proper settlement and housing of blacks is totally inadequate. There should also not be the fragmentation of housing departments in terms of the 'own affairs' concept"

"The housing crisis should be solved through a unified, sustained effort by the authorities along with the private sector

"The squatter blot in the Peninsula could have been avoided had it not been the policy since the sixties not to provide more family housing and not to upgrade the black townships"

He agrees with Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis that there will not now be a huge inflow of blacks to the urban areas. But there is a need to develop employment opportunities and housing in the non-metropolitan areas

The new policy in effect legalises the position of a large number of blacks who — illegally under the old system — is already present in the urban areas

According to figures given by Mr Heunis in answer to questions by Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, there are between 40 000 and 90 000 'illegals' in the Peninsula. But Mr Andrew thinks the figure is far higher

Whatever the case, Professor Olivier is emphatic about the need to develop employment opportunities and housing in the non-metropolitan areas

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'Boost for rural development'

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's White Paper on urbanization would propel South Africa into the 21st Century "within one generation", Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) said yesterday.

The plan would create opportunities and development "undreamed of in this country", he said during debate on the Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs budget vote.

Mr McIntosh said the Minister, Mr Greyling Wentzel, should give "absolute priority" to the White Paper and urgently appoint a commission to develop a strategy to exploit the "enormous opportunities for rural and agricultural development" the urbanization strategy would produce.

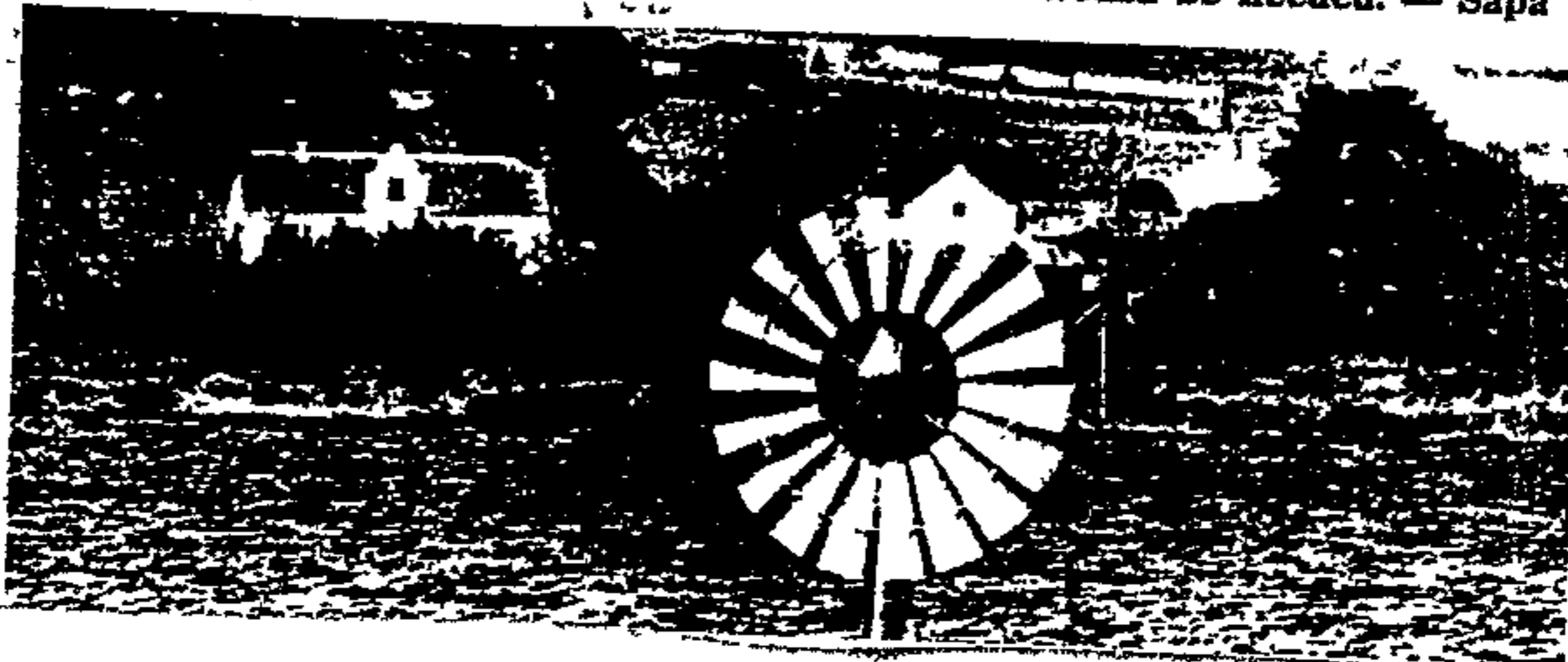
This development would be accompanied by a demand for agricultural

products. *Call links 26/4/86*

Without influx control, farm labourers would be able to leave the land more easily and facilities such as schools, transport and health would have to be improved if these people were to stay.

Population pressure on the overcrowded but fertile homeland areas in the east of the country would decrease as people left for the towns. This would improve opportunities for agricultural development and advantage should be taken of this.

The colonial mentality toward black farmers should be abandoned and they should be drawn into the Western agricultural sphere to help produce the "enormously increased quantity of food" that would be needed. — Sapa



The Pass Laws

Mixed reaction to Government White Paper

CP Reporters

WHILE all the details of the Government's new influx controls are not yet clear, one thing is - the death of the dompas will mean relief for tens of thousands of South Africans

Outside Parliament, experts' reaction to the White Paper on Orderly Urbanisation tabled in Cape Town on Wednesday ranges from great enthusiasm, to guarded optimism, to outright condemnation.

Announcing the Government's plans, President PW Botha said "No-one will ever again suffer the indignities of the pass laws"

Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eghin welcomed the decision, but warned "SA will need vast housing, township development, education, training and job creation programs"

A Legal Resources attorney, who is an expert on influx control law, said "It is not cosmetic, and really is the abolition of influx control"

But the Group Areas Act still exists and black people will not be allowed to live in "white" areas, he said.

A leading Johannesburg attorney said that although the White Paper would give relief to many people, the Identification Act could be used used in the same way as influx control

No-one can be forced to produce a "dompas" but they could be forced by a policeman to prove their identity "without delay" This seems to be a contradiction, replacing the dompas with another State document

The lawyer said that although influx control in the broad sense had been abolished, the essential pillars of apartheid still existed These were

- The Group Areas Act
- Population Registration Act
- Separate Amenities Act

The Council of Unions of SA called the White Paper "merely a disguise to placate the international community as regards promises made in the past"

"It is quite apparent that the fingerprinting of all South Africans and the monitoring of ordinary people by employers and landlords merely shifts the responsibility for punishing workers," said Cusa

At the time of going to Press Cosatu and the UDF were still "in conference" and could not give any comment on the White Paper

'Movement still restricted'

By MARY BURTON
Black Sash president

THE White Paper on urbanisation must be seen against the background of widespread resistance to apartheid policies and of increased pressure from abroad - particularly from foreign investors

The Government has recognised the demands for an end to racial discrimination

In planning to abolish influx control, it exchanges the hated dompas for identity documents which all South Africans must obtain "and the White Paper acknowledges that black citizens are also South Africans with the exception of those who are TBVC citizens"

But it is clear the Group Areas Act and the Population

Registration Act will remain in force and that the responsibility for the control of the movement of people will be devolved to local authorities

Those bodies will be based on racially separated groups

This devolution of control to local level will take place within the framework of provisions to control squatting, to enforce health regulations, to deal

"with loitering and congregating and to ensure that new migrants are informed of the availability of approved accommodation and employment"

This is not moving away from racial discrimination. It places considerable power in the hands of the authorities to curb the presence of black people in urban areas

12-million were made criminals

ABOUT 5 000 people jailed for contravening the pass laws have been released following the Government's relaxation of influx control laws

According to Government figures, 12-million people were arrested for "offences" between 1916 and 1981 - 263 484 a year

Last year, 98 970 people were arrested for pass law "offences" In 1983 - the year in which the number of pass law "offenders" was highest - 262 900 people were arrested

Most "offenders" served jail sentences of six to ten days

What PW's Orderly Urbanisation will mean for you

CP REPORTER

THE Government is to scrap or amend at least 34 laws and regulations restricting black freedom of movement under its new influx control policies

Laws to be scrapped completely, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis told Parliament, are

- The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act - the Pass Laws
- The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act
- The Black Labour Act
- The Black Affairs Administration Act
- The Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act

Heunis added that the Government planned to have these changes in the law passed this year - so far only the pass laws have been scrapped

Full details of the changes in the law are not yet available, but pass law experts have identified exactly what the new policy will mean to you:

★ Whether you have a job no longer matters If you have approved accommodation - that is you have your own house, or are a legal tenant - you can live in a town or city The 10(1) stamp no longer matters

The Government's definition of housing is existing houses, core houses, shell houses, boarding houses, hostels, hotels, flats and informal housing structures on approved sites

This freedom is restricted to black townships - the Group Areas Act, which prevents black people moving into white areas, will remain in force

There is no indication yet on how the authorities will check on whether you have approved accommodation, nor what they can legally do to you if they find you have not. Indications are, say the experts, that you will not be charged in court, as happened under the old system when you were found in town without a valid stamp in your pass

★ If you live in the rural areas and want to move to a town or city, you can do so, if you get a house or "approved accommodation"

★ You are no longer legally obliged to carry your dompas or identification of any sort. But, according to a new law to be passed this year, the Identification Bill, "an authorised officer" can still ask you to

identify yourself "without delay" You can do this with your dompas or ID document, by making a statement giving details of your identity, or by being identified by someone who is carrying identification If you refuse to meet the request of the "authorised officer" to identify yourself, you could be charged and sentenced to six months' jail, or a fine of R500

A prominent civil rights lawyer says, however, the new law does not provide for police stopping everyone in the street and demanding identification - but then nor does it exclude this

★ South Africans of all races will be issued with a new identity document But while all races will get them, the IDs will categorise South Africans racially - they will contain particulars from the Population Register; that is, full details of your race classification

★ Responsibility for policing the new policy will largely be switched from the SA police to local authorities - community guards and township blackjacks

The experts say part of the new policy is to "de-racialise" the laws - remove directly discriminatory references But the Squatters' Act, the Slums Act and the Aliens' Act will affect Africans far more than white, coloured and Indian communities

The Squatters' Act and the Slums Act can be used, they say, to prevent a flood of people into the cities - by limiting the numbers of people in houses and the type of houses built If community councils and black local authorities limit the land available for new houses, this will also keep people out - it is they who must approve "approved accommodation"

The position of "independent" homeland "citizens" is not clear - Heunis told reporters on Wednesday it was still being negotiated, but there is a possibility that the Aliens' Act could be used to retain dompas-like restrictions on them

Another possibility is that by restricting available housing in the metropolitan areas, the authorities could force people to follow the Government's decentralisation policies - by making housing and land easily available in Ekangala, for instance, while restricting housing on the Reef, the authorities could force people to endorse themselves out of the towns

SA 'aliens' face the boot

ALIENS in "neighbouring states" (homelands) in "white" South Africa - and those entering the "country" illegally - are to be repatriated

So says Deputy Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Piet Ba-

denhorst Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego this week, Badenhorst said the influx of large numbers of "aliens" was a cause for great concern

"It may also have serious consequences for a stable labour market"

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THE WEEK THE GOVERNMENT DUMPED THE PASSLAWLS, BUT THE QUESTIONS REMAINED

THE White Paper on Urbanisation represents one of the most important documents ever tabled in Parliament. It marks a significant crack in the formidable walls of South Africa's citadel of injustice: apartheid.

Overdue as some may argue, it brings to an end a system of control aptly described by blacks way back in 1920 as "perpetuated martial law in peacetime". Hopefully it will also signify an end to the politics of control as such and the acceleration of the politics of negotiation.



By WILLIE ESTERHUYSE
Consultant to the Urban Foundation

Now that we've got rid of the

POLITICS of control

it's time to get started on the

POLITICS of debate

The same can be said of the 1913 Black Land Act and the Population Registration Act.

It should also be accepted that the impact of the White Paper and its urgent execution will, in the final analysis, be determined by the contents and implications of the expected announcement on citizenship for blacks.

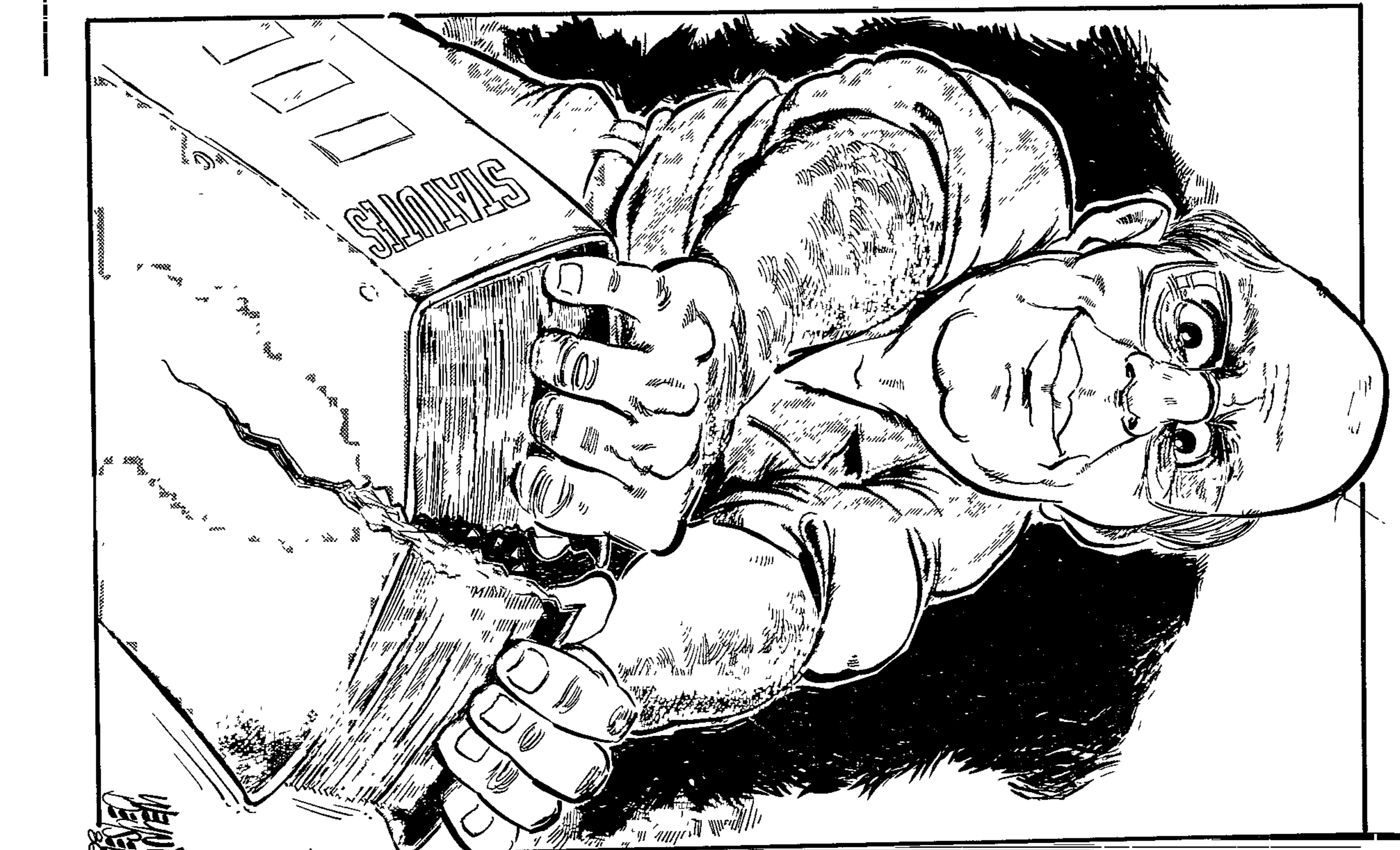
The statement of policy in the White Paper is so closely linked to the issue of citizenship that it is indeed a pity that the latter issue could not be addressed simultaneously.

I do not doubt the integrity of Government's purpose in this respect, but the anomalies which arise in respect of the six million blacks in the TBVC countries not having freedom of mobility are so profound that immediate rectification is required.

In one respect the White Paper's significance should not be underestimated: private sector organisations like the Urban Foundation, Nafoc and others, various individuals from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds, joined in a concerted effort and dynamic alliance to make valuable inputs on various levels, including the President's Council.

If nothing else, this action has proved beyond any doubt that alliances across language, cultural and racial barriers are not only possible, but also necessary in our attempt to move towards a South Africa beyond apartheid.

This fact was expressed by a prominent black leader after a joint presentation to the President's Council in a manner no one present at the meeting will forget "Today — and for the first time in my life — I became part of the new South Africa."



Given the key role urban control and related measures have played in the execution of the policy of separate development, its abolition gives much needed credibility and momentum to the process of reform.

To ridicule this step as cosmetic would be an act of extreme cynicism, if not deliberate dishonesty.

For a government reputed to address each and every problem by means of statutory measures, it certainly is not cosmetic to abolish influx control and more than 30 related Acts and regulations.

It is important to note that the White Paper presents an open-ended and flexible policy statement on urbanisation.

In future South Africa will not have an all-embracing Act on urbanisation. What South Africa gets is broad policy principles which could be adopted in accordance with new needs and insights.

Instead of rigidly controlling the process of urbanisation by means of administrative intervention and statutory prescriptions, it is envisaged to manage the process by indirectly influencing individual choices to urbanise.

Close scrutiny of the White Paper discloses that hidden legislative measures have not been substituted for the maze of influx control laws, regulations and proclamations.

Some of the principles and priorities stated in the White Paper need to be emphasised.

- Equality before the law
- Rejection of discrimination on the basis

- Freedom of movement to and between cities.
- The individual's right to occupy or own a property in accordance with his/her financial means.
- The responsibility also of the private sector in the provision of affordable housing and activities directed at development.
- Equal political rights in an undivided South Africa.
- The need to address backlogs effectively.
- The need to accelerate the process of providing services and land.

These principles and priorities indicate a sincere attempt to dismantle unjust structures, setting South Africa on the course of development.

The recommendations concerning occupation are so broadly cast and are so free of any control mechanisms that they do not in my opinion constitute any real obstacle or potential control measure in respect of freedom of movement.

What is of fundamental importance in this respect, however, is that the delivery of land for occupation by blacks should now take place with real urgency and with approved dynamism.

Of key significance in this respect is the nature of the instrument which Government creates to bring this about and the extent to which private sector leadership and involvement is secured.

Much of the positive impact the White Paper promises to have on black-white relations will also be neutralised if the reference to separate living areas and group areas for the various population groups is meant to imply that this facet of apartheid will not be re-considered but constitutes a non-negotiable aspect of South Africa's way of life.

IN 1952 the quaintly-named Natives (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act was passed.

"Reference books" were to be issued to black people, and had to be carried. One of the aims was to enable the police to perform their duties more easily.

The Black Sash magazine (June/July 1959) said "From its title and from the speech of the Minister of Native Affairs one might have been forgiven for thinking that a new era had opened in our national life with a consequent reduction in race friction. One would have been wrong!"

Since that time, the Black Sash has been committed to working for the removal of the pass laws.

How good it would be, therefore, to be able to join in the acclaim of the Government's White Paper on urbanisation, and the announcements of the repeal of the Act mentioned above as well as some 30 other items of legislation.

Degrading

We should be glad to see an end to the degrading policy of influx control which has caused so much suffering.

Of course we are relieved that there will be no more pass raids, no "endorsements out" stamped in the reference books, no charges laid against husbands for "harbouring" their wives.

What keeps us from joining in the general rejoicing is the certainty that while some people may benefit from these changes, maybe the majority will not.

We look at the White Paper and at two Bills tabled in Parliament the same day (the Identification Bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill) and we ask:

Who stands to gain?

● First and foremost, the

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT
 WHO STANDS TO GAIN
 WHO DOES NOT



By MARY BURTON
 Chairman of the Black Sash

Government: if the world is persuaded that South Africa is abandoning racial discrimination, some of the pressure on the Government will be eased.

At the same time, the State is strengthening its ability to repress resistance and to empower local authorities to control settlement patterns.

● In the same way, leaders of commerce and industry will be well pleased if the threat of economic sanctions and disinvestment is diminished.

An increased presence of unemployed people in the urban areas could also have the effect of reducing wage bills.

● Those 245 people who have been released from prison where they had been serving sentences for pass offences.

● Those people who are

now in the urban areas illegally but who have jobs and accommodation (e.g. domestic workers, of whom it was recently estimated there were 8 000 in the Western Cape).

Families

● Such migrant workers as may be able to find accommodation into which they could bring their families and thus lead a normal family life.

Who does not stand to gain?

● Citizens of the "independent national states"

The nine million citizens of the TBVC states are not at this stage South African citizens.

Will the repeal of the Section 10 provisions remove the established rights of those qualified to be in the urban areas?

They could be granted the status of alien permanent residents, but they could equally be deported.

● Black foreigners who will also have to acquire permanent resident status or run the risk of deportation.

● The unemployed and the poor who will be unable to pay for approved accommodation, and will be edged out to the periphery of urban life, or excluded altogether.

● The millions of people trapped into Bantustans at present, and farmworkers in white areas who are made redundant, who will not be able to find accommodation acceptable in the eyes of the authorities (because there is none available) and will be kept out of the urban areas.

● All citizens, of every colour, who will have to submit to being fingerprinted for the new identity documents, who will all be subjected to having information about them recorded in the Population Register, and who will have endless difficulties if erroneous information is once entered in that register.

Employers and landlords are to be responsible for no-

tifying details of change of address. The centralisation of information is a frightening aspect of state intervention in personal lives.

The control over the settlement of black people in urban areas passes from the hands of the central government to the local authorities, and is to be based on strategies for a gradual increase in the size of the cities and for the development of de-concentration areas.

Mechanisms for control will include provisions regarding squatting, slums, health care, vagrancy, "loitering and congregating", and to ensure that "new migrants are informed" on the availability of approved accommodation and employment.

The White Paper refers to the Government's aim of bringing an end to racial discrimination, and to its belief in the equal political rights of all citizens.

Racial

Local authority control is not an end to racial discrimination, black citizens have not been represented in drafting the legislation which is to direct orderly urbanisation.

The Group Areas Act is to remain in force. The Population Registration Act is to be amended, but the Identification Bill provides for a national population register and racial stratification will still affect all aspects of our lives.

The local authorities fall under the control of the "own affairs" departments in the tricameral, racially constituted Parliament.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill will give the police even greater powers to stamp out resistance.

We can only conclude that the State is using the appearances of reform to maintain and even strengthen its control over all facets of the lives of all South Africans.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER SETS ITSELF

● Removal of discriminatory and negative measures in the urbanisation process with recognition of civil liberties and rights.

● Promotion of balanced development between urban and rural areas together with the effective utilisation of resources.

● Prevention of excessive population concentration and economic activity in large urban centres and the reduction of regional inequalities.

● Expansion and strengthening of the national urban structure and hierarchy.

● Effective accommodation of urban growth.

● The handling of future urbanisation in such a way that its advantages are exploited to the full.

● The promotion of a coherent approach to urban development based on the recognition of the inter-dependence of physical, social, economic and constitutional considerations.

● Pursuit of economically and socially desirable population numbers, growth rates and distribution patterns.

● Opposing of undesirable phenomena such as poverty, unemployment and deterioration of land.

● Provision of employment strategy to direct urban economic activities.

● Formulation of an effective urban land policy that makes provision for the timely selection, supplying and acquisition of land for urban development so that present backlogs in land and accommodation can be wiped out.

● Promotion of effective functioning and management of urban centres.

● Strengthening of local authorities and the promotion of their economic autonomy by insisting on consumers paying for services and facilities as well as the devolution of functions and responsibilities.

● Improvement of the knowledge, skill and efficiency of local

government officials and councillors of local government institutions.

● The development of bodies for the rendering of joint services on a metropolitan or regional basis.

● Alleviation and prevention of problems associated with urban development — inner-city blight, transport and pollution.

● Promotion of community development in urban areas so as to encourage, support and give individuals and communities the opportunity at a local level to become involved in and accept responsibility for efforts to improve their own living conditions.

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S. Times

R.I.P.

THE pass laws are dead. And in the immediate wake has come relief, scepticism and a large dollop of caution.

The dumping of the hated pass system will return dignity to many millions of black South Africans no longer subjected to night raids, arbitrary arrests, summary trials and pointless imprisonment. But for a large number of black South Africans — the eight million supposed citizens of the independent homelands — the case is not so clear-cut.

Last week, unemployed former mineworker Mr Shadrack Nomqondo believed he was a South African. He was wrong. Born in the Transkei, he is counted a foreigner.

Many like him are confused about the alien status they have and how the new system will affect them. "Must I now go home to the Transkei where there is no work for me?" is the question put to the Johannesburg Black Sash advisory office by Mr Nomqondo, 35, who held a job on Vaal Reefs mine for 16 years before last year's strike left him jobless.

And many still fear to go without the book that has dominated their lives for so long.

Unsound

"I'll be a long time before I go anywhere without my reference book," is a typical comment.

There are also fears that the much-valued freedom of movement promised by the new pass laws may be eroded by future clamp-downs on housing, squatting, vagrancy or even loitering.

As for the anticipated flood of pass law offenders released from prison, it has been described by the Black

Sash's Mrs Beulah Rollinck as "a damp squib".

There were very few Ministers of Justice Mr Kobie Coetzee gave the figure as at March 31 as 245.

Mrs Rollinck said the Black Sash had ceased monitoring pass courts two months ago after a dramatic falling off in pass offence prosecutions over the last year.

On the Reef, the new regulations mean that the 250 000 illegals in Soweto are now legal — providing they have suitable accommodation. A major effort is being made to solve the housing backlog.

West Rand Development Board chairman Mr John Knoetze sees the new regulations as a major stride forward in the use of the country's manpower. Any person of any race or colour will be able to move freely about.

Special Report by JEREMY MCCABE, SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN, SHAUN HARRIS and CAS ST LEGER

led with accelerated artisan and technical training, would have a material influence on South Africa's productive capacity, he said.

He said the housing situation had been eased. In the past year, R500-million had been spent on upgrading by the private sector.

"There are 100 000 matchboxes in Soweto. If you add one bedroom, you have room for another 20 000."

An influx of people from rural areas is not expected on the West or East Rand.

East Rand Development Board chief director Mr Jan Opperman said no problems were anticipated.

The Orange Vaal Development Board officials are meeting with the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Bloemfontein tomorrow to clarify the new laws.

Nonsense

The development boards are being phased out, they will cease to function by mid-year and local authorities will be responsible for housing.

The scrapping of the pass laws has drawn strong support from the Urban Foundation, organised commerce and industry and a range of political and social groupings.

But the United Democratic Front (UDF) publicly secretary Mr Murphy Morobe expressed strong reservations. So did Azapo's Mr Muntu Myeza.

"There is still a host of other measures. I can see the police continuing with arrests in one form or another," said Mr Morobe.

The pass laws are dead... but for some it's not quite so simple

Ciskeian Mrs Regina Rala and her child Nomawethu. She mistakenly believes her pass troubles are over



firmly that all their influx control troubles were over. Mr Christmas Tinto, Western Cape vice-president of the UDF, said that if people were no longer arrested it gave him hope.

But Mr Tinto, a permanent resident of Cape Town's Gugulethu township, slammed the new uniform identity documents as "a nonsense".

"I'm sure that somewhere in their information about everybody, race will be recorded. We can't accept anything they say until we actually see what happens. People are saying to one another, 'Is this true?' They just can't believe it."

Fines

"We want a uniform document without it being recorded that people are coloured, white or black," said Mr Tinto.

A Crossroads resident community worker who has had Section 10 rights, Mr Elijah Klaassen, said there was neither happiness nor rejoicing in the squatter camp.

"It means the relaxation of one of the many pressures it means some relief. But we still don't see this as an answer," said Mr Klaassen.

Another resident, Mrs Cecilia Stemelela, a widow and mother of six who had left the Transkei in 1967, said:

"I am feeling very happy because now my money will be saved."



Crossroads... migrant workers have built this sprawling squatter town

When cautioned that it was probably not legal for her to stay and to work, as she came from the Ciskei about a year ago and was a citizen of that territory.

"I have Ciskeian papers but I am here now and I am happy that the passes have been cancelled.

"Many of my people are living in difficulty because they didn't enjoy rights to settle here. Employment was so difficult because of the passes."

"I have now started a small business of selling fruit," she said confidently.

Mrs Rala firmly believed that she was included in the new deal, although she did not have any Section 10 rights and is still a nominal foreigner.

"I am equally privileged with everybody in the Western Cape," she insisted.

At the Cape Black Sash advice office, organiser Mrs Sue Joyn said she was unsure what effect the new measures would have on their work load.

Forgotten

"Already we have employers telephoning to ask whether their workers can now bring their families here from the Ciskei or Transkei. We tell them there is just no housing for any more people," she said.



CECILIA STEMELELA

Happy because she will no longer have to pay fines with official letters — those dreaded words "Endorsement Out" — and continue "You are hereby refused permission to remain in the prescribed area of"

But according to Mrs Joyn, case number N9/18/3/02/85 — his file has several of these letters — has one of the happiest endings.

Mr J L W — Black Sash is strict about confidentiality — was born in 1958 with a coloured mother and a black father. All his life he fought for identity documents.

Both his parents died when he was a baby and Mr W was reared by a black uncle who had a coloured wife in Gugulethu.

Mr W never left Cape Town and worked for the same employer for 13 years after leaving school.

In 1981 he approached the Black Sash because he was unable to get Section 10 rights. The Sash had been battling for the last two years and until recently they were told that the matter was still being investigated.

"And now it doesn't matter any more," Mrs Joyn said this week.

In the Eastern Cape, however, the controversial laws have all but been forgotten by the authorities in the troubled region.

Neither the police nor officials of the East Cape Development Board have arrested anyone in this regard for more than a year.

Confused

But for many in the Eastern Cape there is still much uncertainty and confusion about how the Government's White Paper on Urbanisation and the moratorium on influx control will affect the lives of black migrants and their families.

"People who come here for help are confused and anxious about what this means to them," said Mrs Sheila Hurley, director of the Fort Elizabeth advice office of the Black Sash.

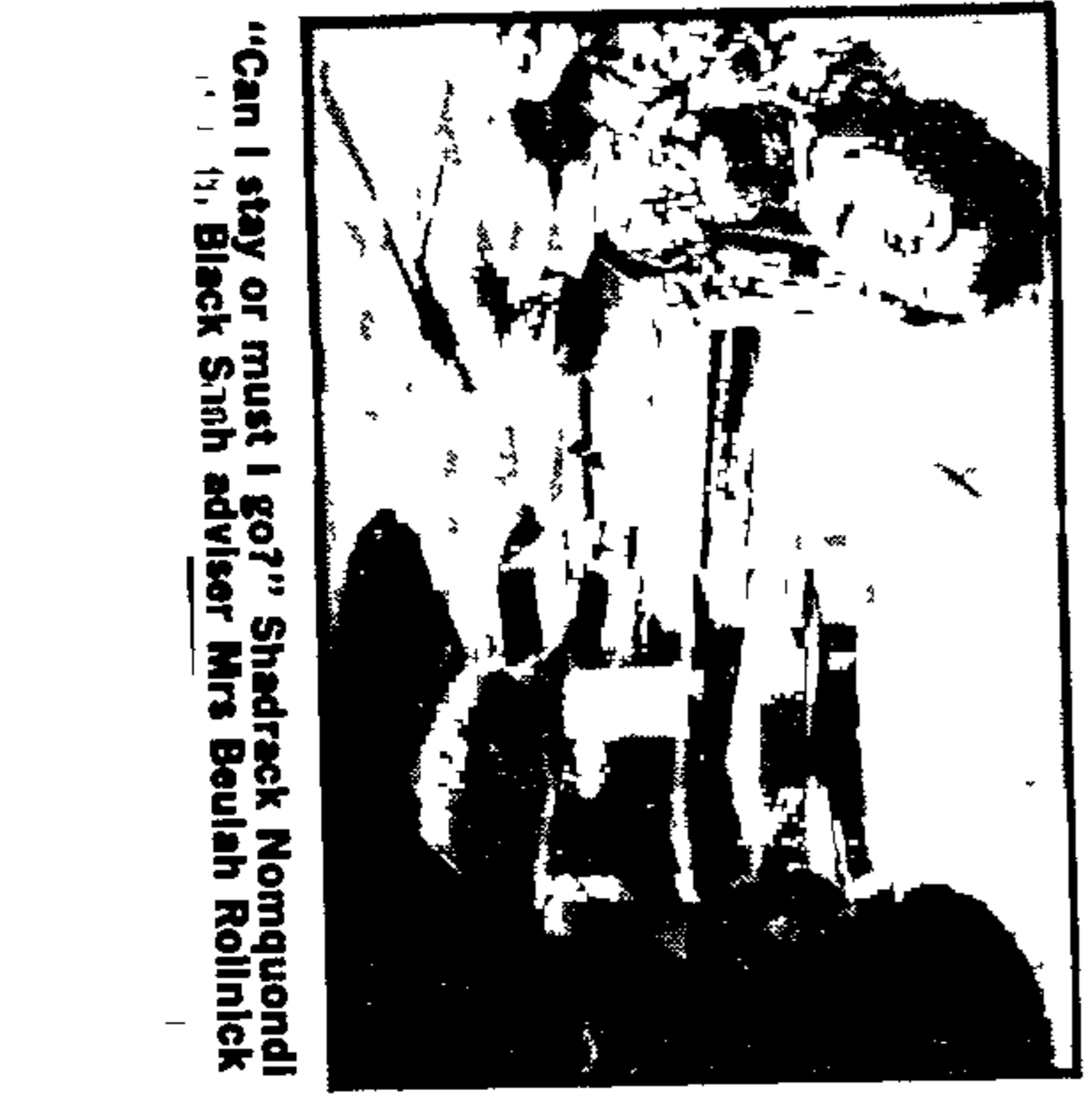


more and they would rather not take a chance." Mr Myeza predicted continuing problems until the entire system had been changed.

"People should be free to sell their labour and find residence anywhere they like."

of pass laws. Others expressed reservations about the nuts and bolts of the new measures.

A surprising number of illegal squatters — people who have arrived in the area recently from mainly the Ciskei and Transkei — believed



"Can I stay or must I go?" Shadrack Nomqondi, the Black Sash adviser Mrs Beulah Rollinck

The Times takes pass law abolition critics to task

The Star Bureau

LONDON — It is "unhelpful and untrue" to brush aside the repeal of the pass laws as nothing more than "an irrelevant concession to black rage", says *The Times* today

The move, the newspaper says in an editorial, "strikes at the very foundation of apartheid"

SCEPTICS

"Those who have long been inured to Pretoria's habit of promising more and delivering less have reacted to the decision with their customary scepticism"

But *The Times* says that if the "sceptics of the Left" refuse to recognise it as fundamental reform, the "legions on the Afrikaner Right know only too well that it cannot be dismissed as cosmetic"

"The abolition of the pass laws, as much as President Botha's promise of freehold title and the restoration of citizenship, must lead inexorably to the granting of further political rights to blacks, whom Pretoria this week tacitly admitted to be an integral part of South African society"

The British Council of Churches (BCC) has also welcomed the move, while reiterating its belief that blacks must share decision-making

The BCC said on Friday it "welcomes the significant advance by the

South African Government that it is to abolish the pass law system".

But, a spokesman added. "Any reform or constitutional change by the present government would, on its own, be unacceptable to the black population, however ameliorative or far-reaching the change might be"

The Economist magazine says that while it would be "churlish" not to welcome the replacement of the pass laws with a more "flexible" system of control, "it would be naive to think that the change heralds any real bending of the principles on which South Africa is run"

It warns "There are no half measures in getting rid of apartheid. Each layer that is peeled away reveals another beneath. The ending of the pass laws will increase the pressure of numbers on South Africa's cities in the coming years"

DETAILS

The ANC has yet to react

A spokesman in London said Friday "Lusaka is studying the details closely and will probably release a statement early next week"

The Bishop of Coventry, the Rt Rev Simon Barrington-Ward — who has just returned from a visit to South Africa — has made an urgent plea for the release of Nelson Mandela before, Britain's *Church Times* reports, "the chance of a peaceful solution passes by forever"

in his budget for this subitem of its expenditure. For reasons given in reply to your questions number 843 of 24 April 1985 and 912 of 9 May 1985, it will not be possible to distinguish between subsidies on a voluntary and compulsory basis.

It is also the intention to incorporate similar centralised provisions to departmental programmes in future, for example employer's contribution to pension and medical aid funds.

Q 281443
ANSWERS
 7911. Mr K M SANDREWS asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (1) (a) How many (i) adults and (ii) children who are not South African citizens are at present permanently resident in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) (a) what are the countries of which such (i) adults and (ii) children are citizens and (b) how many of these (i) adults and (ii) children are citizens of each of these countries?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES.

(1) (a)	12 396 952.
(b)	5 March 1985
(2) (a)	(b)
Bophuthatswana	598 868
Botswana	36 183
Ciskei	335 814
Lesotho	157 037
Malawi	30 985
Mocambique	62 780
Self-governing national states*	9 834 281
Swaziland	49 712
Transkei	733 357
Venda	94 712
Zimbabwe	40 807
Other in Africa	34 588
England and Wales	95 274
German Federal Republic	25 109

HoA

to will be made available to the hon member for his perusal.

(2) (a) and (b) The matter is being dealt with in the replies to the representations.

TUESDAY, 29 APRIL 1986

*Residents of self-governing national states indicating citizenship other than South African citizenship

This information has been obtained from preliminary tabulations of the 1985 population census; these tabulations do not provide information for adults and children separately. The information has not been adjusted for possible under-enumeration.

Q 281445
ANSWERS
 891 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding daylight-saving time in the Republic; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;
- (2) whether the Government has considered the usefulness of daylight-saving time in the Republic; if so, (a) when and (b) what decision was reached in this regard?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Mrs M Waters (through the office of the State President) and Mrs M J Jansma
- (b) 8 November 1985 and 13 November 1985 respectively.
- (c) (i) and (ii) Copies of the letters concerned and the replies there-

HoA

states have tax sovereignty, but if a decision of any of the SATBVC states affects the multilaterally agreed industrial decentralisation programme, then it ought to be cleared not only on a bilateral basis but also on a multilateral basis with all the interested parties (see paragraph 12 in the Revised Manual on the Implementation of the Regional Development Incentives).

New Questions:

Q 281446
ANSWERS
 1. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether he is involved in determining the policy of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in regard to the covering of speeches and opinions of members of the Opposition parties in the House of Assembly; if so, to what extent;
- (2) whether he recently gave any instructions to the South African Broadcasting Corporation in this connection; if so, what was the nature of the instructions;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, the policy of the SABC in respect of any of its functions is determined by the Board of the SABC and implemented by the Management of the SABC subject to the applicable statutory provisions.
- (2) No.
- (3) Although I am not involved in the determination of the policy of the SABC, I do, nevertheless, transmit representations by Members of Parliament as well as members of the public to the SABC for consideration.

HoA

AK645 30/4/86 (206) 206

Govt aware of problems, PW tells blacks on TV2

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha last night launched the next phase of the Government's campaign to inform blacks of the decision to scrap influx control and the pass law system when he spoke on TV2.

The first phase was the *That Is The Reality* newspaper advertisements soon after the President's first announcement.

There will now be a further campaign planned by the Bureau of Information, including the distribution of pamphlets setting out the Government's aims.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, said today various ways of informing blacks of the Government's plans and of improving the atmosphere for peaceful solutions were being considered.

Addressing "fellow South Africans", President Botha said in his speech last night the Government was aware of the problems of blacks and their aspirations.

There were economic, housing and education problems as

well as anguish caused by radical intimidation and frustration as a result of outdated bureaucratic practices.

The Government was particularly aware of the problems caused by the pass system and influx control.

Mr Botha said this was why he had dedicated the Government to the process of political, social and economic reform and development.

He pointed out that he had, on January 31, promised the scrapping of the pass and influx systems and the issuing of a uniform identity document.

Release ordered

He had now given orders that there should be no further arrests and that all those jailed or detained as a result of the pass system should be released.

This did not mean that everyone should now move to the cities. The Government was planning to develop the urban areas as there was not enough work available.

Mr Botha said the Government needed to discuss solutions with all black leaders in a peaceful atmosphere.

'Anarchy' as warders take action

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — Industrial action by more than 18 000 prison officers is set to disrupt jails throughout Britain.

And claims have been made of "total anarchy" and riot at Gloucester Prison after the governor suspended officers taking part in protest action over manning levels.

RIOT GEAR

More than 20 prisoners staging a rooftop protest over the officers' lockout hurled bricks and tiles at senior staff and demanded officers be allowed to return to their posts.

Police with riot gear stood outside the seven-metre walls as pieces of tile crashed into the street and on to parked cars.

Now members of the Prison Officers' Association are being instructed to take industrial action to support the officers in Gloucester.

Botha on pass laws

Cape Times 30/4/86

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Political Staff

THE scrapping of influx control and the pass laws does not mean "everyone should move to the cities" the State President, Mr P W Botha, said last night

Speaking on TV2 and TV3 — the second time he has used this medium — he said the government was intent on launching a development plan for rural areas to make them more viable and to raise living standards

'Work'

Mr Botha warned that there was not enough work for everyone in urban areas, adding that consideration would have to be given in urban areas to the availability of accommodation and to health and social conditions

Despite this, however, the government believed that the abolition of influx control would greatly diminish the "problems of our black citizens" and extend their freedom of movement.

Mr Botha hoped that blacks would react to the abolition of influx control in "an orderly way", and not create unnecessary confusion and "disorder"

He wished to assure people that the government was aware of their problems and aspirations.

"We are aware of the economic problems

which beset you We are aware of your housing problems, and of the problems which you are experiencing with the education of your children

"We know of the anguish caused in your society by radical intimidation, and of the frustration you experience as a result of some outdated bureaucratic practices We are particularly aware of the problems which were caused by the pass system and influx control"

Mr Botha said it was because of this that his government was dedicated to a programme of political, social and economic reform and development involving the scrapping of influx control and the introduction of a common identity document.

'Citizenship'

In an appeal to blacks to accept the new document, he said the document would be useful and valuable and "will provide evidence of our common claim to South African citizenship"

Mr Botha said the government needed to "discuss solutions" with all black leaders in a peaceful atmosphere.

He said he had invited all people committed to a peaceful solution to meet with him at the negotiating table and he appealed to all South Africans to join him in this process



Now it's apartheid without the pass laws

By Joyce Harris of
the Black Sash

200

STAR 15786

The Government has abolished the pass laws — an event which should have been greeted with jubilation. For so many years opponents of apartheid called for this as a desirable but unattainable end, believing that everything could resolve itself from there.

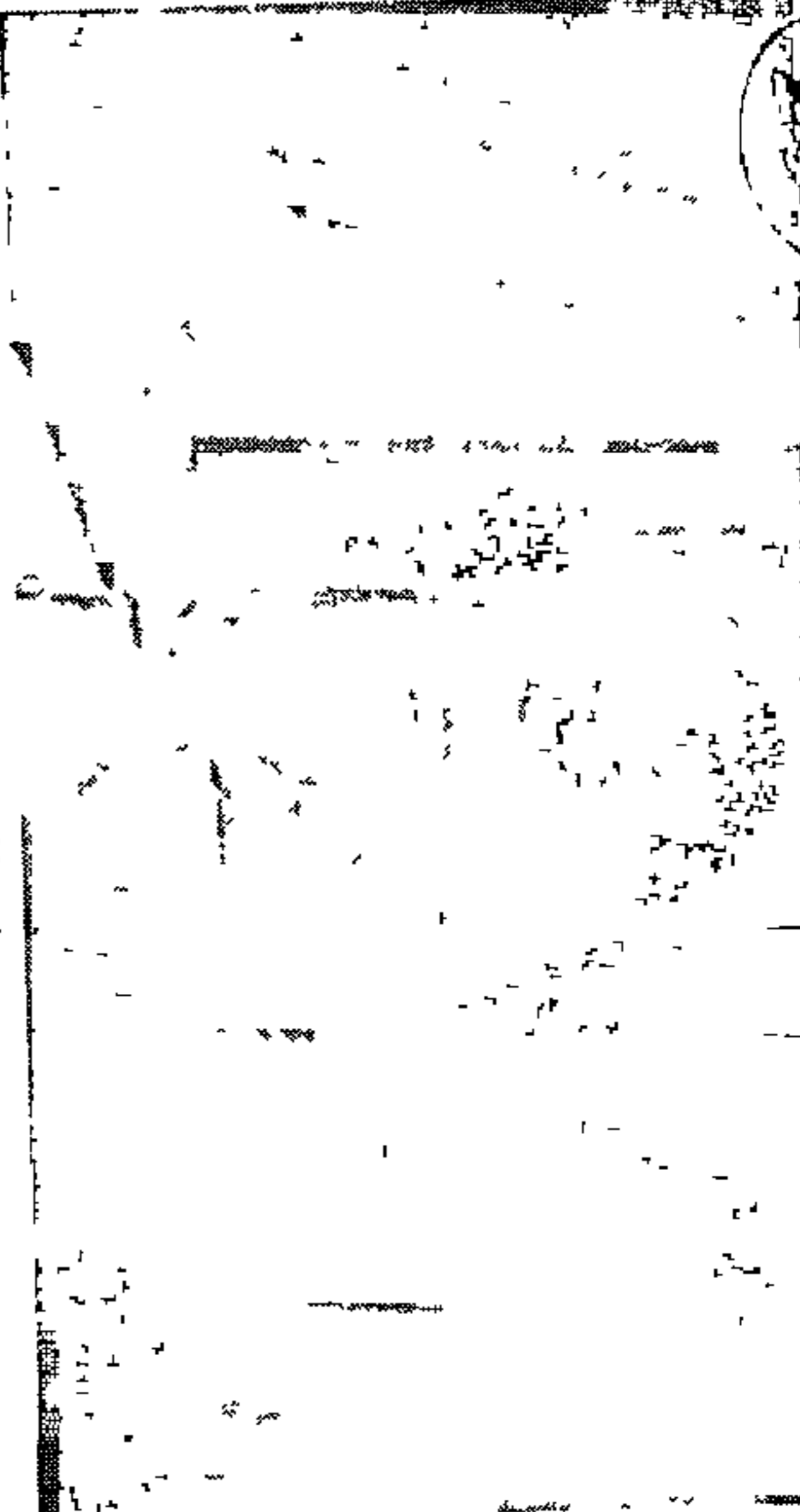
It probably would have, had it been introduced all those years ago, before dissatisfaction, frustration and anger had grown to the alarming proportions they have reached today.

Now the abolition of the pass laws and the introduction of so-called orderly urbanisation have at best received muted approbation and in many quarters are viewed as control by yet another name.

The Government has only itself to blame for this lack of confidence. It has destroyed its own credibility over the years by the semantic games it has played, by short-changing, not delivering, and failing to match its deeds with its words.

One can almost feel sorry for it. Here it is, having finally brought itself to the point of uttering aloud those heretical words that the pass laws must go — a gigantic step for the National Party — and the move reverberates round the country like a damp squib. Instead of the excitement which might have been expected, this tremendous concession is regarded with deep suspicion.

No one can quite believe that there will indeed be freedom of movement, work and living, that



Mrs Joyce Harris

families will no longer be separated, that labour may be sold on the best market, that people will be recognised as human beings, and that the humiliation of pass raids and summary arrests are things of the past.

Sadly there is good reason for this suspicion. The question of citizenship has not been resolved. If citizens of the "independent homelands" are to be treated as aliens how will they be identified? Presumably by little bits of paper or passports or identity documents which will have to be shown — if not on demand then pretty immediately?

White people will not be mistaken for citizens of the TBVC countries who, then, will be asked to prove identity?

The housing situation for urbanised black people is already critical as a direct result of Government policy which refused to recognise urban blacks as

permanent residents and to make provision for them.

If overcrowding, slums and squatting are to be controlled as an integral part of orderly urbanisation, freedom of movement will once again be lost.

People will have to live where provision has been made for them in the form of land, site and service etc and the Government will be the arbiter.

The Government is insisting that local government be based, inter alia, on community councils, which have been rejected by black people. Everyone is to carry identity documents which are to be non-racial, but serial numbers can disguise a great deal of information without having to be explicit.

A mere declaration of identity is said to be sufficient, with a subsequent presentation of the necessary document, but much is going to depend upon how this is

administered. Again white people are unlikely to be stopped.

Given a police force which has become used to exercising authority over vulnerable black people, it is going to take a fundamental change of attitude for black people to be treated with respect.

Apart from the need to wait and see how the Government's present words are translated into deeds, the Group Areas and Race Classification Acts remain on the statute books, and these are the pillars of apartheid.

The pass laws can go and still leave apartheid intact, and that is exactly what is happening.

Black people are no longer calling only for the abolition of the pass laws. They are calling for an end to apartheid, to discrimination, to racialism.

They want to take their rightful place in the corridors of power and to exercise control over their destinies through full representation in government.

They are no longer satisfied with the abolition of the pass laws even should freedom of movement for all black people prove a reality.

The Government has allowed the situation to deteriorate to the point where violence has become endemic and is viewed by many as the only strategy for achieving a just society.

As usual it has come to light with far too little far too late, which is its and the country's tragedy. It will need to go much further much faster if it is to defuse the situation to the point where negotiation for an acceptable future becomes a possibility.

Influx laws scrapping welcomed

Attus
1/5/88
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The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Atteridgeville Town Council has welcomed the government's plans to abolish the influx control and pass laws.

The township's mayor, Mr Matthews Mahlangu, said in a statement that "the peaceful and assertive negotiations which the representatives of the government and other non-violent groups in the community had are beginning to bear the desired fruits"

"My council in particular welcomes the abolition of influx control and is looking forward to the scrapping of all other antiquated legislation as soon as possible, for example, the Group Areas Act, which is another issue which needs urgent attention"

He said people must have a choice to settle and live in any area of their choice, and to let their children attend school at institutions of their choice without any legislative impediment

Mr Mahlangu called for the release of all political prisoners and detainees, "unconditionally setting them free so that the open debate should start"

Mr Mahlangu appealed to the government to expedite the implementation of the urbanisation strategy and to ensure that bureaucratic obstacles are removed so as to avoid delays in implementation

JAN HUPKES

After influx control

25/86 FIN MAIL

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FACE
TO FACE



Dr Jan Hupkes is Professor of Economics at the School of Business Leadership, Unisa. He comments on the consequences and problems of the abolition of influx control.

FM: Do you welcome the scrapping of influx control?

Hupkes: Certainly. The pass law system was beyond human dignity. There is no alternative. You cannot have a free market economy and yet deprive people of the right to supply labour where there is demand for it. The days when one could hide behind a white skin are gone.

What are the short-run implications?

Continuation of the Group Areas Act will relieve some of the effects. But its use will serve only as a bridging period before it too must be scrapped. If you give a shock you must be careful about its impact. Demarcated areas are bound to become congested and act as a magnet. Therefore, government must provide land for the creation of new urban areas. Income disparity between rural areas and cities is huge. The opportunity cost of migration is low for the perceived benefits.

Will the formal and informal sectors benefit from less regulation?

The informal sector will be able to expand substantially. Many products and services

which are demanded but have inadequate supply will benefit. Demand for certain white skills, for instance artisans' jobs, will be eroded as more blacks undercut them in price. As for the formal sector, a closed shop exists, especially in white-collar jobs. Tribal identities are also evident. Thus, outside competitors will face barriers to employment, or victimisation for attempting to bid down wages. The unions will disallow the operation of the laws of supply and demand. They know they are safe by pressing for influx control abolition.

These moves could highlight a pressing housing need for blacks.

The building industry can give a big boost to non-inflationary growth by its capacity under-utilisation and low import content. Government should guard against neatly planned areas and abnormally high building standards. Evidence abroad shows people become bored and alienated with being too organised. Community spirit must be fostered otherwise people are attracted to slum conditions — in the nicest sense of the word. Private sector involvement and freehold title are essential. This, together with infrastructure development, will attract business and shoppers back to the townships.

But how do you prevent slum dormitories on the edge of city centres?

At present no incentive exists for the proliferation of new business in black areas. Regulations and the fact that blacks work and spend away from home explain this.

With formal sector jobs limited the only alternative to unemployment is the informal economy. This will normalise the dormitory towns and increase the amount of money circulating within the local community. Informal subjects will remain there and earn there, helping to alleviate poverty. There will be little need to migrate to scarce jobs in the industrial areas. Take the East Asian and Latin American countries, whose rapid growth is underpinned by flourishing underground economies free of hindrance. This very growth opens up new opportunities in the formal sector.

Surely it will take political will to assist this process?

I am not known as a liberal but I am critical of the excessive regulation and bureaucracy which hinders enterprise. Job security diminishes with industrial and social development — this, whites must accept. Deregulation can only make for more opportunities, just as more competition in the work place enhances efficiency and progress.

In 1977 I proposed a motion at the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut to give traders in Soweto the right to own and establish more shops. It is a fact that a city with a population of 1,5m has no chemist, for example. Government must turn a blind eye, as in the case of mini-bus taxis. The Small Business Development Corporation is doing a good job but its resources are inadequate. Discrimination against blacks by government and banks is the stumbling block.

FIN MAIL
2/5/86

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JAN STEYN

The future of our cities



Jan Steyn is executive chairman of The Urban Foundation, which did much behind-the-scenes research into the inefficacy of the pass law system of influx control recently abolished.

Activated and encouraged by black leadership and supported by sound research, The Urban Foundation some 18 months ago set for itself the task of securing the abolition of influx control by the end of the current session of parliament. When I communicated this to supporters I was greeted at best by sympathetic but barely concealed incredulity, or by undisguised scepticism. The government White Paper which proposes the scrapping of many key discriminatory laws from the statute book is testimony to careful strategic planning and incisive action through cohesive teamwork.

There are very important lessons to be learned from this exercise for those of us in the private sector. For the first time in an action programme, as distinct from declamations, a cohesive consortium of private-sector interests pursued the common goal of the restoration of mobility to black South Africans. Assocom, the FCI, the AHI, Nafcoc, Seifsa and The Urban Foundation, as well as black and business leadership, formed a potent alliance in pursuit of this goal.

Such an alliance is capable of application to other areas in which those outside government seek to contribute to the goal of a more just and stable future for us all. The radical revision and, hopefully, eventual abolition of the remaining statutory underpinning of apartheid should now be targeted for pursuit. It is imperative that such an initiative should be undertaken in a cohesive, structured and carefully planned manner. Inappropriate, inexpert and unco-ordinated attempts could in the event prove to be counter-productive.

What is the future of our cities? Much is going to depend on whether the determination of government is demonstrated by the urgent delivery of land, and whether a climate conducive to a dynamic housing process for blacks is generated.

This, in turn, is dependent upon the mechanisms which government creates through which this delivery and this process can be given tangible content. Moreover, will the private sector reassess its priorities in the allocation of its resources?

What we need now is the equivalent of an Eskom or an Iscor formed when our electricity supply situation and steel industry required radical remedies.

It is no exaggeration to say that SA's future depends significantly on the successful implementation of a positive urbanisation strategy. Without this, we may have won the human rights battle, but would have lost the war on poverty and human suffering as well as the violence which is one of its by-products.



CAPL TRES 2/5/86 (206) 206

Decentralization is not ideological policy'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The fact that economic decentralization incentives to develop rural areas were continuing despite the disappearance of influx control was proof the system was not an ideological policy, the Minister of Trade

and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said yesterday

He was responding during debate on his budget vote to calls from opposition members to scrap the decentralization policy following abolition of the pass-law system to counter the influx to urban areas.

"The policy of decentralization is aimed at correcting economic imbalances in South Africa. Influx control has nothing to do with it," he said

The decentralization policy, which was in fact working successfully in spite of the current difficult economic circumstances, was aimed at developing rural areas that had fallen behind in their development

Providing the latest statistics, for the 1985/86 financial year up to March 31, he said 1 243 decentralization projects in South Africa and self-governing national states were approved

This would mean the creation of 87 635 jobs with a capital investment of R1 209 billion

● The State President had approved the appointment of Dr P L P

McCrystal as chairman of the Board of Trade and Industries, Dr De Villiers said in the debate

Dr McCrystal would succeed Mr E G de Beer, who had acted as chairman since Dr S J Kleu left in December last year

Mr De Beer would now resume as chairman of the Decentralization Board

● At the end of the first quarter of 1986, South Africans stood at a point where economic prospects were beginning to revive, Dr De Villiers said

Despite a difficult year, the department had shown through its various economic policies that it was prepared to stand by trade and industry

It had gone out of its way to create work opportunities through export schemes

This was not a time for pessimism or stick-in-the-muds

The country would have to come out of the recession with hard work, productivity and by using existing opportunities in the best way possible. — Sapa

Part of the plan

The homelands remain an integral part of government's constitutional plans for SA. In his speech at the opening of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly last week, Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, said the homelands must have more autonomy. In Gazankulu this week, he reiterated that the system of "national states" was part of SA's constitutional evolution. They had become an "irreversible fact," the minister announced.

Viljoen added that although the homelands had been born of a political policy that had now been abandoned, they must remain as one of the "successes" of the policy. A future SA would retain a certain degree of group existence and autonomy, he explained. Thus, the fledgling homeland authorities could well become part of the "own affairs" policy under one parliament, slot into the Regional Services Councils, and form the basis for some sort of ethnic federation in the future.

While this session of parliament has seen major reform with the abolition of the pass laws, it has also continued apace with legislation to give the independent homelands more land, and all the homelands more power.

□ The Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill, currently before a Standing Committee, provides for the physical incorporation of land into Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The land is made up of a patchwork of Trust farms, white farms and black areas. It covers vast tracts all over the country.

Information on how many people are living on the land is not available, but the land includes at least two "black spot" communities in the Transvaal whose residents have rights to their land. These are the Bloedfontein/Geweerfontein and Machakaneng communities, who have been living under threat of removal for some time and are opposed to incorporation into any homeland;

□ Viljoen also confirmed that the govern-

ment is planning to table legislation (set aside a month ago) that will enable the homeland authorities to administer communities that fall outside their borders (*Current affairs* March 28); and

□ Proclamation 38 of 1986 gives sweeping powers to the non-independent homelands to make and apply their own laws in a number of matters, including security. ■

NATIONAL

Big business in urgent talks on black citizenship

Argus 5/5/86

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An emergency meeting of major business organisations has been called to consider the Government's new urbanisation policy and to decide on steps to resolve problems about black citizenship and the land shortage.

The Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, which includes representatives of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Urban Foundation as well as individuals and trade unions, meets tomorrow to consider the State's White Paper on urbanisation.

The council has already welcomed the abolition of influx control and the plan to end related discriminatory laws, but many businessmen are worried that unresolved issues, such as citizenship and the lack of land, could negate the positive impact of abolishing the pass laws.

Squatters

Another serious issue which the council is likely to address is the Government's intention of applying the slums and squatter laws to prevent illegal land occupation.

A statement released by the council has emphasised that people should not be evicted or removed from illegal homes unless they are given other affordable accommodation in an urban area.

Lawyers have pointed out that the lifting of influx control would not relieve the plight of residents of the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) who will be treated like any alien in South Africa.

They will need a valid passport or travel document to enter the country and will not be allowed to work or live permanently in the country without work and residence permits.

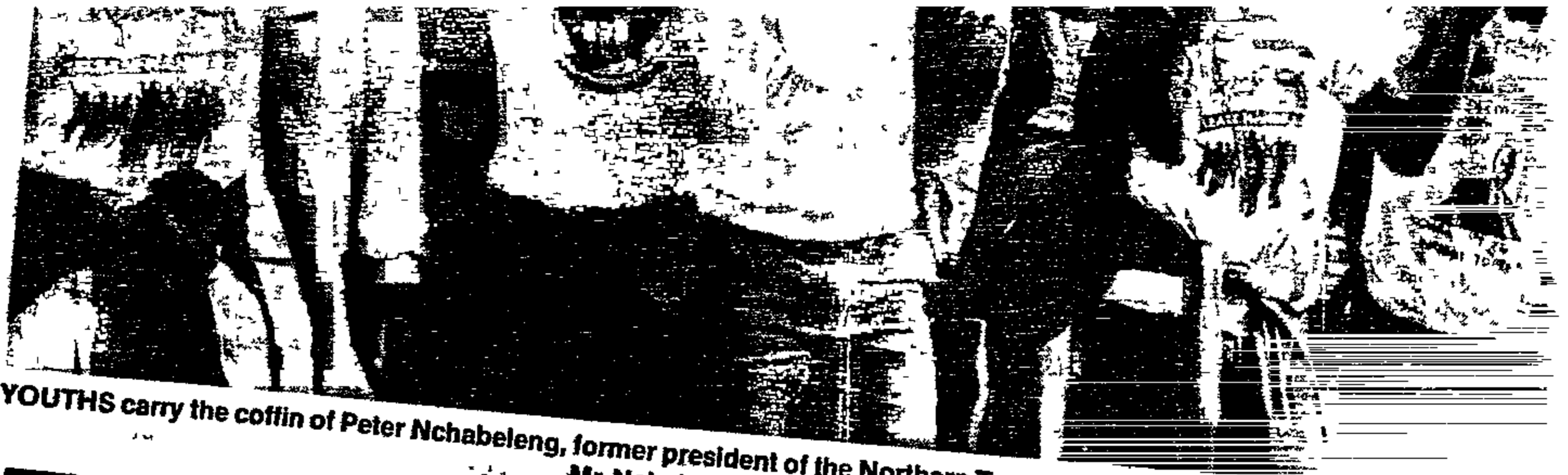
"Approved"

So far the Government has promised only to restore citizenship to TBVC residents who live permanently in South Africa.

While millions of black South Africans will have freedom of movement in theory, they will not be able to stay in an area unless they occupy "approved housing".

The black housing shortage has already reached crisis proportions with 420 000 units in "white" areas, according to official figures.

The Urban Foundation has warned that the Government must give urgent attention to the land and housing shortage by providing large areas of land in urban areas.



YOUTHS carry the coffin of Peter Nchabeleng, former president of the Northern Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front. Mr Nchabeleng died in detention.

LEADER BURIED

S/S/eb S/H SOWETAN (206) (206)

THE scrapping of the pass laws and the Immorality Act are irrelevant concessions of a regime whose time has run out.

This was the message delivered by the president of the United Democratic Front, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, at the Sekhukhuneland funeral of Mr Peter Nchabeleng, who died in police custody three weeks ago.

Mr Nchabeleng was president of the Northern Transvaal region of the UDF.

The funeral on Saturday, attended by about 30 000 mourners, was characterised by the chanting of freedom songs and slogans, praising Mr Nchabeleng and the African National Congress. Flags of the South African Communist Party, ANC and numerous UDF-affiliated organisations were displayed.

A serious clash between about 200 policemen and the huge crowd was averted by

By MATHATHA TSEDU

church and UDF leaders

A Major Pretorius, commanding a strong contingent of police in eight Caspiers and numerous vans and trucks, conducted the negotiations and ordered that the crowd should disperse by 3pm.

The coffin, covered by the African National Congress flag, was carried shoulder-high by chanting mourners for more than 3km.

30 000 flock to Nchabeleng funeral



Mrs SISULU

Messages from Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela and various organisations were read.

A sprinkling of white students were at the funeral.

Three foreign television crews covered proceedings.

UDF leaders addressed the mourners and paid tribute to Mr Nchabeleng's "commitment to a non-racial and democratic South Africa".

Shortly after the 3pm deadline the police went to the Nchabeleng home and ordered that buses should leave. The police circled the area and later left without any incident.

Mr Nchabeleng died on April 5 at the Schoonood Police Station less than 24 hours after his arrest.

His family has rejected the police claim that he died of a heart attack. Results of a post-mortem conducted by a police-appointed pathologist are expected within two weeks.

JPS Knockout series

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OFF TIME 6/1/76
Hostel raids
criticized

206
THE chairman of the Western Cape Hostels Association, Mr Clarence Mahamba, yesterday criticized last week's pre-dawn raid and arrest of about 100 people at Lwandle Hostel near the Strand as "proof of the government's empty promises about scrapping influx control".

Mr Mahamba said all but nine of those arrested on Wednesday had since been released after paying R30 admission-of-guilt fines on charges of trespassing.

Those still in custody faced additional charges which included possession of dagga, he said.

Most of those arrested were women, "living with their husbands".

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, a WCDB spokesman, said police acted on their own initiative after overcrowding increased over the past four months and "certain elements" emerged.

- (2) whether the Reserve Bank took any steps in this period to stabilise the rand and to cause it to appreciate, if so, (a) what steps and (b) why were these steps no longer successful;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) As is the case in most other countries in the western world, South Africa presently has a system of a floating exchange rate that changes continuously. Except for temporary short-lived fluctuations, the exchange rate of the rand was relatively stable during the first half of 1985. The value of the rand indeed fluctuated considerably against individual currencies, but from the end of 1984 until the end of June 1985 the weighted average exchange rate of the rand decreased by only 0,4 per cent. Thereafter, during July and August the rand depreciated sharply due to the announcement by some foreign banks that they would reduce their short-term credit lines to South Africa. This was an important contributing factor to the decline in the value of the rand which, from the end of June to the end of August depreciated by an average of 29,8 per cent against other currencies. The rand subsequently fluctuated around this low level until 18 December, whereafter it began to appreciate. From 18 December to 21 April the weighted average exchange rate of the rand increased once again by 27,9 per cent. The latter increase could be attributed chiefly to the improvement of the capital account of the balance of payments. The measures adopted early in December 1985 to permit the Reserve Bank to exercise greater influence in the foreign exchange market, and the achievement of an agreement between South Africa and

her foreign bank creditors on the treatment of South Africa's foreign debt have also created a more positive climate and thus contributed to the strengthening of the exchange rate.

(2) Although the Reserve Bank endeavours under the system of managed floating to exact a stabilising influence on the foreign exchange markets it was not in a position to contain the sharp fall in the exchange rate during July and August 1985. For that purpose massive foreign exchange reserves would have been essential. The drastic step was therefore taken of instituting a standstill on the repayment of a part of South Africa's foreign debt and of again applying exchange control to non-residents. Exchange control on South African residents, of course, continued uninterruptedly.

After the standstill had been announced, trade credit to South Africa importers was initially largely curtailed; in some cases importers even had to make cash deposits when placing order. This change in trade credit arrangements appeared as a large capital outflow in the balance of payments and was the chief cause of the sustained pressure on the rand until about the middle of December 1985. At the same time, repayments related to that portion of debt not subject to the standstill arrangements were made on the settlement dates in the normal manner. Under these circumstances it was naturally out of the question for the Reserve Bank to facilitate an appreciation of the Rand. Further adjustments were made on 6 December 1985 to the exchange control measures and the existing foreign currency market arrangements, aimed at strengthening the Reserve Bank's influence in the market. For example, it was enacted that the gold mines would henceforth be paid in rand for their full output, and that the Reserve Bank would itself sell in

the market the dollar proceeds of all gold sales. By the middle of December the trade arrangements with overseas suppliers of imports by South Africa had in a measure been normalised and the large outflow of capital had declined. The Rand therefore began to appreciate again in line with the improvement on the Capital Account and the sustained surplus on the Current Account of the Balance of Payments.

- (3) No. The matter is fully dealt with in the answers to 1 and 2 above.

Accor 1597
WANSWERD 6/5/86
*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 29 on 25 March 1986, the inquests into the deaths of the persons killed in Mamelodi on 21 November 1985 have now been completed, if not, why not, if so what were the findings in each case,

(2) whether the police investigation into this incident has now been completed, if not, why not; if so, (a) when was it completed and (b) what were the findings?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) and (2) No, problems to trace witnesses so that statements can be obtained from them are still being experienced.
WANSWERD 6/5/86
Accor 1597
WANSWERD 6/5/86
*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) Whether any persons serving sentences for offences related to reference books and influx control were recently released in consequence of a White Paper on urbanisation, the tabling of which was announced on 18

April 1986, if not, why not; if so, what total number of persons was released.

(2) whether any prisoners serving sentences for offences related to reference books and influx control remain to be released; if so, (a) how many, and (b) when will they be released?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice).

(1) Yes. A total of 188 persons were released by the SA Prisons Service. This figure is compiled as follows:

Sentenced	87
Male	32
Female	
Awaiting trial	
Male	49
Female	20
Total	188

(2) No. Furthermore, it can be mentioned that the SA Police also released 64 persons of whom 14 were sentenced prisoners and 50 awaiting trial prisoners.

Receiver of literary prize: travelling costs

***6. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †**

Whether the South African Transport Services contributed to the travelling cost of a certain person who visited the Republic recently to receive a literary prize and whose name has been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) why, (b)(i) what form did this contribution take and (ii) what was the value thereof and (c) what is the name of the person concerned?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No. (a), (b)(i), (ii) and (c) Fall away.

English-speaking persons: Income tax

*7. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Finance:†

Whether he or his Department has made a calculation of the amounts paid into the Treasury by English-speaking persons in South Africa over the years by way of income tax, if so, (a) in respect of what periods and (b) what procedure was followed in this connection?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No
6/5/86 G.C. 1599
HANSARD
Mr and Mrs Breytenbach: ~~travel documents~~
*8. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether an official or officials of the South African Transport Services recently handed over travel documents to an Afrikaans author and his wife, whose names have been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purposes of the Minister's reply, if so, (a)(i) when, (ii) on what occasion and (iii) why and (b) what are the names of the author concerned and his wife?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes

(a) (i) 12 April 1986

(ii) During the presentation of the Rapport Literary Award

(iii) A transaction was concluded with Rapport to present the Rapport prize winner with two overseas economy class return air tickets. SA Airways did not know beforehand who the winner would be and a letter was handed to the "winner" in which authority was granted for the issue of the tickets

(b) Mr Breyten Breytenbach and Mrs Yolande Breytenbach.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would it not have been reasonable if the departmental official had first established to whom such a prize would be given before the official and thus the department became involved in such a matter? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, this is out and out advertising, in conjunction with Rapport, to promote the South African Airways. It was arranged months before the time. Firstly, our condition was that it would only be valid for seats in the economy class and only if there were empty seats. In any case Breyten Breytenbach did not travel by SAA, he travelled KLM. We cannot make it a condition in advance that we will not award the prize if Breyten Breytenbach gets it. Nobody could have foreseen that he would get it [Interjections] Academics such as the hon members award such silly prizes. [Interjections.]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he still have agreed to the awarding of the prize if he had known that Breyten Breytenbach would get it?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That is a hypothetical question and is not allowed [Interjections]

†Mr S P BARNARD. Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, how many days after the prize was awarded to Breyten Breytenbach, did he leave the country? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I do not know, but Breyten Breytenbach came to receive the prize and has returned. The hon member can make inquiries at the Department of Home Affairs, but I do not know how long he stayed here.

†Mr S P BARNARD. Mr Chairman, the hon Minister is giving us an evasive answer. Surely he should know [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:

Order! The purpose of questions is to elicit information and not to evoke an argument. The hon member may put his question, but speeches or arguments are not permitted under Questions. That is part of debating. The hon member may proceed, but then he must ask a question

6/5/86 G.C. 1601
Pay matters
*9. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:
HANSARD

Whether a committee has been appointed to negotiate with South African Transport Services staff associations on pay matters and/or increases; if so, (a) what are its terms of reference, (b)(i) what are the names of the chairman, members and secretary of this committee and (ii) what are their qualifications for this task in each case and (c) to whom will the committee report its recommendations for final decision?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) to (b)(ii) Although I have already decided to appoint such a committee, the composition thereof and its terms of reference have not as yet been finalised

(c) To me personally

6/5/86 G.C. 1601
HANSARD
*10. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order †

Whether members of the United Democratic Front are allowed to be Police reservists?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No
6/5/86
Group Areas Act
HANSARD
*11. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order †

(1) Whether the South African Police recently received complaints and/or representations about a certain person from Benoni, whose name and address have been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply, in connection with a contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the (i) nature of the complaints and/or representations and (ii) response to them and (c) what is the name of the person concerned;

(2) whether a charge against the above-mentioned person has at any time been laid with the South African Police in connection with alleged membership of a banned organisation or political party; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the name of the banned organisation or political party and (c) what steps have been taken in this connection?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(a) to (c) Fall away

(2) No

(a) to (c) Fall away

HANSARD
6/5/86 G.C. 1601
*12. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons awaiting trial for offences relating to pass laws and influx control have been released in consequence of a White Paper on urbanisation, the tabling of which was announced on 18 April 1986; if not, why not, if so, what total number of (a) males and (b) females was released?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

Yes (a) and (b) A total of 188 persons

7/5/86

UNEMPLOYMENT
FIN MAIL

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After influx control

When the workless are also voters they take action at the polls, when they are not, they take action in the streets. Whatever their methods, they are a potential threat to the party in power — so remedying unemployment is always a priority for policymakers.

For some time, it has been a chronic problem in the industrialised countries of the West. The US, with a five-year low of 7,2% for 1985, is in relatively good shape, though in the Sixties only 2%-3% was generally considered acceptable. In Britain, the picture is far worse. Gross unemployment in January was over 14% of the potential workforce for the first time in history. For the developing world, the picture is grimmer still. Projections based on studies by the International Labour Organisation of 141 less-developed countries puts unemployment (excluding underemployment) at 90m by 1990.

What is the extent of the problem in SA?

The total number of registered unemployed has risen from just over 50 000 in January 1983 to 160 000 in January 1986. Black unemployment is the largest component, rising from less than 20 000 to over 80 000.

Officials claim the numbers constitute little more than 8% of our work force — though they concede this percentage could be higher. Unofficial estimates put it considerably higher — at over 30%.

University of Cape Town economist Jos Gerson suggests a different measure. "I regard unemployment figures as unreliable because one cannot distinguish between voluntary and involuntary unemployment. But you can take the two together by comparing employment creation rates with population growth rates. When you do this, the past 10 years presents an abysmal picture. Black employment growth has been about 1,2% while population growth has been 3% in total and for the working population even higher."

The extent of unemployment has always been highly controversial. This is partly because the definition itself is open to debate but, more importantly, because official estimates have been considered a manipulation of reality, whereby people were assigned mythical roles in non-existent subsistence economies in the homelands.

Though Verwoerdian apartheid is dead, its structures are not. Cyclical unemployment has created the current crisis, but the

Financial Mail May 9 1986

real problem is the presence of hundreds of thousands of people who have never been part of the economy. Agriculture has been making a smaller and smaller contribution to GDP — between 1950 and 1984 its share dropped from 14,5% to 6,7%.

Traditionally, industry provides more jobs. In the same period, the contribution of manufacturing to GDP rose from 16,5% to 24,3%. So the influx to the cities offers hope of more jobs and the possibility that the vital process of structural change can get off the ground.

Professor Jill Nattrass, head of the development studies unit at the University of Natal, writes in a recent issue of *Economic Indicator*: "Urban growth is usually perceived as a force generating economic growth. Increased numbers of town dwellers increase the size of the urban market and the opportunities this offers will help to create some of the additional job opportunities needed by the growing population. The increased size of the multiplier in an urban area means the possibilities for a community to pull itself up by its own bootstraps are considerably greater than is the case in a dispersed rural settlement."

Says Arthur Hammond-Tooke, chief economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries: "The cheapest way for black workers to be absorbed into the central core of the economy is to enter the existing metropolises."

But the process will not be entirely spontaneous. The private sector has put concrete proposals to the authorities.

Gerson makes some very pertinent and — coming as they do from a market economist — somewhat surprising comments. He points out that, since 1984, wages in real terms have plunged. So downward inflexibility of wages, often blamed for high unemployment, is not a factor.

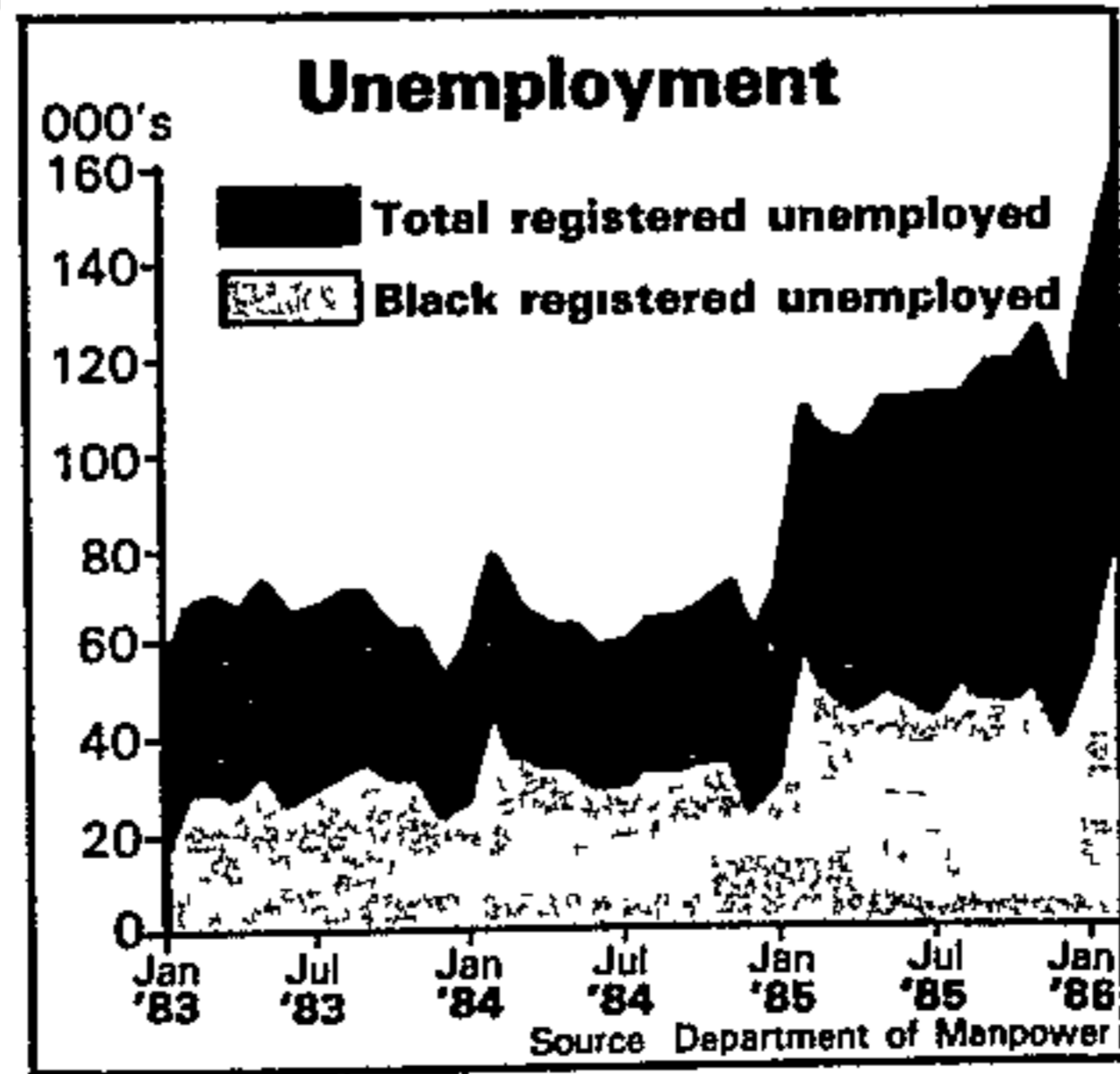
What is, is that the tax regime favours mining over manufacturing. Mines are allowed to write off 100% of capital investment in the first year, the manufacturing industry doesn't have anything like this depreciation allowance.

Says Gerson. "Notwithstanding this advantage and increased profits from high rand mineral prices, the mining industry has barely expanded its labour force since 1970."

So skilful planning is needed if opportuni-

ties for employment are to be fostered. But the probability is that influx will not simply transfer poverty from the rural areas to the towns.

With good luck and goodwill it could lay the groundwork for consumer-led and more consistent growth. ■



Financial Mail May 9 1986

R328m set aside to cater for influx of blacks

Govt gears up for massive land hunt

8/5/86

BUS DAY

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GOVERNMENT will start buying massive tracts of land this year to cater for the migration of blacks to the cities after the scrapping of influx control.

A sum of R328m has already been set aside in the current financial year to buy land and to provide township services, said officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

In a related development, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced in Parliament yesterday that government had decided to grant freehold rights to blacks in the tribal trust lands.

Self-help schemes will be given high priority, as the provision of housing is seen by government as the responsibility of the individual, the employer and other divisions of the private sector.

It is stressed that government will

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

become involved in the financing of housing in exceptional instances only, such as the current schemes aimed at creating job opportunities.

Constitutional Development and Planning officials — in collaboration with other government bodies, regional and local authorities — are urgently seeking land that can be purchased for settlement, and will finalise guide and other structure plans for these areas.

This is being done in terms of mechanisms provided by the Physical Planning Act and the various provincial ordinances.

It is proving to be a difficult and complex process, but good progress is being made, say Constitutional Development and Planning officials.

Would-be migrants are to be kept informed as to where the prospects of set-

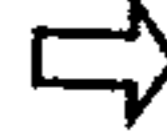
tlement, self-help building opportunities and jobs are best.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has already indicated that building regulations and other standards will be applied more flexibly in future, enabling people to build houses they can afford.

He has also stressed, however, that people in the rural areas should not live under the false impression that "the grass will be greener and the lights brighter" in the cities.

Speaking in Cape Town during the release of the White Paper on urbanisation, Heunis also warned that people would be ill-advised to flock to the metropolises en masse, because squatting, unhygienic conditions, over-crowding and the associated conditions which created squalor and misery would not be permitted in the

● To Page 2



Govt's huge hunt for land

public interest.

In his announcement yesterday, Viljoen said it had now been decided to provide for regular registered freehold title in promulgated townships on trust land, in addition to the 99-year leasehold provision already in force.

The freehold title held by the SA Development Trust in land already incorporated, or to be incorporated, into the territory of a homeland was also to be transferred to the relevant homeland.

Mineral rights held by the trust in such land would also be transferred, and provision was being made to include in the legislative and executive authorities of these self-governing homelands the power to deal with land matters and mineral affairs.

Viljoen said negotiations were being conducted with the homeland govern-

ments to arrange the orderly transfer of these rights and powers.

Trust land not yet incorporated into the homelands and not earmarked as compensatory land for resettling tribes or communities would be planned and developed, in consultation with the homeland concerned, with a view to granting Black persons individual ownership.

LINDA ENSOR reports that an Urban Foundation spokesman said last night that the foundation welcomed, in principle, any allocation for land development.

However, more information on where the land was to be acquired — and its proximity to jobs and transport — would be necessary for an assessment on how significant the allocation was in terms of total housing needs.

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Cape Times 10/5/86
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Sting in tail of legislation

Political Correspondent

THE government's much-vaunted legislation to scrap the pass book as an influx control measure was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

But the Abolition of Influx Control Bill contains a sting in the tail in that it significantly tightens clamps on what it calls "disorderly squatting, slums and conditions that contain health hazards".

The Bill, which is retroactive to April 23, imposes heavier fines for squatting and places the onus on landowners to keep squatters off their land.

It also empowers the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, to remove squatters living in areas deemed to be unsuitable, unhealthy or that are "for any other reason not in the public interest" to other areas designated by the minister.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesperson on black affairs, said that in the light of the tightening up of squatter laws "the onus now falls on the government to provide sufficient serviced land where people can legally set up their abodes".

Mrs Suzman cautioned that "an alarming new danger point" to watch out for in the areas of influx control were police raids on hostels and blocks of flats to arrest blacks for trespassing.

"If police cease harassing people for passes and increase harassment for trespass, any mileage gained for reform in the urbanization areas will disappear," she warned.

A memorandum attached to the Bill notes that the government accepts that the freedom of movement to and in urban areas should apply "on a non-discriminatory basis".

It submits that the government's urbanization

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To page 2

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C.T. 10/5/86
policy can be summarized as follows

● Urbanization measures will not draw a distinction on the ground of race or colour

● Influx control as applied in terms of the Black Consolidation Act of 1945 will be abolished

● The reference book system as an influx control measure will be abolished and replaced by uniform identity documents

● "Universal measures to combat nuisances such as disorderly squatting, slums and conditions that contain a health hazard will, where necessary, be amended and applied more effectively"

A schedule to the Bill lists seven Acts and two proclamations which are to be repealed in their entirety, and another 25 Acts which are to be repealed in part.

♦♦♦♦
From page 1

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Dr Trudi Thomas — "These children are ideal material for revolutionary causes."

Children of resentment

AKGUS
12/5/86
205 200
205 206

By LINDA VERGNANI,
in DURBAN.

FOR South Africa's thousands of "children of resentment", the repeal of the pass laws has come too late.

The term was coined by East London doctor Trudi Thomas to describe a generation of youngsters whose families were broken up by the migrant labour system, and who grew up malnourished and emotionally deprived. Left in the homelands in the care of unsuitable, or overburdened guardians, who resented their existence, these children have matured into angry, brutish teenagers.

When they have children of their own, the teenagers of this generation sometimes display almost psychopathic behaviour, watching their babies starve without apparent emotion.

And they are ideal material for revolutionary causes.

DR Thomas said this week. "There's very little for them to live for, so these kids are prepared to die for a just cause. The mood among them is sacrificial."

Dr Thomas described the long term damage caused by the pass laws as "extreme"

She said. "One wonders whether anything can be done to heal the social chaos that has resulted from the break-up of family life. The repeal of the pass laws has certainly come too late for the children of resentment. The damage is so great that it will afflict the next generation as well."

IN Cape Town, the Reverend Syd Lockett, Director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, said the pass laws had caused "irreversible" damage to family life.

The pass laws were probably applied more stringently in the Western Cape than anywhere else.

Mr Lockett, who worked closely with squatter families in Crossroads, said he felt "anger and relief" at the lifting of the pass laws. "It is a great relief to know the Gov-

"THERE'S very little for them to live for, so these kids are prepared to die for a just cause. The mood among them is sacrificial."

ernment is at last taking steps to remove one of the fundamental sources of frustration and bitterness in the black community, but at the same time I'm also very angry when I think back over the last five years of my involvement with ordinary people — husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, children — who have been victims of this evil system.

"I think of children in Cape Town who were left without shelter or protection when their parents were forcibly separated from them and deported to the Transkei. I think of babies born in the bush because their parents would not dare to put up even the flimsiest shelter for fear of detection by the authorities. I think of a man who said his own children did not know him because he was only able to be with them for three weeks of every year."

SOME of the damage could never be put right and all this was "For some ghastly experiment in social engineering".

Dr Thomas said: "The children of resentment are growing up to become unloving mothers who don't know how to care for their babies and the unfathered sons in turn become uncaring, deserting fathers"

She said many of the children had been badly beaten by their guardians and in turn became physically abusive. "Because of the treatment these youngsters have received there is a loss of respect for old people. Their view of old people is justifiably very negative and is shown in the cases we see of

even very old grandmothers who have been assaulted by young men"

Some of the children had joined the struggle for "liberation now, education later"

"Because they are angry and mistrustful of the establishment and their parents, peer pressure is extremely important. Now they have found a cause around which to rally, they are willing to sacrifice their lives for it."

SHE said many of them were not only emotionally impoverished but were permanently intellectually stunted due to malnutrition

"If you are malnourished in the first two years of life, no amount of food and care will restore you fully intellectually, even given the best circumstances. If, as is the case in some of the homeland areas, three quarters of the children are stunted, you can see there is a tremendous national effect on people"

It was in a major study of the home backgrounds of malnourished children in the Ciskei in the 1970s that Dr Thomas first became aware of the "children of resentment". She compared the home background of 223 children with kwashiorkor and marasmus with 286 undernourished and well-nourished children. She found that three quarters of the children studied came from poverty stricken homes broken up by migrant labour.

But the children with kwashiorkor and marasmus had been far more severely affected than the others. They were typically illegitimate, in the care of destitute or handicapped guardians, unsupported by their fathers and in some cases abandoned by their mothers.

They came from such hostile home circumstances that unless they were hospitalised for treatment they had a fifty percent chance of dying within six months.

lar in the decision to make the arrest at the meeting or with the manner in which it was done which could necessitate an investigation into, or action arising from the incident

(8) The arrest took place without incident. Some of the bystanders did however, ask the members who made the arrest where the warrant of arrest of lance corporal Wilkinson was in terms of section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, and section 52 of the First Schedule to the Defence Act, 1957, a warrant is not necessary in this case, and the person who made the enquiry was informed that he was interfering with the course of justice. At the vehicle it appeared as if bystanders wanted to prevent lance corporal Wilkinson from entering the vehicle. To prevent him being freed he was quickly helped into the vehicle whereupon it drove away immediately

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether, in the rather sensitive circumstances it would not have been beneficial if the captain concerned had a warrant with him and had shown it to those persons who asked for it

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, as I have indicated, it was not necessary to obtain a warrant and to produce it. The Military Police identified themselves to the person and the person knew what it was about. Therefore we did not deem it necessary

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him who gave him the assurance that the captain concerned did in fact identify himself, because the information furnished to the hon the Minister and myself by the public indicates that the person did not identify himself?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I accept that when military policemen come across a person whom they have to arrest, they will tell him that they are there to fetch him, and also that they will identify them-

selves, and we have the word of these military policemen that they did identify themselves

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he would be prepared to have the captain concerned sign an affidavit in respect of the fact that he did indeed identify himself? [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, the hon member for Wynberg is now advancing a very strange argument. We are dealing here with a man who has evaded a law, who is asserting that the Police did not identify themselves to him. There are members of the Military Police who give me the assurance, and whose word I am prepared to accept, that they did indeed identify themselves to the person. The hon member is now trying to make out a case that they did not identify themselves. We accept the word of the Military Police when they say that they did indeed identify themselves. [Interjections]

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, must I deduce that he is not prepared to ask the captain concerned to sign an affidavit? [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, the person who made the arrest, has already given us the assurance that he did identify himself. It is not necessary for him to also sign an affidavit in this regard. [Interjections]

13/5/86
KANSIMAKO
*16 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) Whether he or any Deputy Minister in his Department was consulted prior to the decision being taken to ban the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what was his response, if not,

(2) whether he or any member of his Department made any representations

to the Minister of Law and Order or any other member of the Cabinet concerning the banning of this organisation, if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

It is neither customary nor in public interest to make known the contents of discussions held with Ministers concerned on security matters. Also a pending action in the Supreme Court has been instituted in connection with the banning of COSAS which therefore renders this case *sub judice*

13/5/86
KANSIMAKO
*17 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether draft guidelines have been laid down for the recognition of parent associations, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether these guidelines have been distributed for comment, if not, why not, if so, (a) to what organisations and (b) what person or persons were responsible for drafting these guidelines,

(3) whether these guidelines have been discussed with the South African Council for Education, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of National Education).

(1) No such guidelines have been laid down by myself or my Department. In terms of paragraph 6.2 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the Republic of South Africa, 1983, the policy is that the deter-

mination of guidelines on matters like these for schools at the local level is to be treated as an own affair

(2) Falls away

(3) The South African Council for Education gave attention to the composition and functions of parent representative bodies at its meeting of 25 November 1985 advised me that it be treated as an own affair. I accepted this recommendation after consulting the Ministers of Education.

13/5/86
KANSIMAKO
*18 Mr R M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) Whether any persons were arrested in or in the vicinity of Lwandle, near the Strand, on 29 and 30 April 1986; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what alleged offences;

(2) whether all the persons arrested have been charged or released; if not, why not,

(3) whether any of these persons were found guilty of trespass; if so, how many;

(4) whether those found guilty were represented by legal counsel in court?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

(a) 172 persons.

(b) Possession of dagga. Trading in dagga

Possession of dangerous weapons.

Possession of presumably stolen goods
Trespass

(2) Yes

(3) Yes, 163 persons

Cape Times 12/5/86

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PFP warning on replacing pass-law raids

By BARRY STREEK

TRESPASS raids by the police seemed to have taken the place of pass-law raids, Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, said yesterday

"The government is playing with fire and will destroy any credibility it may still have in some circles if we are now to experience a wave of trespass raids in lieu of pass-law raids"

Mr Andrew said this after the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told him in reply to a question that 163 of the 172 people arrested by the police at the Lwandle township near Strand on April 29 and 30 had been found guilty of trespass

Mr Le Grange said the other nine people had been arrested for possession of dagga, trading in dagga, possession of dangerous weapons and possession of presumably stolen goods

All 172 people were charged or released but

none of those found guilty was represented by legal counsel in court

In a statement, Mr Andrew said the raiding of the men's hostel at Lwandle was to be deplored.

"The Minister of Law and Order has confirmed that 163 people were convicted of trespass and that not one of these people was represented by legal counsel in court.

"The raid took place in the middle of the night and people were tried and convicted the very same day

"All this is very familiar, except that we now seem to be having trespass raids in place of pass laws," he said

"Throughout the Western Cape there are thousands of wives, children and girlfriends living with their menfolk in so-called single-quarter hostels

"Everyone knows that — and it is nothing new."

● The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in reply to another question by Mr Andrew that no funds had been granted for projects to provide work for unemployed people in the Zolani township at Ashton but that "if acceptable projects for work creation are submitted by the private sector, such projects will be considered".

Urbanisation now the 'carrot' replaces 'stick'

LINDA ENSOR

BY ABOLISHING the pass laws and influx control, government has not in effect unconditionally opened the city gates to rural migrants. Nor has it abandoned its intention of controlling urbanisation to limit the growth of sprawling metropolitan complexes.

Freedom of movement is an abstract concept if jobs and land for housing are made available in terms of a policy of economic development, which, in effect, dictates to people where they can live and work.

Instead of exercising the "stick" of the pass laws to keep the number of urban dwellers to an acceptable minimum, government will be using the "carrot" of employment and "approved" housing to channel labour to acceptable growth points.

Much will depend on the way this policy of "managed urbanisation" is implemented. Even so, the real significance of the abolition of influx control should not be belittled.

Government, in its White Paper on urbanisation, rejected the President's Council's (PC) recommendation that entry to an urban area be tied to the availability of employment and housing. In doing so it could rely on the fact that migrants would tend to move to those areas where there were jobs and where land had been approved for housing.

"The emphasis of the orderly urbanisation policy will not be to allow people into the central metropolitan areas but to settle them on the peripheries," said Mike Swilling, a lecturer in the Department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

urbanisation strategy that... will encourage people to settle in certain suitable areas rather than forcing them to move to certain urban areas".

One of the aims of a "positive" urbanisation policy, government said in its White Paper, was to prevent excessive population concentration and economic activity in large urban centres and to pursue "economically and socially desirable population numbers, growth rates and distribution patterns".

Strategy

According to the PC report, this would prevent "over-urbanisation" and "unwholesome urban conditions".

The background to the abolition of influx control measures is thus a comprehensive national development strategy embracing economic development, decentralisation of industries and the establishment of townships at peripheral growth points.

The Population Development Programme, the National Regional Development Plan and the Industrial Decentralisation Programme form part of the total strategy to create a "multi-nodal metropolitan structure" along "identified development axes".

In terms of the 1982 Strategy for

Regional Development (called The Good Hope Plan) the country was divided into eight development regions consisting of 48 designated development points. Most of these were far from existing metropolitan areas, with 27 being situated in the homelands.

Since then provision has been made for 15 deconcentration points on the peripheries of the metropolitan areas and across "political" boundaries of the homelands.

A system of incentives and disincentives was recommended for the achievement of this "ordered" pattern of urbanisation. Recommendations accepted by the White Paper were:

- "The present practice of creating a shortage of industrial land within the metropolitan core areas should continue";
- "Industrial land should still be made available at the recognised deconcentration points. The financial incentive measures which are applicable to these points at present should still be observed";
- In addition, the Regional Services Councils' turnover and payroll tax was intended to encourage decentralisation. As the PC report said, greater use should be made "of the price mechanism by, for example, recovering full costs for metropolitan services".

The decentralisation policy — diverting economic development and employment opportunities into desired directions — would be one leg of "ordered" urbanisation.

Land acquisition for "approved" housing would also be used to channel urbanisation to selected areas; and squatters, the White Paper stressed, will be prevented from settling on "unapproved land" — i.e., land proclaimed for the occupation of another population group.

Information

Information bureaux — taking over the function of the existing labour bureaux — would also provide information to migrants on a "permanent and comprehensive basis" about areas where they could obtain jobs and housing.

Says Swilling: "The new urbanisation policy recognises the structural change which has developed over the last decade and provides a legal framework for it."

This change is the urbanisation of blacks to the border areas of the homelands, which are on the peripheries of the metropolitan areas, where they can get a job if they commute long distances.

Onverwacht, Mdantsane, Ekangala and Inanda are examples of large settlement areas within the national states which have become functionally part of the metropolitan areas.

Government's views on the removal of the pass laws and city growth in future was spelled out by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis when the White Paper was published recently.

"One of the rights of citizens of a democratic country is that they must be free to move within the borders of the country. It must be possible for every citizen to make his living in the place of his choice

"Although we have now reached a point in our development where cities and towns must be allowed to grow and develop much faster than in the past, and although we have now decided to abolish influx control, it does not mean that we are heading for a period of chaotic growth of cities and towns.

"The main concern of many people is that many towns and cities will suddenly be overflowed by millions of black citizens, unemployment in the cities and towns will escalate dramatically, crime will increase and squatter camps will mushroom overnight.

"According to the studies quoted by the President's Council, the rate of urbanisation will increase between 17% and 32% between now and the year 2000 over and above what it would have been with influx control.

"I think the country will be able to handle that.

"Squatting — defined as the illegal occupation of land or buildings for living purposes — will still not be allowed. At the same time, much more land will be made available for the expansion of cities and towns. Building regulations and other standards will be applied much more flexibly.

"This will no doubt lead to what is

known as 'informal housing,' which means that people will be permitted to build the houses they can afford and that they will then be encouraged to upgrade it when they can afford it. We will have to accept this as a development process and a phase that will be with us for quite a while to come.

"People in our rural areas should not live under the false impression that the grass will be greener and the lights brighter in the cities. They will be ill advised to flock to the metropolises en masse because, as in the past, squatting, unhygienic conditions, overcrowding and the associated conditions which create



Minister Heunis

squalor and misery cannot be allowed in the public interest.

"The normal procedures for town development will be expedited as far as is humanly possible — R328m has been allocated to my department towards this purpose and will be utilised in the present financial year.

"The government accepts the principle that the provision of housing is the responsibility of the individual, the employer, other sectors of the private sector

and, in absolutely exceptional cases, of the government sector — but always with due consideration of the relevant standards. Would-be migrants will be kept informed as to where the prospects of settlement, self-help building opportunities and jobs are best. My department has a monitoring function as the new policy unfolds and the public and the press will be kept informed on progress

"Freedom of movement should not be seen as a free-for-all and no-holds-barred opportunity to settle anywhere at any time. Local authorities have a continued responsibility to ensure that the development within their areas of jurisdiction takes place in a planned, civilised and positive way . . .

"Aspects such as cross-border migration, labour agreements, citizenship, the involvement of the private sector in township development and housing are being negotiated with the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei), the national states and business and industry"

□ Stoffel Botha, Home Affairs Minister, says the new ID books will be identical for all. They will, however, contain the racially designated ID number issued in terms of the Population Registration Act.

There is no indication in the enabling Bill that the new books will be used as an influx control mechanism. They will not have to be produced on demand and there will be no penalty for not carrying them. Because there will no longer be restrictions on where blacks may live and move to or from, no details of permits will be in the new books.

There seems little doubt that the controversial fingerprinting clause will be dropped.

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AFTER INFLUX CONTROL — 1

FIN MAIL 10/5/86
How blacks see it

The abolition of influx control is unlikely to result in greatly increased workseeker migrations to the urban areas — in the present economic climate, at any rate.

Unemployed blacks roaming the streets in Johannesburg believe that country people who would want to come to the towns to seek work — now that the pass laws no longer apply — will be discouraged by the fact that jobs are not available.

It will be interesting to see what impact the new deal will have on black farmworkers (and the agricultural sector). Traditionally among the lowest paid, they now have the freedom of movement to seek better prospects in the city. This would seem to place them in a much better position to extract higher wages in a sector where unionisation is currently the subject of an investigation by the National Manpower Commission.

The *FM* spoke to some urban unemployed blacks. They say fellow blacks in the homelands will know, mainly from the radio, that influx control is dead. But this will not make much difference to them because they already know there are no jobs in the towns. If jobs, but no accommodation, were available, workseekers, particularly those with relatives and friends in the townships, would turn up in large numbers, they claim.

Ordinarily, blacks loathe staying in the "kitchens," they point out. However, circumstances often force them to do so, living with friends in domestic service.

A number of factors have caused the plight of the folk wandering through the streets in search of casual labour, but with nowhere either to sleep or eat. Some are victims of the economic recession, people who say they became jobless when the companies for which they worked unexpectedly closed down, or retrenched workers. Others have been frustrated by old-style pass law measures forbidding them to take up jobs on the basis that they did not qualify to work in the city.

Matome Lekala is a 40-year-old father of five from Zandfontein, west of Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal. Lekala, now one of the "street people," was once a happy, proud worker. For six years, he tells the *FM*, he worked for a car dealer in Jeppe while staying at George Goch Hostel.

"But about two years ago, we were told by our employer that there was no longer any work for us. The firm was closing down. It was the beginning of my troubles. My family had depended on my earnings for a living,

now I no longer had any job nor could I find another," Lekala says.

He went back to the village at Zandfontein to join his family. But, after six months, he had to return to Johannesburg. There was no food for his family in the village and he felt he had to try something.

As to the reaction of black political activists, the death of the pass laws is, unsurprisingly, viewed as a case of too little, too late. For them "the issue" in SA concerns nothing less than the transfer of power. ■

Slashing the red tape

The death of influx control (see page 38) entails the wholesale repeal of the intricate web of laws which have for so long controlled the movement of black people and restricted their entry into urban areas.

With the first reading of the Abolition of Influx Control Bill in parliament last week, government has given a clear indication of the measures it wants abolished — moving a step closer towards fulfilling the promises of its White Paper on urbanisation.

Of them all, the repeal of key sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will have the greatest impact on future urbanisation, although a tightening up of squatter legislation will be used to ensure the process is "orderly." The Group Areas Act will also come to play a far greater role in the lives of black people.

Illegal residents

Those who will benefit most immediately, according to the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan, are people already illegally resident in urban areas who will be able to job-hunt without prejudice. Another plus is that contract workers from the non-independent homelands will be able to apply for Unemployment Insurance benefits in the cities, and no longer have to travel home to do so.

However, despite the anticipated changes, the contract labour system for foreign black workers remains. The movement of these workers will still be strictly controlled by the Aliens Act, which has stiff penalties — a R5 000 fine or two years' imprisonment — for anyone who employs aliens illegally. And until the question of restoring South African citizenship to citizens of the independent homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the so-called TBVC states) — is settled, these measures will apply to these people as well.

Here is a breakdown of statutes that will go, providing that parliament approves.

From the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act:

□ Section 10. This denies any black who does not have urban rights the chance to stay in a "prescribed" (for which read white urban) area for longer than 72 hours. Those who qualify for Section 10 rights are people born in the area who have lived there continuously; people who've worked in the area for at least 10 years, or lived there lawfully for the same period, the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under 18, of someone who fits either of the first two categories, or one who is granted permission to stay by a labour bureau.

□ Section 10 bis. This holds that employers

may not hire any black unless permission has been granted by the local labour bureau on pain of a R500 fine or three months' imprisonment. When this goes the whole cumbersome procedure of registering workers will fall away. However, until the new taxes to fund the regional service councils are introduced — probably at the end of June — employers will still have to pay the monthly registration fee of R5 for each worker to their local development board.

□ Section 11. This says no one shall introduce any black who does not have Section 10 rights into an urban area, or induce or assist such blacks to be in an urban area without the approval of the local labour bureau.

□ Section 12. This limits the number of foreign workers allowed to work in prescribed areas. If this goes, these workers will still be covered by the Aliens Act.

□ Section 13. This exempts blacks employed on contract in certain industries (primarily the mines) from the provisions laid down in Section 10, 10 bis and 11.

□ Section 14. This provides for the physical removal from an urban area of any black convicted under Section 10, or of any foreigners working illegally in SA.

□ Section 29. This allows for the arrest of persons deemed to be "idle" or "undesirable." The White Paper indicates that control of loitering will in future be left to local authorities, and

□ Section 31. This imposes curfews on blacks in prescribed areas.

Other measures in line for the chop are

□ Proclamation R74 of 1968 of the Black Labour Regulations (Black Areas). If passed, this will result in major changes to the contract labour system as it applies to people from the homelands, or Trust Lands, seeking work in SA. At present, these workers must have their contracts attested at their place of origin. The repeal of this proclamation would, however, only be valid in "white" SA. This means that although any homelander would be able to come into the cities without committing an offence in the eyes of the South African authorities, the proclamation will still apply in the homelands.

□ The Black Labour Act, which regulates the recruitment, employment, housing, feeding, and health conditions of black employees. It also empowers a labour bureau to allow contract workers to remain in an urban area in terms of Section 10(1)(d) of the Urban Areas Act. With its demise, aid centres — places where blacks arrested for contravening influx control laws receive "help" — will be abolished. In theory, a repeal of the Black Labour Act would mean that blacks from non-independent homelands will be able to come into the cities without hindrance to find work. But the Black Sash has expressed anxiety that expected squatter legislation will continue to keep the families of these people locked into poverty-stricken homelands.

□ Proclamation 270 of 1966, which permits pass raids without search warrants,

□ The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act — the measure that, ironically, cemented the pass laws in 1952.

□ The Development Trust and Land Act, which controls movement in farming areas by, *inter alia*, limiting labour quotas. However, in future farmers who agree to accommodate blacks will have to obtain Group Areas Act exemptions.

□ Section 5 of the Black Administration Act. When this goes, the State President will no longer be able to order removals in the "public interest." However, government can still effect removals by either incorporating areas into homelands, or deproclaiming townships, and

□ The Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act — applicable in certain circumstances preventing blacks from applying for interdicts, or other court orders, to stop removals. Although important, the repeal of this measure is not as significant as it appears as there have been instances in which ways round it have been found.

EIN MML 16/5/86

INFLUX CONTROL BILL

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Hitting squatters

The aim of the Abolition of Influx Control Bill is to repeal the laws relating to influx control of blacks, and related matters. It provides for the scrapping or amendment of 34 Acts or proclamations (see page 52).

It is clear from the Bill that controls on squatting will be tightened in an attempt to prevent "disorderly" informal settlements. Changes to anti-squatting laws form the bulk of the Bill.

To a large extent, the onus on preventing squatting is placed on the land owner or lessee. The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning or his appointee will be given powers to determine whether land is suitable for residential occupation or not, and to order the owner or lessee to remove squatters if necessary. The owner may, however, make representations to the minister after being ordered to remove people. The cost of demolishing illegal squatter shacks will be borne by the owner or lessee. There will also be restrictions on people crossing other land to get to the area where they are squatting. The minister may order the removal of illegal squatters to areas designated as suitable for their occupation.

The most important addition to be made to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act empowers the minister to take action against both landowners and squatters under certain conditions. In terms of subsection (1).

Where the minister is of the opinion that the conditions under which persons are settling on any land which has not been zoned, set apart, or approved for residential purposes, if they constitute a health hazard, if they are detrimental to the welfare of the squatters;

Where "for any other reason it is not in the public interest that persons should congregate or settle" on such land.

It will be no defence in terms of the Bill for a land owner or lessee to say illegal squatting was taking place without his permission unless he is actively trying to stop them.

It will be illegal for anyone to "farm" squatters by organising squatting areas for them in return for payment. The penalty will be a fine of up to R2 000 or a year in jail.

Areas designated by the minister for legal settlement by people unable to find other

accommodation need not comply with laws normally applicable to new townships, or the establishment of new townships, and will not be deemed to be townships, thus "informal" housing will be facilitated. The minister may also make regulations for the orderly development and management of the areas. ■

What about jobs?

The answer to almost any question on the direction of growth in SA is simply: wait and see

This is why there is so much uncertainty about the impact of the abolition of influx control on the country's critically high unemployment rate. The doors that have locked large numbers of people out of the metropolitan economy for decades have been opened. This dramatic change comes at the precise moment when cities can least accommodate them, when, after nearly two years of declining consumer demand and political instability, established industry cannot even provide jobs for those already in the cities, let alone for new arrivals.

So policymakers, urgently seeking solutions, are increasingly looking to the informal sector to generate new employment opportunities, and commitments of support have come from government and private sources. However, the role of the informal sector is a controversial one. There are many who doubt it will provide anywhere near the jobs needed; who see the term "small business" as a euphemism to describe the dispossessed who have no alternative but "self employment."

Wits industrial sociologist Douglas Hindson suggests we may be too influenced by the American experience. "In the present US boom, great emphasis has been placed on the small business sector and there is little doubt it expanded employment. But here you don't have the same conditions — the consumer market, the demand for service activities. There would certainly be neo-Keynesians who would argue that far more employment could be generated more rapidly through macropolicies to restimulate the formal sector."

From other quarters comes the criticism that the absence of regulations opens avenues of exploitation — low wages, long hours and poor working conditions (but many will probably be perfectly willing to be exploited). And some contend that informal activity does not attract new revenue to a community, but simply circulates the same revenue.

Participants in the debate have no obvious parallels from which to draw conclusions. Says Hindson: "No one has done convincing

research on existing activity, so it's difficult to predict the impact of deregulation."

Whatever the theories on its desirability, the reality is that the informal sector is with us and making the best of it may be the most cost-effective way of providing employment. It may not be the panacea, but it could be a lot more than band aid.

The fledgling economic area could benefit from the build-up of people in and around the cities, "so there will be denser markets, the benefits of agglomeration and economies of scale," says Norman Bromberger, head of the development studies research group at the University of Natal. "Even low disposable incomes have more impact if they are concentrated, and the multiplier effect is greater in urban than in rural areas."

A counter argument is that the informal sector will only benefit if the new arrivals have their own resources. As the first wave will be dependants of people already in the cities, a more likely consequence is that the increased labour supply will lower wages.

FOCUS ON THE NEW REFORMS

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... But where do they lead?

The government has taken five new steps in the past few weeks which could amount to a major dismantling of apartheid. Or they could amount to a switch from one set of controls to another. JEAN LE MAY reports

29 and 30 had been found guilty of trespassing. Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) said, "Trespass raids seem to be taking the place of pass raids."

"If that is so, the government is playing with fire."

Or the new law could, of course, be administered in the spirit in which the government says it is conceived.

Heunis maintains that it will not be used to control "informal settlement."

Significantly, the report of Heunis' department tabled this week has a few paragraphs describing a building method developed in the southern Orange Free State.

Instead of more conventional methods, it uses "sods of earth, wire netting and hessian, wire netting and stone, or shuttering and filling with locally available materials". Such dwellings cost R91 to R96 per square

metre instead of R158 to R184 psm, says the report.

The Urban Foundation, welcoming the bill to provide freehold, spoke of "the urgent need to introduce innovative housing methods."

And Professor Nic Olivier, MP, one of the PFP experts on the new urbanisation strategy, told Weekly Mail the white paper showed the government fully realised the implications of its strategy and intended making provision for more land, finance and informal housing in a suitable administrative set-up.

"It is clear that government intends allowing for a wide variety of informal settlement and this will not *per se* be regarded as squatting."

It also needs a leap of faith and a considerable crystal ball to assess whether the government is coming any closer to its announced intention of giving blacks the promised political rights.

The State President has spoken out, time and again, against federalism, but talk of the federal option persists, and it is known that Heunis talks frequently in private of his well-known canton theory.

Coming to the nitty-gritty, the acceptance of a joint administration for Natal-KwaZulu could be a first tentative step.

So could some of Heunis' statements during the debate on his budget vote.

He spoke about the dismantling of the provincial council system.

He also spoke of a mechanism which would be developed to enable the existing boundaries and the "provision of joint executive bodies on the lines proposed for Natal and KwaZulu."

Significantly, his departmental report reproduced the map of South Africa's regions for development planning on which the non-independent homelands are shown as clearly falling within the various planning regions.

This could be a pointer to what we will hear about for the country's constitutional future at the National Party congress in August.

Heunis is a great one for kite-flying, the kite he flew this week could be the map of a future South African federation.

the old control the bill and for such as which necessary, which local'd be a delegate illegal city or that the

responsibility of administering unpopular laws is being shuffled off on to somebody else other than the government.

All of which conjures up the possibility of mass midnight squatter raids instead of the pass raids which have made life a misery for generations of urban blacks.

Moreover Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange disclosed in a parliamentary reply to a question that 163 of the 172 people arrested in Lwandle township near the Cape Strand on April



The patient queues at the Black Sash advice office ... the officials are as confused as everyone else. Picture SANDY SMIT, Afrapix

Let the House ponder; fingerprints are here

THE Department of Home Affairs is not waiting for parliament to decide on the controversial aspects of the new urbanisation policy — they are already fingerprinting people and presuming they can hold joint South African and "homeland" citizenship. The department is handing out forms at all their offices for the planned new identification book. The form pre-empts many of the decisions still being considered by parliament or subject to negotiation with the

"independent" homelands, known as the TBVC states.

It asks people for their fingerprints and asks questions which assume that one can hold joint, South African and TBVC citizenships.

The highly controversial legislation on fingerprinting is currently before parliament and it has been suggested that this requirement may be dropped.

The State President has said that the issue of joint citizenship is still subject to negotiation with the TBVC

governments.

Yesterday, J E Fourie, liaison officer for the Department of Home Affairs, said his department was faced with the choice of either waiting for the Bill to be passed or trying to get the process under way.

"We are trying to beat the deadline for the new ID books," he said.

If the legislation was changed then the unnecessary information — such as the fingerprints — would be disregarded.

Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash yesterday said the "bureaucrats" were "turning parliament into a rubber stamp."

"If you have any pretence to democracy, you have to wait for parliament to approve such moves," she said.

"I understand that they want to get things moving, but there are other ways to do this. In principle, it is just so wrong to pre-empt the legislation," she said.

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had to for 10 years," she says "We would have tried to find a Section 10 right for him somewhere. "Under the present setup, we have to prove that he is permanently resident in the Republic with his family." He lives here, but without his family. "He is what the government calls a squatter," says Duncan, "living like thousands of others in the area called Grasmere, between Johannesburg and Vereeniging. He has less chance of being allowed to remain than he had under the old system, because his wife and children are in the Transkei. And without formal, approved housing, he won't

be able to bring them here.

Somebody wins, somebody loses — but for the Moyos, there's no difference at all.

The Moyo brothers were born South Africans, children of a Zulu-speaking mother and a father who is a Botswana citizen.

In 1977, with the Status of Bophuthatswana Act, the boys — who speak their father's language at home — "automatically" became Bophuthatswana citizens, but did nothing about it. A year later, their father took out Botswanan citizenship for the entire family.

The boys tried to register here, but were refused

reference books. So they tried to register in Bophuthatswana — which also turned them down. Meanwhile the Botswana government has also told them they are not citizens — because under Botswana law, a person who becomes a citizen as a minor keeps that citizenship only by renouncing his or her original citizenship before the 22nd birthday — and this they didn't do.

Changes in the law will not affect the Moyos, says Duncan, who is trying to help them to claim their South African nationality.

In many ways the new system may seem much the same as the old. The Identification Bill

calls on employers or landlords to notify the Department of Home Affairs (if so requested) — people taking up employment or residence, those people whose identification is demanded by "peace officer" must produce it.

"One of the things that will be very interesting to see is how long it will be before people will benefit by this change realise what 'freedom of movement' means to people who are stopped and asked for their ID documents in the street," says Duncan.

"If they enforce the proposed law the way it reads, it means they can stop you in the street, and if they have reason to believe you are over 16 and have not applied for an identity document because you do not produce one — they must 'without delay' take you to an office of representative of the Home Affairs Department to check whether you're telling the truth when you say you do have an identity document. "The only way the representative has to check is to take your fingerprints and feed them through on the computer to check the Population Register. "This may not technically be an arrest — but people are to be stopped in the streets and man off to a government office to be fingerprinted, it going to seem very like arrest to them."

The pictures arrived; the photographer was absent

An exhibition of South African photographs is being held in New York. Conspicuous by his absence from the opening was the man who edited the book on which the show was based — Durban photographer Omar Badsha, who had been refused a passport to fly to New York. CARMEL RICKARD reports

LAST week's government decision to turn down Omar Badsha's application for a passport was no new experience for the Durban photographer

It's the fifth time in 18 years he has been refused the right to travel, but this trip would have been special. Badsha had been invited to attend and address the opening of an exhibition, "South Africa: The Cordoned Heart", at the International Centre of Photography in New York.

He contributed to and edited the exhibition and the book of the same name. They both form part of the massive Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty, launched in South Africa last year.

Twenty photographers were involved, Badsha explains. "We have documented conditions in every part of the country: forced removals, conditions in the single-sex hostels, little communities unknown until these pictures showed they were fighting against various forms of injustice."

"The exhibition is about South Africa as seen by South African photographers. All of us wanted to broaden the inquiry into poverty. We asked how poverty was created and so we concentrated on apartheid and how it makes people poor — through removals, overcrowding, commuting from townships far from work. And we show that poverty is not just physical, but is also mental, intellectual and psychological as well."

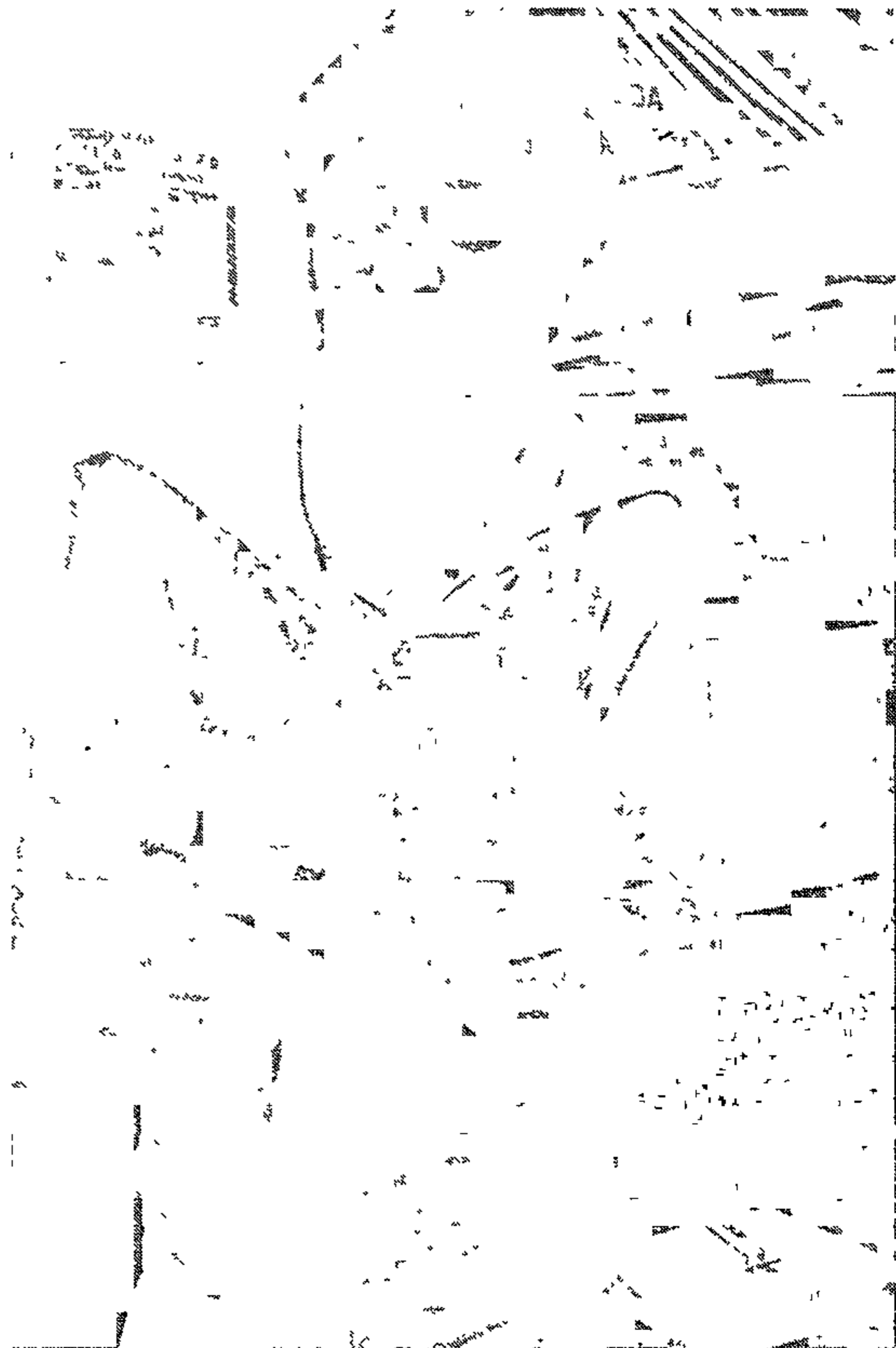
What's his response to being refused a passport? "I feel angry always at being turned down, but I still consider myself fortunate. Others have been imprisoned or forced into exile for their views."

In response to the government's decision he has written a letter of protest challenging the state to charge him in court if he has done anything illegal. Otherwise, he writes, "any action against me, like the refusal of my passport, can only be seen as a form of punishment for my views."

Badsha has also written to artists, writers and academics outside this country, asking that they protest to the South African government against the harassment of their colleagues in South Africa. This comes as a number of American universities are considering whether to withdraw their money from South Africa and writers and artists are faced with a call for a cultural boycott of this country.

One of the institutions which Badsha was to visit, Duke University in North Carolina, has given the South African government two years to show genuine change, or it will divest.

Duke University has an internationally recognised Centre for Documentary Photography which Badsha was to have visited, as he had been asked to set up a similar centre at the University of Cape Town on his



Durban photographer Omar Badsha in his darkroom... he has been refused a passport five times in 18 years

return

Badsha, whose wife, Naseema, attended the opening and read a paper on his behalf, said the exhibition was causing a lot of interest, and that his absence "and the reasons for it" had not gone unnoticed.

Badsha describes himself as a "committed documentary photographer" and adds that he believes such photographers cannot be neutral in their work.

"They have to take sides and they do. This motivates them to attend endless meetings and other community events. If something big happens, they can record it, if nothing major occurs, they are still documenting it as part of the community's history. It can also be used for other communities who will be able to see what has been tried in other areas."

"It's gruelling, tough and sometimes very dangerous work. But if you have the commitment, you do it willingly," he said.

Badsha began taking photographs 10 years ago while he was a trade union organiser. He discovered there were virtually no resources for making posters, leaflets and slide-tape presentations, so he bought a camera to supply this need himself.

He came from a very conservative Natal Muslim family and community.

"It was difficult for me as a young man to come to terms with the fact that while this community was active

politically, their behaviour at home towards their African servants was very different. The racism that was prevalent in all those homes really hit me.

"Through your religious Muslim background you were continuously told that there is equality but you see that in practice there was not, so you revolt against it. That was my initial political experience: this revolt against racism and sectionalism in our homes."

"But I was also influenced by the Natal Indian Congress who were men and women we looked up to."

"Today things are very different and many more Muslim people are involved in progressive organisations. Strangely enough this is a function of what is happening in the Middle East — it has rubbed off here."

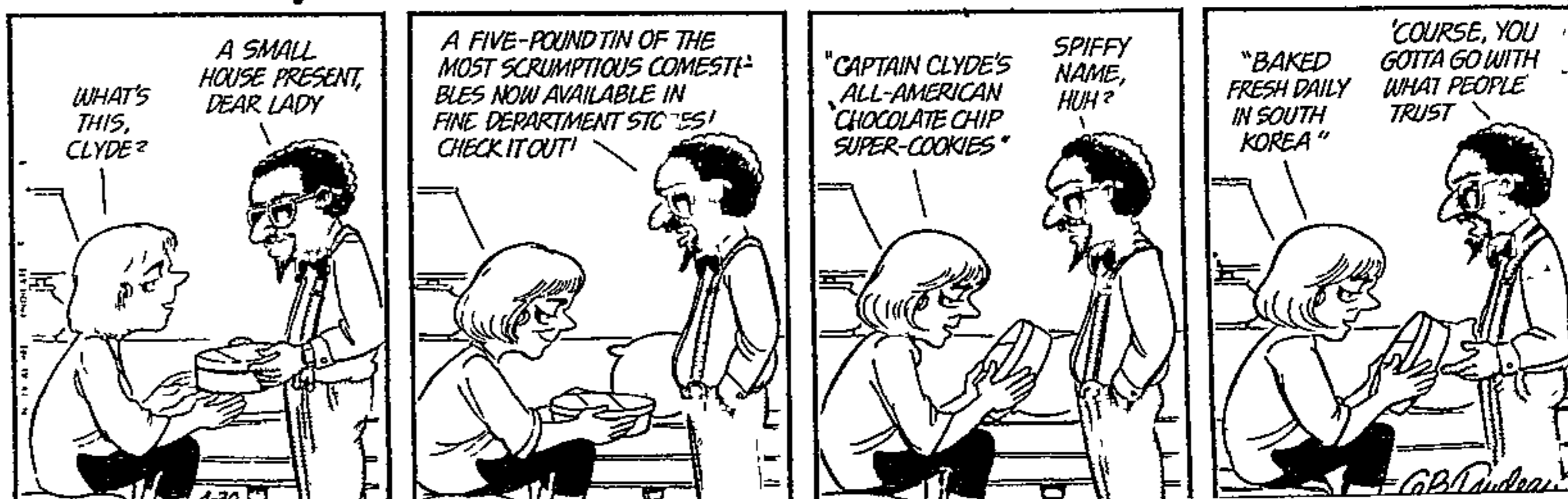
"There has been an international resurgence of Islam which has now spread to South Africa and young Muslim people are getting involved because of their religion, not, like me, in reaction to it."

"There is no way these students can justify racism and their religion tells them to fight against it. But these youngsters — like Young Christian Students — have to struggle against the more conservative and pietistic members of their religious community."

"I think this conflict is good. It strengthens the young people and challenges the old," he said.

Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



Five great steps. But where

IN the past few weeks, five highly significant "reform" steps have been taken

- The White Paper on Urbanisation, followed by
- The Identification Bill
- The Abolition of Influx Control Bill
- The Black Community Development Bill, which provides for full freehold rights for blacks outside the homelands
- The acceptance of a joint administration for Natal and KwaZulu, followed by an announcement by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis that the government will bring in legislation later this session enabling it to carve up the existing provinces into new geo-political structures.

The problem with assessing all the above is the government's low credibility rating

The presence of the Eminent Persons Group in Cape Town probably has much to do with the spate of bills and press briefings which has kept correspondents scurrying between Heunis' department and their terminals.

It probably has much to do, also, with the almost universal condemnation of all the above moves by extra-parliamentary groups, since the credibility gap between them and the government must be

measured in light-years

One instance of this is that the proposal to replace the dompas with a "universal" identity document is becoming bogged down in arguments about administrative details — although nobody has in fact seen the proposed new ID

Will the new law remove discrimination in this field?

The memorandum attached to the Abolition of Influx Control Bill says that "urbanisation" measures will not draw a distinction on the ground of race or colour".

A bat's whisper of rumour in Cape Town is that the new documents will not, in fact, bear any racially identifying mark at all

Once again, that is conjecture while the government remains committed to group identity, it needs an enormous leap of faith to believe that this may come about

And fears have been expressed that the old influx control will be replaced by squatter control. Indeed, the anti-squatter provisions in the bill are savage

It increases penalties for squatting and for allowing squatting with the added warning that "universal measures to combat nuisances such as disorderly squatting, slums and conditions which may create a health hazard, will, where necessary, be amended and applied more effectively"

And it widens the definition of bodies which may control squatting to include black local authorities. In the circumstances, this could be a sure-fire prescription for disaster

It also enables the State President to delegate power in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act to "a particular authority or functionary"

Once again, accusations have been made that the

The government has taken five new steps in the past few weeks which could amount to a major dismantling of apartheid. Or they could amount to a switch from one set of controls to another. JEAN LE MAY reports

29 and 30 had Ken Ande raids seem to "If that is s fire" Or the m administered says it is co Heunis n control "infor Significant, tabled this w building m-in Free State Instead of "sods of e- netting and s locally availa Such dwel

responsibility of administering unpopular laws is being shuffled off on to somebody else other than the government

All of which conjures up the possibility of mass midnight squatter raids instead of the pass raids which have made life a misery for generations of urban blacks

Moreover Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange disclosed in a parliamentary reply to a question that 163 of the 172 people arrested in Lwandle township near the Cape Strand on April

The laws may be temporary. The queues are forever

In the uncertain period between the announcement of reform laws and their actual adoption, confusion reigns. BARBARA LUDMAN reports from the Black Sash advice office where the queues are longer than ever

THREE weeks after the government announcement that influx control is on its way out, the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg is busier than ever, with queues out the door and down the steps

The increase is due more to rising unemployment than to government announcements. Problems related to influx control haven't changed

There's a 23-year-old "foreigner" (last registered as a Bophuthatswana citizen) who needs a South African identity document, an old man who wants his pension paid here, not in the Transkei, a family whose citizenship is so tangled among two countries and a homeland that they're currently stateless

What might have changed are the solutions

In this interregnum between the government's announcement and the adoption of a law, what reigns is neither optimism nor despair. It's confusion

"The officials are as confused as we are," said advice office head Sheena Duncan this week

"One Wrab official told us people can work wherever they like, including people from the TBVC states

"Another official is saying only people with a housing permit can work wherever they like

"All we can do in this office is test it out to see what happens. At the moment the law is as it's always been, but it's no longer being enforced"

One day last week the Sash set a record of sorts: 138 people came in for advice. That's roughly 80 percent more than usual

What can the Sash tell them?

"We don't expect to be able to be precise about what the new system is for a considerable time," Duncan says.

A major question concerns the status of people whose papers identify them as "belonging" to one of the TBVC states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. Dual citizenship is not mentioned in the draft Identification Bill but is already provided for in a new form issued by the Department of Home Affairs

Another critical point — particularly for TBVC people — will be the legal definition of "permanent residence" — which, Duncan points out, is a difficult concept in law

"The new system is not clear," says Duncan. "If people come from TBVC countries, it seems they have got to prove permanent residence"

The Sash and its clients are caught between interpretations of what permanent residence

means. So "if somebody has a reference book or a passport from one of the TBVC states, and no urban rights," says Duncan, and he is seeking unemployment benefits, for example, "we are now saying to him 'We don't know what will happen but try to get your benefits here' For people needing new identity documents, we say 'Go and apply'"

One such is young A Kubeka, born on a Transvaal farm to a Tswana-speaking mother. His mother has urban rights on the East Rand, but the son's old reference book was issued in Bophuthatswana because his birth certificate, issued in 1973 — when he was 10 — says he holds Bophuthatswana nationality

He moved to town four years ago, and a few weeks ago lost his Bophuthatswana passport. His timing was apparently excellent

"He happens to have lost his book just as everything was changing," says Duncan

"Under the old system, he would have had considerable difficulty because he grew up on a farm, therefore he had no section 10 rights

"Under the new system, what he will have to prove — based on what the law is apparently going to be — is that he is 'permanently resident with his family' outside Bophuthatswana."

The Sash is assuming an affidavit from a resident with urban rights or a lodgers' permit will prove permanent residence. Kubeka could well benefit from the change — as should the man who followed him to the advice office desk.

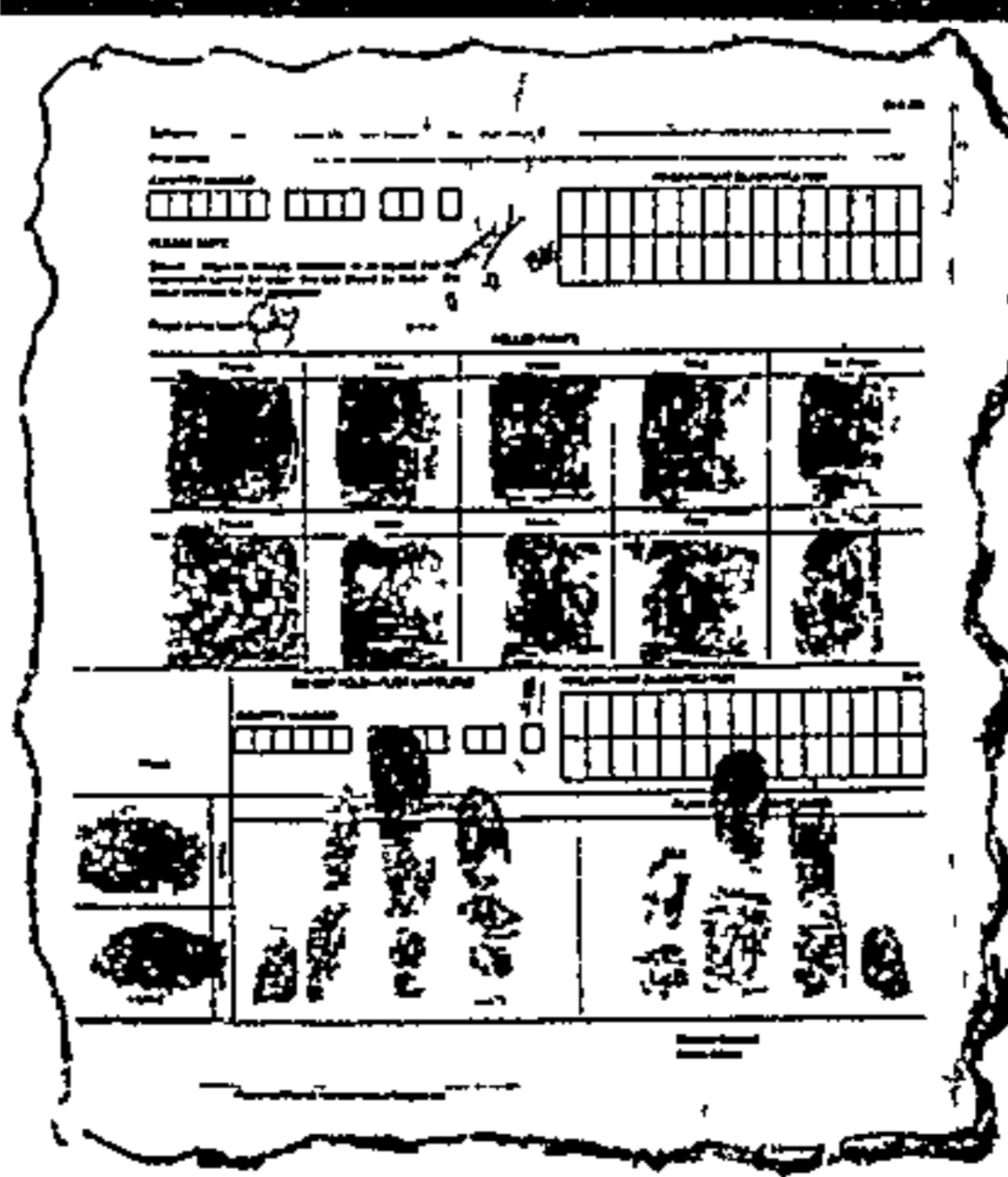
It was F Nhlapo's second visit to the Sash. He first appeared at the advice office in 1981, when he arrived in Johannesburg from the Balfour district, where he had grown up on a farm

His case differs from Kubeka's because his home language is Zulu, not Tswana, so there is no danger of his being considered a citizen of an "independent homeland"

All the same, "when he came before, we told him he would not be issued with a reference book in Johannesburg because he had no urban rights. He couldn't work in the towns because he was born and grew up on a farm, and there was nothing we could do for him. He would only get his reference book in Balfour."

Nhlapo came back to check on the news that the pass laws had been changed

This time the Sash could tell him that according to the announcement and the white paper, he could apply for an identity document in Johannesburg — and because he is not a "foreigner" of any kind, he can look for work



Let the House ponder

THE Department of Home Affairs is not waiting for parliament to decide on the controversial aspects of the new urbanisation policy — they are already fingerprinting people and presuming they can hold joint South African and "homeland" citizenship

The department is handing out forms at all their offices for the planned new identification book. The form pre-empts many of the decisions still being considered by parliament or subject to negotiation with the

"independent" homelands, know the TBVC states

It asks people for their fingerprints and asks questions which assume one can hold joint South African TBVC citizenships.

The highly controversial legislation on fingerprinting is currently before parliament and it has been suggested that this requirement may be dropped

The State President has said this issue of joint citizenship is still subject to negotiation with the T.

"As a single man with no children, he'll find it much easier to find a place to stay" — and with it what the Sash is assuming to be the crucial piece of paper, a lodgers' permit.

G Jobe is a "foreigner" — born in the Transkei in 1918, employed in the Transvaal since 1933, self-employed here for the past 15 years. Nearly 70, he's ready for his pension. In the Transkei, it would amount to R49 a month. In the Transvaal, it will be R79 — and here he can supplement it with odd jobs.

"Under the old system, we would have had to prove he had been resident in an urban area for 10

years," she says. "We would have tried to find a Section 10 right for him somewhere

"Under the present setup, we have to prove that he is permanently resident in the Republic with his family."

He lives here, but without his family. "He is what the government calls a squatter," says Duncan, "living like thousands of others in the area called Grasmere, between Johannesburg and Vereeniging. He has less chance of being allowed to remain than he had under the old system, because his wife and children are in the Transkei. And without formal, approved housing, he won't

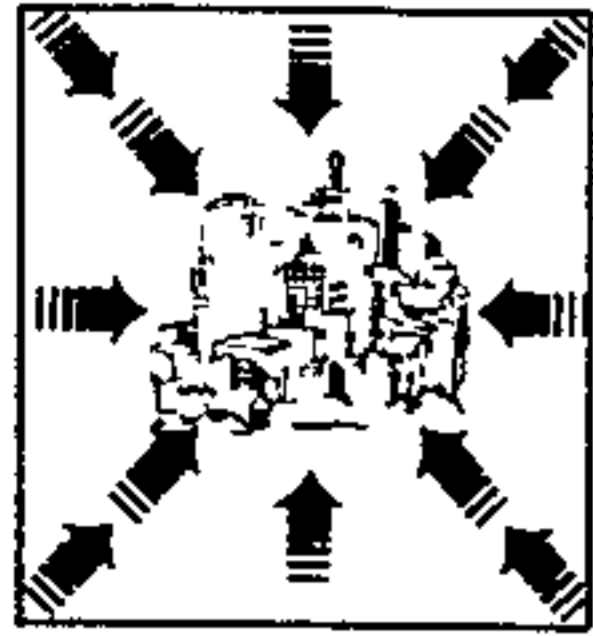
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Cities and citizens

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Even though it lifts a crippling burden from the shoulders of millions of blacks, government's decision to scrap influx control is not going to transform South African society overnight

For one thing, the spectre of poverty-stricken hordes from the homelands looming over the horizon, all about to erect tent and shanty settlements in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, is just that a spectre. Government has made it quite plain that it will be tough on squatters (see box). A new Bill to combat squatting has — unfortunately in the view of many — been introduced in parliament.

This will be the weapon of a modified form of influx control in the future, what Pretoria has taken to calling "orderly urbanisation". This is not to deny the positive aspects of the reform, which could bring economic benefits as well as (once the message sinks in) a healthier political climate.

The comprehensive amendment — outlined in the White Paper on Urbanisation — of the myriad laws which hitherto controlled the lives of blacks (see *Current affairs*) has thrown into sharp relief the problems and benefits that lie ahead.

The efficacy of urbanisation in a developing society such as ours has long been argued, notably by the private sector through the remarkable researches and low-profile lobbying efforts of the Urban Foundation.

As the foundation explained last year "City development is crucial in an industrialising society and it is fostered by the injection of migrants. Natural population growth — which at present rates will rapidly outrun our limited resources — diminishes employment, especially formal, (which) is far more easily created in cities than in

Abolishing the pass laws is unlikely to lead to a massive influx of blacks to the cities — many, if not most, are there already. The priorities must be land availability for settlement, and an acceptance that economic growth, and work, is best created organically in the big cities rather than by decentralisation.

country areas. Education and training, which are crucial for further development, are also facilitated by the concentration of resources which is possible in the cities."

It has been estimated that 50% of the black population won't have a job in the formal sector 15 years from now. Indeed, coping with unemployment was a major consideration in the private sector's push for a rational urbanisation strategy. In essence, it requires greater deregulation to promote a fecund informal sector, which, it is hoped, will fuel wider economic growth. Will it? (See page 50)

In fact, those Third World countries which have achieved significant industrial growth in recent decades have done so because they let urbanisation rip. And SA's cities are, as experts in the field have long told us, relatively small and under-urbanised (see chart). So we

can expect, gradually, to see larger conurbations — bigger and more bustling cities.

But how many blacks will now come to the major metropolitan areas? And where will they live?

Based on research, the experts believe the drift of blacks to the urban centres has, to a surprisingly large degree, already occurred.

For this group, life is bound to be far less harassed. The end of pass raids will, other things being equal, significantly reduce the brutalisation of blacks, if not their level of mistrust and resentment of the government. Thousands of hitherto "illegal" black urbanites will be able to come forward to be counted, formalise and improve their positions by, for instance, registering as work-seek-

ers and putting their names on housing waiting lists.

However, at this stage, many blacks do not really know about the change to the laws which ruled and restricted their lives. According to Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash: "It will take people a long time before they are confident enough, and internalise this freedom of movement." Blacks are also naturally suspicious of government's intentions. This, and the sense that a right they should have had anyway has simply been restored, partly explains why there was hardly spontaneous jubilation when the pass law announcement was made.

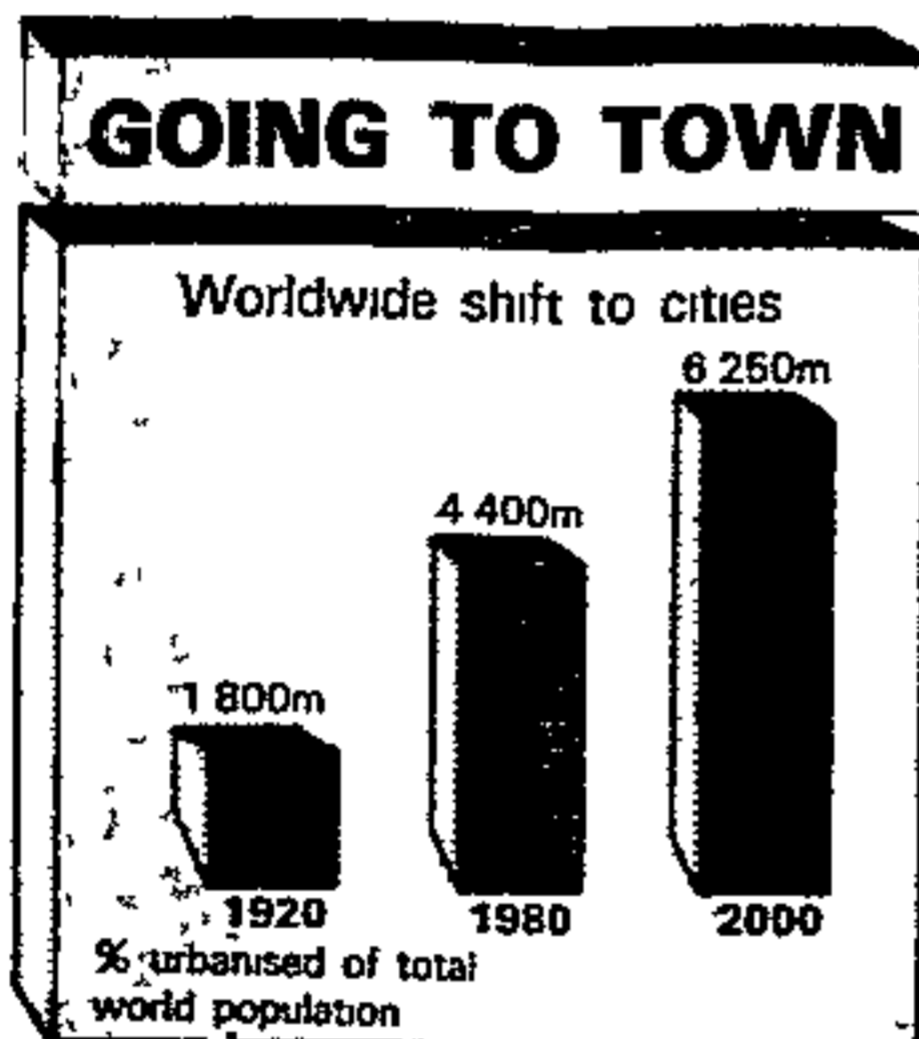
In time, however, the already large, if hidden, urban black population — and those on city peripheries — will come forward and reveal themselves, and their needs. This will be the major development in the short term. Over the years blacks have — despite influx control, the risk of imprisonment, and the resettlement of some 3m in the homelands — done what people in rural areas the world over have done: moved to the cities in search of a job. There are some 1,5m living in informal settlements around Durban alone. And the growth of shack and informal settlements in townships in the PWV shows the working through of similar pressures.

Decisions to migrate, says the Urban Foundation's Ann Bernstein, will be made on a rational, cost-benefit analysis of the advantages. This is where policy ought to facilitate the choice to move — "orderly urbanisation" or not. After all, urbanisation of any kind is bound to be disruptive to a greater or lesser extent.

Newcomers will fall into two categories. First, those living relatively near to cities — for example, in Winterveld or KwaNdebele, for whom it would make sense to be right inside the city. These people, in a sense, have already migrated. Second, there are those locked into rural areas proper.

Bernstein elaborates: "I think most people have, in one way or another, already come to the cities, they live in places like Winterveld. Some of the people who are here, like formal migrants, will make a decision to bring their wives and children (if they are not already here 'illegally')." She points out, though, that not all migrants will want to do so. Some will, of course, decide that the city is not for them, given the unrest, crime, and so on. Also, the lid that has been kept on Soweto will now be removed, and revelation of the real numbers living there could well be a shock.

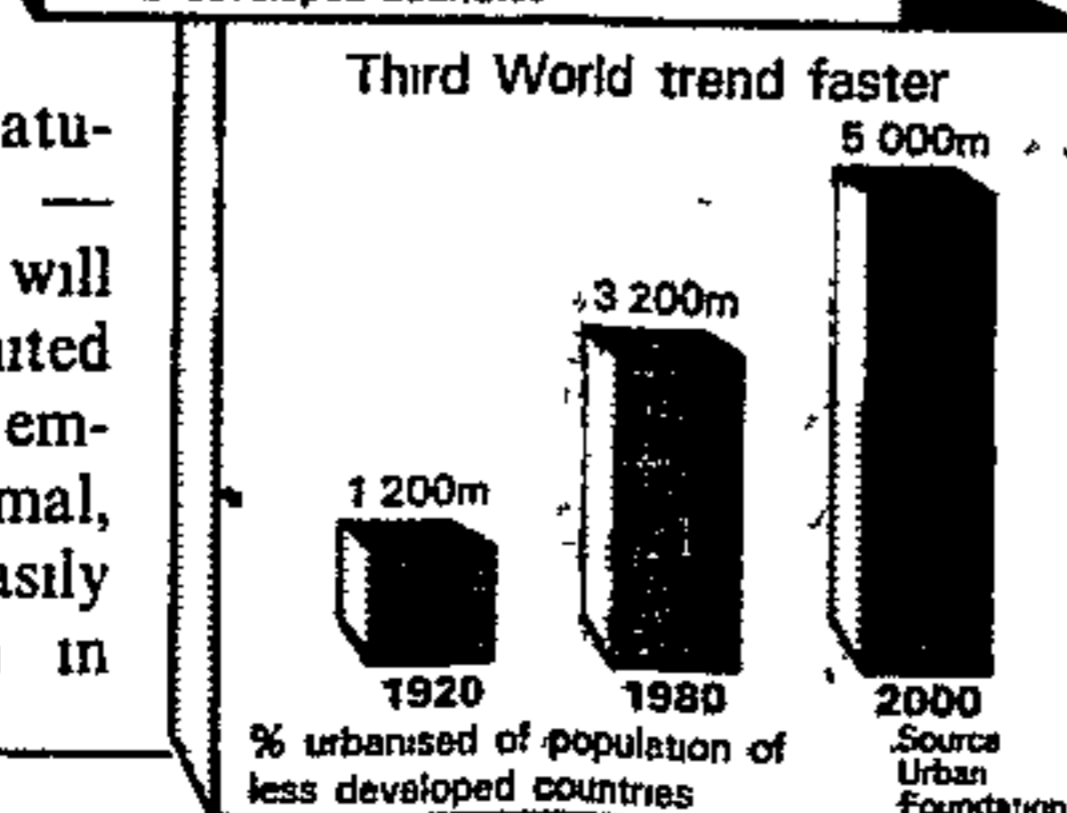
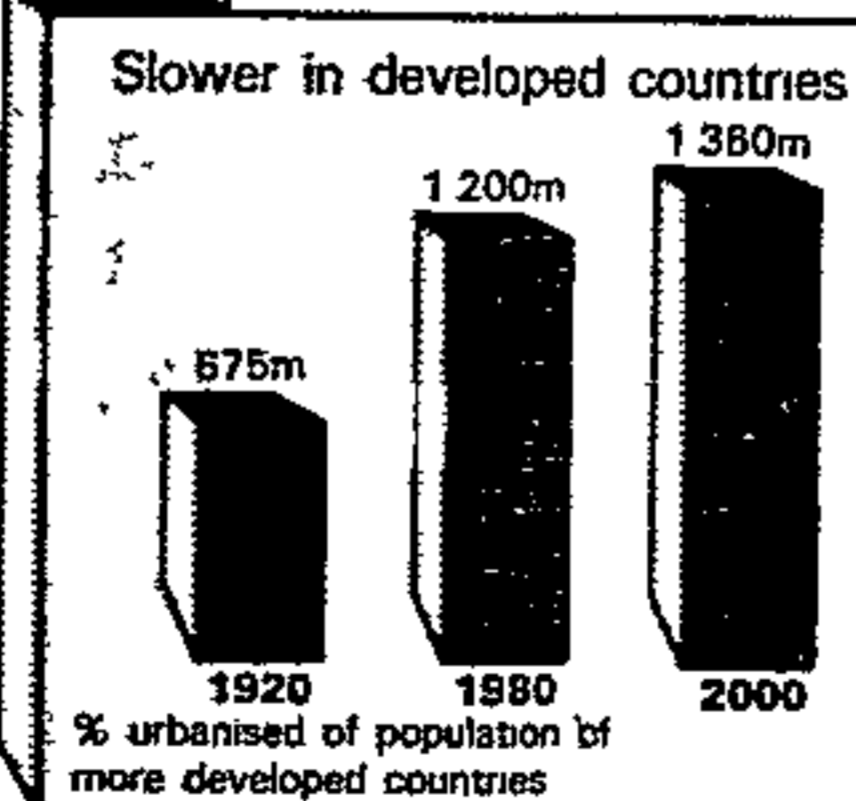
All this will at least mean that planning for infrastructure and services can now be done on a realistic statistical basis, Duncan says. She is not overly concerned at greater pressure on services. The large unrecognised population of migrants uses them already,



How cities are growing

(in millions of people)

City	1975	1990	2000
New York	20	22	23
Tokyo	18	23	24
Mexico City	12	23	31
Shanghai	11,5	18	23
Los Angeles	11	13	14
Sao Paulo	10,7	20	26
Buenos Aires	9	11,4	13
Rio de Janeiro	9	19	19
Bombay	8	12	17



she argues, pointing out, in addition, that many white services — transport, housing, education — are under-utilised and should be opened to all. This, unfortunately, would run counter to government's ideology of keeping such "own" affairs separate — which detracts from the best use of resources and a rational urbanisation strategy.

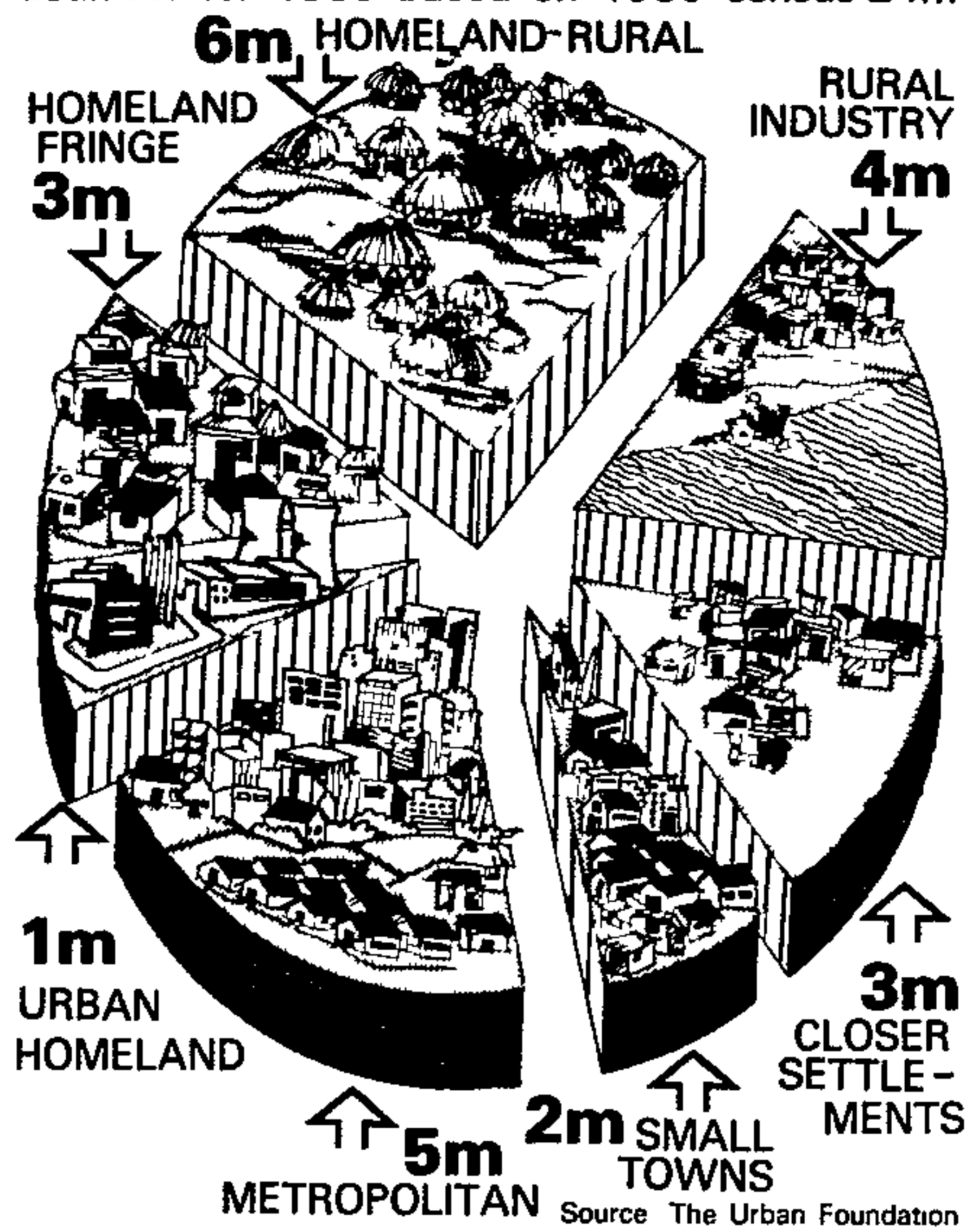
Government's estimate of the black housing shortage in the "white" areas, 220 000 units, is thought to be a gross understatement. Take Soweto, the largest black urban township in SA. Estimates of its population range from government's recent 950 000, to 2m. Nobody knows — although Bernstein reckons people there could live anything from 12 to 18 in each matchbox house.

Much now depends on how the cities and central government decide to accommodate accelerated urban growth. The crucial question here is: *where will the land be found?*

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's department has announced that it is to buy large tracts of land in anticipation of greater demand. A sum of R328m will be used for the purchases and to provide township services. Exactly where this new land will be, and other details of government planning for

BLACK URBANISATION PATTERN

Estimate for 1985 based on 1980 census 24m



major black urban housing, have yet to be announced

The Urban Foundation does not believe there is a real problem. As its director, Jan Steyn, commented on television, it is like land for a jail everyone is in favour of it in

principle, but nobody wants it near them. But, while there will be regional variations, much can be done to ease the pressure. A start could be to buy up certain white farms, and rezone them for residential land. Then there are the buffer zones between the 56 townships of the Rand, which could be turned to residential use.

In addition, the density of existing housing could be increased, suggests Bernstein, by building on an extra room. The main thrust should be to free people, to let them build, or rent under less stringent regulations. What is required, she argues, is a process for acquiring the land very quickly and for establishing the principles whereby that is done. Then the State must create an environment which encourages the private sector — employers, companies, contractors, developers and individuals — to do whatever they can to assist employees.

Inconsistencies remain in the new policy. The constitutional position of "citizens" from the independent homeland states has not been clarified — and freedom of movement is dependent on citizenship. About one-third of SA's blacks have perforce become citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC states) — and KwaNdebele will join their ranks in December. There

(1) No, but to the Magistrate, Boksburg.

(2) Yes, on 24 March 1986.

(3) Yes

(a) 30 April 1986

(b) Since, after considering the evidence which at that stage was placed at his disposal, the Magistrate had reason to believe that the peace would have been seriously endangered by the gathering.

Q.C. 1763

HANSARD
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the moratorium on pass law arrests which in terms of a recent announcement by the State President became effective, on 23 April 1986, applies to arrests for (a) trespass and (b) curfew offences, if not, (i) how many Black persons have been arrested for (aa) trespass and (bb) curfew offences since that date and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished, if so,

(2) whether the South African Police have been instructed accordingly, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) No

(i) (aa) 1 565

(bb) Falls away

(ii) 23 April 1986 until 10 March 1986

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) Yes

*8 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE—Defence [Reply standing over.]

HoA

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether there were too few White policemen on the specific day and date

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, it is not a question of whether there were too few White policemen available. The question is how many policemen are needed at the polling-stations concerned in that constituency to serve the public and to maintain law and order as required under the circumstances [Interjections]

†Mr J H HOON. Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if friction should take place between White political parties within the grounds of the polling-station, would he approve of non-White policemen acting in that situation?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, if policemen of different race groups are present at such a polling-station, and if friction should take place between members of the public which could lead to physical assault, it is naturally logical that if it is a White election where Whites are involved

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE What are the non-Whites then doing there?

†An HON MEMBER They control the traffic

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS Do you want to hear the reply?

†The MINISTER and where Whites should differ with one another, White members of the Police Force would firstly give their attention to that

†Mr J H HOON Why are the Coloureds then there?

†An HON MEMBER That is in case you cannot behave yourself [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Those members do not have to start shouting at me I am busy replying to the question, and if that loudmouth from Jeppe would keep quiet, I could per-

HoA

haps reply better to the hon members who asked questions about this.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE You are an old huge, tall loudmouth!

†The MINISTER That hon member is in any case known to be the most ill-mannered hon member in the House [Interjections]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE [Inaudible]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

†The MINISTER Could the hon member for Kuruman just tell me whether he would like me to reply to him? If so, I will do it with pleasure, if not, I shall sit down It is no problem

†Mr J H HOON That is why I asked the question

†The MINISTER If it is necessary that such members should get help from other members to handle the situation there, any other member of the Force who is available in the immediate vicinity would be used as the members of the Force may decide at their discretion

Q.C. 1765
Germiston: bank robbers
HANSARD 20/5/86
*10 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 11 March 1986, the investigation held into the incident involving the death of seven alleged bank robbers in Germiston on 20 February 1986 has been completed, if not, (a) why not, (b) what progress has been made in this investigation and (c) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the findings,

(2) whether the police questioned the employers of (a) Mr Solly Makubung and (b) Mr John Matabane regarding the movements of these persons on (i) 20 February 1986 and (ii) any

Boon for black job-seekers

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22/5/78

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The scrapping of reference books will mean blacks no longer need to register at commissioners' offices when seeking employment, the senior public relations officer for the Bureau of Information here, Mr V V Hoyana, said yesterday

the same identity document which up to now had been used by whites only, he said

"All people living legally and permanently in South Africa are entitled to apply for the new identity book. Those living in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC states) are also entitled to apply provided they are not citizens of these countries

"All Ciskei and Transkei citizens who live legally and permanently in South Africa can apply, but Ciskei and Transkei citizens living permanently in the TBVC countries are not entitled to apply"

Mr Hoyana said when applications were being made fingerprints would be taken but they would not be shown on the identity books

From July 1 all population groups living in South Africa would use

APARTHEID BAROMETER

W Mail
23/5/86

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GUERRILLA ATTACKS (Police figures)

January - April 1985: 20

January - April 1986: 75

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria the number of ANC guerrilla attacks increased by 309 percent from 1984 to 1985. The ANC was responsible for 193 "serious acts of terrorism" since April last year, State President P W Botha said in parliament.

The head of the South African State Security Police, Brigadier J van der Merwe, said 262 ANC guerrillas have been caught or killed since 1980.

SECURITY FORCE DEATHS, INJURIES

39 SAP members died in the course of duty between June 30 1984 and June 30 1985, the Commissioner of the SAP, Gen P J Coetzee, said. Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said in parliament that in the unrest since September 1984, 33 security force members were killed, and 584 injured while 807 police homes were attacked.

NAMIBIAN WAR

The Namibian war was costing South Africa about R3-million a day (R1,1-billion a year), according to Prof Reginald Green of the Institute for Development Studies at Sussex University. He said in a recent study that the war had cost South Africa more lives proportionately than the United States lost in Vietnam. The death toll between 1975 and 1983 was between 2 000 and 2 500 (including accidents and disease), he said.

PARAMILITARY TRAINING

A new paramilitary unit providing military training and technical skills for "under-qualified coloured men" would be established in Kimberley on January 1 1987, Minister of Defence Magnus Malan said in parliament. The first intake would be 200, but the 1988 intake would be much greater, he said.

STRIKES

678 274 work days were lost through strikes in 1985 compared with 379 712 in 1984, according to the Department of Manpower's annual report. 239 816 workers were involved in 389 strikes last year, compared with 181 942 in 469 strikes in 1984. The average number of workers per strike was 616 in 1985 compared with 388 in 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT (Government figures)

The number of unemployed blacks in Feb 1986 was 6,3 percent higher than in Feb 1985, according to the Central Statistical Service. The number increased from 511 000 to 534 000 (8,4 percent to 8,6 percent). Last year R325-million was paid out to 426 000 people, double that paid out in 1981, Minister of Manpower Pietie du Plessis told parliament. 934 224 blacks registered as jobseekers in white areas last year, he said.

(Government unemployment figures refer only to those who register as being unemployed and do not include "independent homelands". According to some academic sources, the real unemployment figure is close to four million.)

TRESPASSING

A total of 1 565 blacks were arrested for "trespassing" between the beginning of the moratorium on pass law arrests on April 23 and May 10, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said in parliament.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE RIGHTS

25 612 blacks have been granted permanent residents' rights in the black townships and 7 819 have been refused, as a result of the Rikhotso judgement, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, told parliament.

FENCING IN THE BANTUSTANS

The government will spend R4,5-million this year on its programme of fencing in the "independent homelands", a Department of Land Affairs spokesman said. About 1 000 km of fencing will be erected.

PENSIONS

On October 1 new pension scales will come into effect. Pensions will be: whites R198, coloureds and Indians R135, blacks R97 a month.

BLACK DOCTORS AND PATIENTS

Only 256 qualified black doctors were employed in South Africa's hospitals in June 1983, compared with 9 124 white doctors, according to the Central Statistical Service. Between July 1982 and June 1983 1 880 195 black patients were treated in South Africa's hospitals, compared with 1 199 821 white patients. A total of 48 998 beds were available for blacks, 36 201 for whites, 5 550 for coloureds and 1 020 for Indians.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 9)

Unbanned: The People are Undefeatable (Planeta Publishers, Moscow, 1983).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: KHETHIWE MBOWENI

Mboweni, 28, a field worker for the Environmental and Development Agency and former SRC member at Turfloop University was featured as the WM's prisoner of conscience on March 21. After being released from detention under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act on March 20, she received treatment for severe depression. Shortly after being detained on October 18 last year she was admitted to the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital. Five weeks after her release from detention this year she was redetained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act (dealing with detention for interrogation). She is currently being held in Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal. She is the mother of two children aged five and 10.

discussions appear headed towards statutory changes to either the Group Areas Act or the Land Act — or both.

The debate surfaced in parliament recently when the Nationalist MP for Innesdal, Albert Nothnagel, urged government to consider radical land "redistribution". Speaking in the Constitutional Development and Planning budget vote debate, Nothnagel said government's reform initiative made the re-consideration of the question of land necessary.

"I want to make a plea today for a dramatic redistribution of land in SA," he said. Nothnagel said his plea had to be seen in the light of government decisions to de-segregate some trade areas and industrial areas, allow blacks to own land in townships, scrap influx control and allow orderly squatting, stop removals, move towards a system of allowing people to live closer to their jobs rather than be burdened with transport subsidies, promote the informal business sector; upgrade neglected areas, and establish fully fledged black local authorities linked to the new regional services councils.

"Each of these decisions calls for a dramatic new dispensation with regard to land occupation and utilisation by the different groups in SA," he said.

Government's commitment to group interests meant each group had to have enough land to satisfy its needs. Each town and city had a black or coloured residential area which was the "poor appendage" of a "wealthy and prosperous white community. From every angle this is completely unacceptable," Nothnagel said.

It was "vitally important" for political harmony, economic development, and social stability that government not only look at land redistribution, but actually put into motion the administrative machinery to implement a new deal as quickly as possible.

A number of other NP speakers made similar pleas, but were less direct than Nothnagel. In replying to the debate, Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Ben Wilkens said he would not comment on Nothnagel's plea without first hearing specific proposals. It is understood the debate is now expected to become a key issue in the NP caucus.

The Land Act, in particular, is not only one of the cornerstones of apartheid, but is also a highly emotional issue within both the NP and black nationalist organisations, who believe they have been robbed of the land. Significantly, Nothnagel repeatedly referred to "redistribution" of land — the same demand made by black nationalists.

The original Land Act of 1913 allocated only 8% of the country to blacks. It was increased to 13% in 1936. The Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1946 and the 1950 Group Areas Act further restricted black land rights.

Coincidentally, a report was published in Cape Town some weeks ago of a committee appointed by the Indian Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Baldeo Dookie, to look into the availability of

agricultural land for Indians. The committee found that in the past 35 years at least 20 000 ha of farm land had been lost by South African Indians because of apartheid laws. It recommended the repeal of the Group Areas Act or, alternatively, that farm land be exempted from the terms of the Act.

Some analysts believe the desegregation of farm land may rejuvenate sections of the country's depressed agricultural sector, provide jobs in the rural areas and help to alleviate poverty by allowing thousands of blacks to return to subsistence farming.

The Group Areas Act and the Land Act are, with little doubt, the two measures most under pressure for radical change. The Group Areas Act and related laws are being studied by the President's Council and its report is expected before the end of the year.



Nothnagel

FIN MAIL

THE LAND ACT

Going beyond 1936

A debate has started in the National Party (NP) caucus which could lead to radical changes to racially determined land distribution in SA. Although still embryonic, the

MIGRANT LABOUR, SA. - PASSLAW -
GENERAL

1986

FEB - DEC

2010

Influx control has been the resili-
ent subject of a series of Gov-
ernment commissions and com-
mittees appointed to revise the
pass laws

This is noted by Professor S P
Cilliers, of the Department of
Sociology at the University of
Stellenbosch, writing in *Indica-*
sifor, a journal published by the
University of Natal

During 1985 some legislative
measures hampering Section 10
rights of urban blacks were
amended and the President's

Only abolition of influx control will defuse conflict

STAR 7/2/86 (202)

Council (PC) proposed the re-
peal of the existing system.

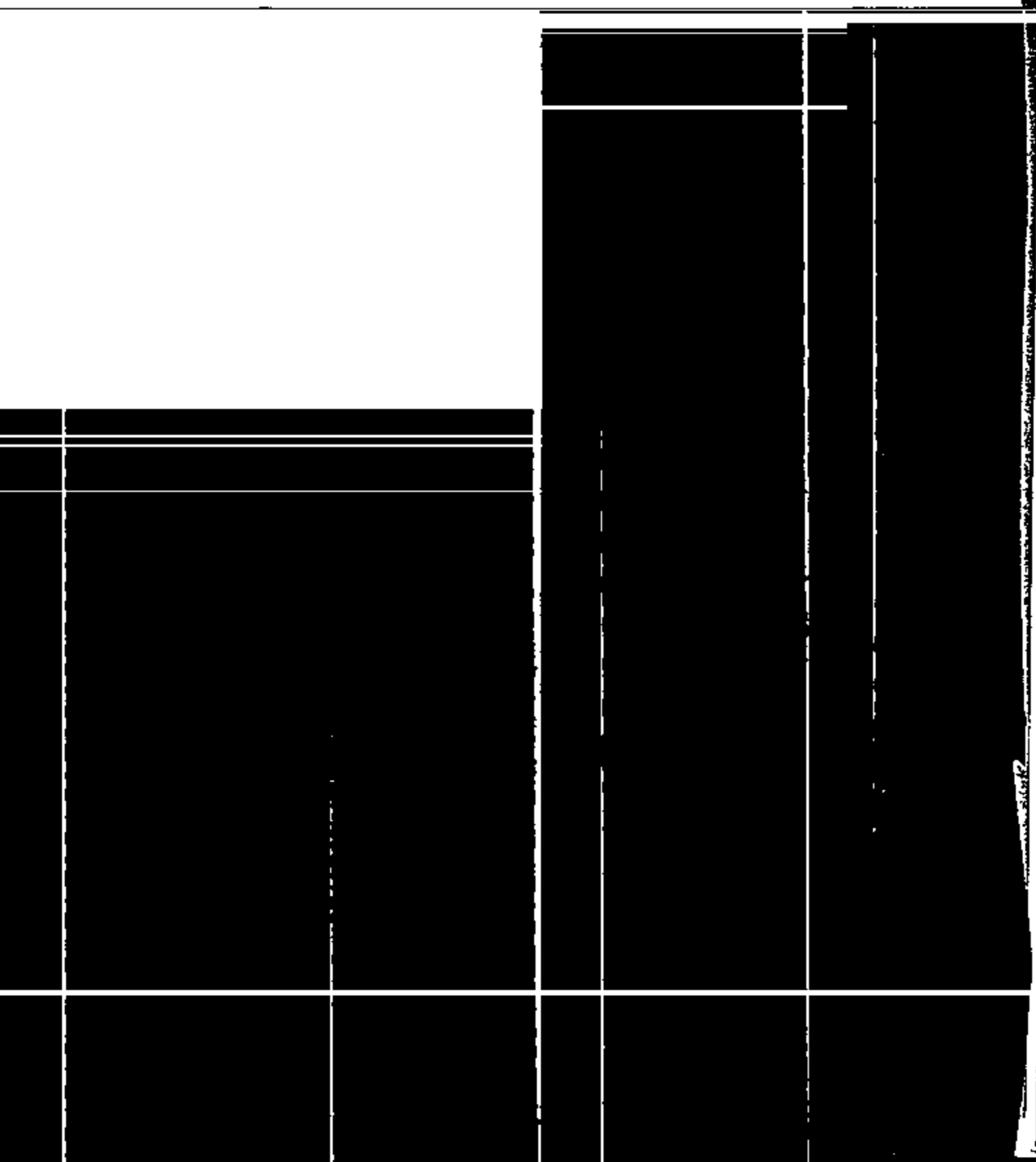
Professor Cilliers was "can-
tiously optimistic" about the
prospects of substantial change
and was awaiting the Govern-
ment's response to the PC's rec-
ommendations in the current
parliamentary session

Tracing the legacy of the 1979
Riekert Commission, with its
emphasis on retaining the urban
"insider" and rural "outsider"
divide, Professor Cilliers
warned that only the total aboli-
tion of influx control would de-
fuse the conflict issue

The PC report, released in
September last year, put down
guidelines for "orderly urban-
isation", including the following
recommendations:

- Influx control, as presently applied in terms of the Black Consolidation Act of 1945 should be scrapped and replaced with a strategy of orderly urbanisation
- Urbanisation measures should not discriminate on the basis of colour nor race
- The scrapping of influx control should occur in accordance with the demands of good order
- The reference book system as an instrument of influx control should be scrapped and uniform identity documents for all citizens introduced
- New arrivals in urban areas should have approved accommodation or a plot of ground
- Influx control should no longer apply to all black citizens of South Africa, including those in the homelands
- Influx from the neighbouring states should be handled in terms of the normal migration measures, the law and existing labour agreements
- Priority must be given to the acquisition of land for urbanisation and to the provision of the required infrastructure
- The whole process must involve black leaders and the private sector

It remained to be seen whether new laws would resurrect one of the proposed control mechanisms of the Riekert Commission, namely that rural "outsiders" should be allowed into the urban areas only with the permission of the local labour bureau, and then only if there is a form offer of employment and suitable workers were not available from the ranks of the unemployed in that area, Professor Cilliers said



Curb black birth rate and ...

Bus Day 27/2/86

Influx control 'unrealistic'

206



GERALD REILLY

INFLUX control is an unrealistic policy because of the high rate of population growth, according to a Human Sciences Research Council report released yesterday.

Without large-scale urbanisation, and the accompanying modernisation of the black population, continuing population growth could lead to the impoverishment and deterioration of the country and all its inhabitants, the HSRC adds.

It says an increase in the number of urban blacks is inevitable, whether or not influx control is abolished.

The report claims that removing influx control and other impediments to black migration could give rise to a high rate of black urbanisation initially.

However, abolishing the Group Areas Act could lead to more manageable population levels than if the Act were maintained.

The question, according to the researchers, is how long SA would be able to continue with influx control.

Should it have to be abolished under pressure some time in the future, the country would be burdened with an urban population which it would be unable to accommodate.

But if influx control were abolished and there were purposeful, selective development in or near the national states, black population growth could stabilise at about 70-million during the

latter half of the next century.

Large-scale urbanisation, along with modernisation and the introduction of a dynamic family-planning programme, is regarded as the only way of changing the situation.

Without a drastic decline in fertility, meaningful development and modernisation cannot be carried out in the national states, the report adds.

Research has shown a substantial decline in the size of black families in white areas — where up to 40% of women practise family planning — to an average of four children per family.

The estimated average number of children per family is between six and seven in the homelands, where only about 16% of women use birth control.

The report says an estimated 75% of SA blacks live in Third World conditions. The quality of life of married couples in the national states provides little incentive for birth control, as opposed to the situation in urban areas.

If most were to become urbanised, and were forced by the demands of city life to depart from traditional fertility behaviour, the black growth rate would be reduced drastically, the report claims.

The researchers also advocate that an effective and dynamic family-planning programme be introduced countrywide.

Pass arrests will continue

206 SOUTHERN 17/3/86

THE arrest of blacks for pass offences will not stop until after July 1 when the Government amends the influx control laws, sources have said.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, referring to the dompas as "the hated passbook," said pass arrests would continue until the Government had finally scrapped the pass laws.

He said reference books were discriminatory and impeded the movement of blacks.

The spokesman warned that blacks should keep their reference books which would be required when uniform identity documents are issued by the Department of Internal Affairs.

He said policy changes or legislation would be passed by

July 1 after the Government had studied proposals based on a White Paper which he said would soon be handed to Parliament.

"The White Paper will advise the Government on a new approach it should take regarding the orderly urbanisation of blacks. The pass laws are to be changed and July 1 is the targeted date," the spokesman said.

Other state departments would also give proposals on which legislation should be scrapped or changed before any announcement is made.

The spokesman said the arrests "would continue in anticipation of new policy announcements." He said the arrests were waning and emphasised: "We are still where we are until a final announcement is made."

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100/8

25/4/86

INFLUX CONTROL

Death of the dompas

Government's long-awaited White Paper on urbanisation was tabled in parliament this week — signalling the release of all blacks jailed in terms of the hated laws on influx control, and the end to such arrests nearly a century after the law was introduced in its original form in South Africa.

The historic White Paper is in response to last year's path-breaking President's Council (PC) report on urbanisation (see *Leaders* September 20 1985). It is basically what had been expected, and not before time.

The measures provide for the dismantling of the influx control system and the scrapping of a wide range of related measures currently prohibiting the free movement of blacks (see box).

Abolition of the pass laws, the crux of the proposals, was announced in advance by President P W Botha in parliament last week. This was astutely timed — since a mass burning of passbooks had been threatened for next month by trade unions and the ubiquitous township youth committees. Botha had announced in February that the *dompas* would go by July 1; and prosecutions under the reviled system have been wound down since then. This has evidently reduced the numbers traditionally in jail for these "offences" (5 463 in April last year), and it was expected that some 3 500 were due to be freed on the historic Wednesday this week. More than 18m blacks have been arrested under the pass laws since 1916, an average of

some 260 000 arrests a year. Blacks are now expected to hold on to their pass books as a form of identity document only, until they are replaced by the new ID books (which will reflect race classification) for everyone.

No new direct influx control measures affecting blacks are put forward in the White Paper.

There can be little doubt that the proposals are a significant development and must rank alongside labour law reform as the most fundamental change in government's apartheid policy since the Nationalists came to power in 1948.

They effectively poleaxe one of apartheid's key pillars and are a major triumph for Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, and his reform planners. Merely to have won Cabinet approval was an astonishing feat. Aside from US approval of the reform as significant, KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, too, applauded the move.

Three paragraphs from the 73-page report effectively sum up the new policy:

- In future, freedom of movement to and within urban areas will apply to all citizens on a non-discriminatory basis,
- Existing measures regulating separate residential areas for the various races (the Group Areas Act) in towns and cities will remain; and
- The "timely identification" of sufficient land and areas where people can settle



President Botha ... astutely timed passbook reform

"within a group context," and where commercial, industrial and social development can take place, is an essential prerequisite for the planned management of urbanisation.

Although the White Paper concurs with the tenor of the PC report, it rejects the proposal that urbanisation be linked to the availability of "approved accommodation" because this would be "contradictory to the principle of freedom of movement which has been accepted."

The new policy will, however, be based on

WIELDING THE AXE

With the scrapping of the *dompas*, various statutes associated with the influx control of blacks will have to be amended or scrapped. Government's White Paper on Urbanisation (see above), tabled in parliament this week, proposes changes to the following laws.

- The repeal of Sections 10, 11, 13 and 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. These sections restrict the right of blacks to remain in certain areas, the employment of blacks, the introduction of blacks into certain areas and permit the removal of blacks who unlawfully remain in prescribed areas,
- The repeal of proclamation R74 of 1968 in terms of the Black Labour Regulations (Black Areas) which regulates the flow of black workers from the homelands,
- The repeal of the Black Labour Act which regulates the recruitment, housing,

feeding and health conditions of black employees. After its repeal, the Department of Manpower will deal with all matters concerning labour;

- Aid centres, which assist blacks arrested for pass law and other offences, will be scrapped;
- The repeal of measures allowing blacks to be declared "idle and undesirable" and punishing them for being so;
- The repeal of measures allowing curfews applicable only to blacks;
- The repeal of proclamation 270 of 1966 which allows pass raids without a search warrant;
- The repeal of section 26 of the Black Affairs Administration Act which controls the movement of blacks in prescribed areas in the same development board area;
- The introduction of the Identification Bill to provide for common identity docu-

ments for all;

- The repeal of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, which is one of the key pass laws;
- The repeal of the Development Trust and Land Act which regulates the treatment of blacks who unlawfully occupy land and determines the labour quotas of farmers;
- The repeal of section 5 of the Black Administration Act which provides for the removal of black tribes and individuals in the "public interest;"
- The repeal of the Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act which prohibits the granting of interdicts or other delaying court orders which delay or suspend removals; and
- Changes to laws regulating squatting, slums, health provisions, housing standards, town planning, rural development and community development.

the "general civilised norm" that people cannot be permitted to settle indiscriminately in any place in a city. In other words, squatting will still be combated, though how effectively remains to be seen. (Crossroads is a good example of how black urbanisation and squatting occur in spite of strict laws and harsh action by the authorities. The population has grown from about 100 000 to 300 000 in less than two years.)

Therefore, for the new policy to succeed, and to prevent the establishment and growth of new squatter settlements against which unpopular action will have to be taken, the provision of "approved accommodation" now becomes crucial.

There is every indication in the White Paper that government will not unduly prevent this from happening.

The proposals provide for minimum standards for housing; they must be within the means of the country and the individual. In effect, housing may be as basic as the site-and-service scheme at Khayelitsha near Cape Town, which provides "approved accommodation" for thousands of former Crossroads squatters.

The White Paper seems to accept that this type of accommodation is the least that will have to be provided if the establishment of new squatter settlements, with all their negative socio-political consequences, is to be avoided.

The new policy incorporates government's commitment to economic decentralisation and the provision of work and housing opportunities outside the main metropolitan areas.

Government accepts the creation of new jobs in those parts of metropolitan areas "where there is still enough space for expansion and which are not subjected to the same degree of congestion as the metropolitan core areas."

But the current policy of limiting new industrial land within metropolitan core areas will continue with the exception of land for light and service industries in or near lower income residential areas.

In terms of this strategy, it appears that the aim will be to allow freedom of movement, but at the same time to point out the advantages of moving to "decentralised" areas as opposed to existing metropolitan ones. The Bureau for Information will be used for this purpose.

On the negative side, the new policy leaves undecided the fate of an estimated 8m blacks unilaterally designated by government to be citizens of the four "independent" homelands.

Although government has committed itself to restoring South African citizenship to them, such a step can only be taken with the approval of the authorities of the so-called independent national, or TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei), states.

According to Minister Heunis, negotiations on this are still under way. Until then, TBVC citizens will be treated as foreigners in terms of immigration laws.

Moreover, population removals will not be

done away with. The White Paper states: "In the interests of planned development, the effective management of urbanisation in aid of an improvement in their own living conditions, it will sometimes be necessary for individuals and groups to move. However, all such moves will always be negotiated with the individuals and groups concerned" ■

New influx legislation acts against squatting

GOVERNMENT'S pledge to take strong action against illegal squatting to ensure an orderly process of urbanisation is reflected in new legislation tabled in Parliament at the weekend

The long-awaited Abolition of Influx Control Bill, scrapping the pass laws and influx control, is retroactive from April 23

It grants the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning considerably enhanced powers with which to counter disorderly squatting and the proliferation of slums and those conditions "which constitute a health hazard resulting from rapid urbanisation"

Legislation imposes harsher penalties for squatting, and places the onus on landowners to take effective action to prevent squatters from settling on their property

A notable feature of the Bill is that it removes all reference to race or colour, and stresses Government's previously stated approach that any control on the movement of people to and in the urban areas should be applied in a manner which is non-discriminatory

A schedule to the Bill lists several Acts, and two proclamations to be repealed in their entirety, and another 25 Acts to be repealed in part

Those destined to go include the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

Act of 1945, the Administrators' Powers (Validation) Act of 1950, the Black (Urban Areas) Amendment Act of 1955, the Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act of 1956, the Black Laws Amendment Act of 1957, the Black Labour Regulations (Black Areas) Act of 1968, the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act of 1972 and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Amendment Act of 1978.

Initial reaction to the Bill has been positive, particularly with regard to the removal of all references to race or colour.

Opposition spokesmen and political analysts considered the Bill to be a welcome step in the direction of reform.

They stressed, however, that proof of government's good intentions would be determined by the way in which the legislation was applied in practice

Future control over squatter camps should be applied with greater sensitivity than the way in which forced removals had been carried out by local authorities in the past, they said.

There was now also an onus on government to ensure that sufficient land was made available to cater for the migration of people coming to the metropolitan and urban areas.

Cape Times 4/6/80 206

Powers to control squatting condemned

By BARRY STREEK

THE increased powers to control squatting in place of influx control was a draconian process to get rid of people, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said this week.

It said in a statement that the Abolition of Influx Control Bill provided for wide discretionary powers of control and removal in total contradiction to the government's commitment to the freedom of movement on a non-discriminatory basis.

While the NCAR welcomed the abolition of the pass laws, a hated pillar of apartheid, it said it was "appalled at the proposed continuation and amendments to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 and the Slums Act of 1979 which are a major part of the Abolition of Influx Control Bill".

It said that unless the government "wants to be accused of devious manipulation of existing legislation to update rather than abolish influx control, it should amend the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act drastically to remove the wide, discretionary powers of the minister, magistrates and local authorities to demolish people's homes, remove the material and remove or transfer the residents to site-and-service resettlement camps set aside by regulation, probably out-

side metropolitan areas"

It said provision for court procedures and appeals should be made throughout the Act.

It also said the government's white paper on urbanization, in which some 34 laws which had been the basis of the influx-control system were to be repealed and amended, was "a far-reaching reform which will alleviate the daily pressures on black people to a large extent".

The major shift in government rhetoric appeared to be a move away from racial discrimination.

However, this shift was "clearly towards a non-racial system based on privilege".

"The white paper does not address the underlying cause of urbanization for the mass of black people — poverty."

"What this white paper does is replace control based on race by that based on privilege, on who can pay to live in urban areas."

"Perhaps one of the most disturbing features is the fact, admitted by the government, that there is no urbanization policy — simply the removal of some existing restrictions."

"Until South Africa is governed by representatives of the majority, tinkering with local and regional structures will not bring satisfactory change," the NCAR said.

(3) Yes

(a) The Red Cross Organisation
 (b) (i) The Red Cross have requested that a centrally situated site in the developed portion of the Nyanga township be made available

(ii) There is not a large enough site in the developed area in Nyanga where so many strangers can be accommodated and cared for without disrupting the community. Facilities such as sanitation, water supply and lighting are simply totally inadequate.

According to the latest available information and situation is still tense and very emotional and it is no one's wish that further violence between the feuding factions should take place. It is, therefore, vitally necessary in order to defuse the situation and also for the safety of those concerned, that they not be accommodated in Nyanga. I can in no way guarantee their safety in their present situation. They are at present living in impossible conditions. In addition the situation is being aggravated by the unfavourable weather.

Khayelitsha is situated 5 km from Crossroads and Nyanga Land, water, sani-

tary services, lighting, schools and medical services are already available there.

There is therefore no necessity for anybody to remain in the current squalid conditions. It is also not necessary for them to stay in overcrowded halls and churches.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us—other than the question of shelter, which is also a sensitive matter from his point of view because he only wants it provided in Khayelitsha—whether, in terms of the other facilities, the State is now taking over? Would he not agree that voluntary organisations are running out of food and clothing and other required items?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not know the capacity of the organisations concerned. I will hold discussions with them tomorrow and with the churches on Monday.

Questions put with due printed notice

Reference-books/influx control
 HANSON
 599 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1985 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the police station areas on the East Rand?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	Reference books		Influx control	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Heidelberg	27	3	13	6
Greylingstad	6	—	—	—
Grootvlei	11	19	—	—
Balfour	—	—	—	—
Brakpan	33 (2)	6	351 (52)	—
Nigel	23 (1)	3	130	—

	Reference books		Influx control	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Dunnotar	32	—	93 (29)	—
Devon	3	—	—	—
Kempton Park	220 (21)	393 (39)	1 434 (96)	261 (7)
Boksburg	491 (13)	344 (77)	757 (147)	526 (3)
Boksburg North	289 (4)	43 (12)	1 092 (109)	380 (11)
Olfantsfontein	48 (2)	11	268 (9)	194
Tembisa	91	23	88	91
Vosloorus	196	37	84	89
Springs	393 (18)	113 (7)	452 (14)	30 (1)
Delmas	162	66	20	—
Sundra	273	76	47	36
Kwa Thema	40	—	—	—
Benoni	79 (11)	47 (34)	69 (29)	— (2)
Actonville	33	16	—	—
Daveyton	—	—	—	—
Petu	173	29 (10)	51	76
Putfontein	113	36 (13)	98	20
Germiston	1 721 (45)	93 (27)	1 987 (119)	414 (12)
Alberton	391 (51)	68 (19)	380 (130)	190 (77)
Bedfordview	260 (23)	9 (31)	242 (53)	37 (14)
Edenvale	349 (16)	8 (20)	571 (132)	166 (15)
Primrose	413 (52)	11 (19)	509 (126)	134 (57)
Elsburg	287 (43)	11 (24)	365 (47)	243 (12)
Kathlehong	19	—	—	—

TOTAL

6 176 (302) 1 4652 (332) 9 101 (1 092) 2 893 (211)

Abovementioned statistics are with regard to arrests by the South African Police. The numbers between brackets represent arrests by other instances

5/6/86 Qwasa
 Periodicals/publications prohibited
 HANSON
 751 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order.

5/6/86
 Unlawful organisations
 HANSON
 752 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any periodicals or other publications had been prohibited in terms of section 5 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, if so, what specified periodicals or other publications?

Whether any organisations had been declared unlawful in terms of section 4(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, if so, what organisations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

Yes, the "Congress of South African Students" (COSAS).

the purpose and (ii) were the results of each joint operation.

- (2) whether any persons were arrested or detained on these occasions; if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom, (c) where, (d) when, and (e) in terms of what statutory provision, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) to (2) I am not prepared to make know any information of this nature

Tumahohe Township
 HANSDAARD
 1001 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person from Tumahohe Township near Parys, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested or detained by the South African Police on or about 18 April 1986, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this person;

- (2) whether this person died while in police custody, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding this matter,

- (3) whether a post-mortem has been carried out, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings,

- (4) whether a pathologist representing the family of the deceased was present at the post-mortem, if not, why not,

- (5) whether an investigation has been held into the death of this person, if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes.

in respect of these schools at the time of these attacks, if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of these operations;

- (3) whether any such security operations are currently being carried out in respect of (a) these and (b) any other schools falling under the Natal Education Department, if so, (i) in respect of what other schools and (ii) what is the nature of these operations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No

(a) to (c) Fall away

- (2) No, since no complaints have been received

- (3) (a) and (b) Yes

(1) and (ii) With regard to all schools falling under the Natal Education Department

(1)

(aa)	(i)	(b)	(c)
Cape Province	15	(i)	(ii)
Natal	9	9	2
Orange Free State	9	6	2
Transvaal	55	23	11
(bb)	7	3	—

- (2) 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985

5/6/86
 Reference books/influx control
 HANSDAARD
 1014. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the magisterial districts of (i) East London, (ii) King Wil-

tion Department patrols are carried out on a regular basis.

5/6/86
 Juvenile rape
 HANSDAARD
 1013. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) What are the latest available statistics in respect of juvenile rape by (a) White males of (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black girls and (b)(i) Coloured, (ii) Asian and (iii) Black males of White girls and (c) non-White males of non-White girls reported in (aa) each province of the Republic and (bb) the Western Cape;

- (2) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)

(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c)
6	—	3	9	2	1	1 185
—	—	6	—	2	1	713
1	—	—	—	—	1	302
5	—	—	11	1	10	1 443
—	—	—	—	3	—	473

ham's Town, (iii) Queenstown and (iv) Stutterheim in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(a)	(b)
(i) East London	2 509	477
(ii) King Williams Town	279	128
(iii) Queenstown	2 815	77
(iv) Stutterheim	—	—

UJF Welcomes 'a part of the package'

THE Urban Foundation has welcomed the publication of the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill

The changes - which include the abolition of influx control, the restoration of citizenship and a common identity document - are all components of "a process of transformation" of the SA society, Stiglingh said.

"This Bill is the result of a long and arduous process of research and negotiation to achieve full property ownership rights for black South Africans," he said

Stiglingh said the Amendment Bill would help the private sector play a more active role in establishing and developing townships

But, stressed Stiglingh, though the Bill would "do much to stimulate the provision of housing by township developers", more changes are "urgently required" before black people can fully enjoy the practical advantages of full property rights

"Urgent attention should be given to the provision of land and finance, and the introduction of innovative housing methods that will promote a viable housing market and the creation of shelter for large numbers of South Africans," said Stiglingh

"Moreover, racial tags attached to the allocation of land conflict with the fundamental principles supported by the foundation - such as freedom of choice and free enterprise," he said

"A radical reconsideration of the Group Areas Act - and Land Acts is therefore an urgent priority"

"The elimination of influx control and other constraints - such as the red tape which has clogged access to ownership by black people - will also help to make property ownership more readily accessible," said Stiglingh



Heunis: Legal curbs failed in brief

5216 15/15 70/6/88 229
206

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday moved second reading of the Abolition of Influx Control Bill here yesterday

He said the bill would remove restrictions such as compulsory registration of service contracts and night permits

"There will be no more legal restrictions on urbanisation These have clearly failed

"It is now being recognised that urbanisation must be applied in an orderly manner in terms of normal and universal laws on housing, squatting, health, slums, township establishment and so on"

Mr Heunis said it had to be recognised that some of the laws being repealed by the bill had infringed directly or indirectly on the administration of justice

For example, he said, legislation passed in 1956 had limited access by black people to the courts

A 1945 Act had prevented a black person from remaining in some urban areas for longer than 72 hours and had given commissioners and magistrates the right to investigate in a "quasi-judicial manner" the activities of "so-called idle and undesirable blacks"

The bill would also phase out the system of migratory labour. It was clear that, at present, there was not enough family housing for all workers But there would be no legal prohibition on a man living with his family.

"This naturally places a great responsibility on people not to take their families to labour centres if there is not enough accommodation" — Sapa

Fish markets

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Fish markets are to be established soon in Cape Town and Hout Bay harbours, the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr John Wiley, announced yesterday in debate on his budget vote He said he hoped to announce how the markets would function before the beginning of the next crayfish season in November

No licence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A private person would be allowed to collect five crayfish and five perlemoen without a licence in future, Mr John Wiley, also announced

Toxic waste

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government should inform the public just what toxic wastes it planned to import and

CAIR Times 11/6/86 (206) (154)

Poovalingam: Blacks turning to hating?

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — So great were the frustrations of blacks that instead of crying out "hallelujah" to the scrapping of influx control and pass laws, they were saying "to hell with them", Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol Reservoir Hills) said during second-reading debate on the Abolition of Influx Control Bill.

He said the bill was one of the best measures to come before Parliament for repeal.

Yet there was more unrest now than in the past.

Perhaps the answer was to be found in the "prophecy" which the noted South African author Alan Paton had made in his best-selling work, "Cry, the Beloved Country" — that when whites came to loving, blacks may turn to hating.

● The repeal of pass laws would ease the plight of blacks, but it would still take a long time for the "decades of bitterness" they had caused to disappear, said Mr Somaroo Pachai (NPP Natal Midlands).

● The Group Areas Act would definitely not be used to enforce influx control, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in the debate. — Sapa

Influx control scrapped, but the 'heartache is not over'

Parliamentary Staff
THE heartache and trauma caused by influx control were still being experienced, the House of Representatives was told

Mr Desmond Lockey (LP nominated) was speaking during the second reading debate on the Abolition of Influx Control Bill

The memories of influx control would not be erased unless other laws were also scrapped so the benefits met the real needs of people, he said. The massive shortages of land caused by the Group Areas Act were still "the reality of 1986"

"REAL RUBICON"

With this Bill, "the first real Rubicon had been crossed on the road to normalising relations"

But it was disturbing that the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, had recently given the assurance that it was still Government policy to maintain the Group Areas Act

Mr Tommy Abrahams (LP Wentworth) said the scrapping of influx control had affected many other Bills and more changes had become necessary

Parts of the Black Administration Act would now have to be examined

Many had dismissed the Abolition of Influx Control Bill as a "loud nothing, but it is not a ruse, it fulfils every

promise the State President made in his opening speech to Parliament"

Mr Badenhorst replied that he had not said the Group Areas Act would necessarily be maintained

Reports had appeared that agents were offering property in white Cape Town areas to other races and he had merely warned buyers that they were being misled and could lose money

The Bill was passed

'Go the whole hog' Govt is urged

Parliamentary Staff
HOUSE of Delegates MPs were unanimous in welcoming the scrapping of influx control, but warned that much more still had to be done to dismantle apartheid

In the second reading debate on the Abolition of Influx Control Bill, Mr P.I. Devani (NPP Cavendish) compared the importance of the scrapping of influx control — on July 1 — to that of the emancipation of slaves in America

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol Reservoir Hills) said the formulation of the Bill was "a great moment in the history of South Africa"

Mr Somaroo Pacha (NPP Natal Midlands) welcomed the Bill, but urged the Government to "go the whole hog" by scrapping the Group Areas Act.

FIN MAIL 13/6/86

INFLUX REFORM

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What about land?

Government's plans to scrap influx control, set out in its White Paper on urbanisation, have been welcomed both at home and abroad. But with the dust now settling, there are other policy aspects in the document which are causing concern in property and industrial circles.

Not least is government's stated intention that "the present practice of creating a shortage of industrial land within the metropolitan core areas should continue." This, read together with its stated policy to prevent "excessive economic activity in large urban centres" has developers worried. Understandably so.

It shows a lack of understanding of how private enterprise works, avers SA Property Owners Association (Sapoa) executive direc-

tor Peter Erasmus.

Quite simply, if implemented rigidly, it will prove a major setback to any attempts government might make to stimulate the economy, he believes.

The intentions expressed in the White Paper, essentially a restatement of previous decentralisation policy, shows that government has still not learned any lessons about trying to manipulate development around the urban areas.

Despite restrictions, industrialists have found ways to develop and expand in their primary market areas. One problem in the decentralised locations is a shortage of skilled, as opposed to unskilled, labour.

Government's past policy of creating an artificial shortage of land around metropolitan areas has thus merely pushed up land prices and added to the inflation problem.

"If there's to be any hope of revitalising the economy we must move away from this type of bureaucratic thought process," says Erasmus.

With more blacks expected to come to the cities, there is also concern about how government intends to handle the housing problem.

"Quite honestly," says Erasmus, "I'm disappointed that the White Paper pays so little attention to the private sector when it comes to providing housing."

He suggests that government should harness the private sector to provide housing for those who can afford more than the basics. Government's role, he says, should be to provide only fundamental shelter.

Further, he holds that government should confine itself to identifying broad, rather than specific, areas for black housing development in the cities.

"Market forces should be allowed to prevail," he says, "to allow blacks a choice of areas in which to live."

Nats knock influx control

NATIONALIST MPs have admitted openly that the Government's influx control measures have been a mistake and a dismal failure.

One of the most outspoken critics was Mr André van der Walt (NP Bellville) who said no other measure had marred black-white relations more than influx control.

He spoke in the House of Assembly's debate on the Abolition of Influx Control Bill which has been described by both the Government and the Progressive Federal Party as a "historic" measure.

Mr van der Walt's condemnation of influx control drew hostile reaction from the Conservative Party.

The discussion was largely overshadowed by events that preceded this week's declaration of a national state of emergency.

Mr van der Walt said the influx control measures had failed to stem the tide of black people moving to urban areas for purely economic reasons.

"Evil cycle"

Action taken against black people under influx control measures became "an evil cycle of prosecution, indictment, conviction and release."

Often people were arrested again within two months for the same offence.

In the last two years alone 280 000 black people had been prosecuted under influx control measures.

Black areas such as Cross-

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE,
Parliamentary Staff

roads, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Zwilde were "beacons on the road, showing the failure of influx control measures."

Mr van der Walt said no orderly or stable black community could be established under the circumstances created by the measures.

Conflict, distrust

The system had contributed to a basis of conflict, distrust, discrimination and hatred. It was a basis through which many families were forced back into slums.

"We are scrapping it today. We say it lies behind us and we want to have nothing more to do with it. It is a sombre and morbid reality of the black man in the cities," Mr van der Walt said.

"It is a reality from which we cannot escape. That is why we are closing the book today."

South Africa's interests were not served by the influx control system.

The existence of whites was threatened and not protected by the measures which were discriminatory and denied basic human rights.

With the repeal of the measures apartheid was finally being "buried".

PFP applaud Abolition Bill

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE, Parliamentary Staff
THE Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have welcomed the Abolition of Influx Control Bill

The Conservative Party, however, indicated that it was bitterly opposed to the measure and moved that it be read "this day six months" — the strongest form of parliamentary protest

Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) said the proposed scrapping of the influx control system was probably one of the most important measures ever considered by Parliament

Speaking in yesterday's second reading debate on the Bill, Mr Olivier said that no other law had caused as much resentment, bitterness and alienation as the influx control measures

Under this system officials had the power to confront any black person and to demand proof that the person had a right to be where he was or to work where he was working. Total control was exercised over black people, he said

LEGAL MACHINERY
In terms of the Bill the legal machinery for the forced removal of black people would be abolished. He hoped the Bill would lead to the peaceful co-existence and stability needed in South Africa

Opposing the Bill, Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said the National Party did not have a mandate from the electorate to go ahead with the Bill. He said the introduction of the Bill was a "tragic moment" for Parliament and he moved that the Bill be read "this day six months"

Supporting the Bill, Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP Umhlo) said almost all the laws which the Bill sought to abolish had been introduced since the National Party came into power in 1948

Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP Jeppe) said the Government's reforms and the abolition of influx control meant South Africa was now also moving along "the disastrous road of black Africa"

INFUX CONTROL BILL

Freedom to move for all for first time — Heunis

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

LEGISLATION to end influx control was historic for South Africa, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told Parliament

He said the Abolition of Influx Control Bill would have dramatic and far-reaching consequences

For the first time internal freedom of movement was being granted to all South Africans

Complete recognition

Moving the second reading of the Bill in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Heunis said the proposed legislation gave "complete recognition" to the right of every citizen of South Africa to move freely

The Bill set out to abolish influx control and to remove distinction on the grounds of race or colour from urbanisation measures

Its aim was also to combat "nuisances" such as disorderly squatting, slums and conditions with health hazards

"We are dealing here with law reform in the true sense of the word," he said

For the first time urbanisation was being placed in perspective in a judicial sense. There would no longer be legal restrictions on urbanisation

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In due course the legislation would also phase out the system of migrant labour

Apparently there was at present not enough family housing available to all workers, but legally there would be nothing to prevent a worker from having his family with him

Big responsibility

Mr Heunis said this placed a big responsibility on people not to take their families to employment centres where housing was not available

It also gave employers a major responsibility to help their employees to obtain housing

Fears had been expressed that the abolition of influx control would lead to a situation of lawlessness

"I do not agree with this influx control measures have never been necessary to apply law and order in respect of other population groups," Mr Heunis said.

There were various other legislative measures that could be applied to ensure orderly urbanisation.

Social problems could, in any case, not be solved merely by way of coercive measures

There should rather be co-operation to remove bad conditions as soon as possible

CAP- Times 1/16/80

Step closer to pass laws end

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — A uniform population register for all South Africans and the compulsory fingerprinting of all races were provided for in the Identification Bill introduced for second reading in the House yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The bill which, if passed by all three Houses, would effectively end the pass law system in South Africa, was intended to come into operation at the beginning of next month, Mr Botha said.

It provided for, among other things, details of all population groups, blacks included, to be recorded in one population register and uniform identity documents to be issued.

Anyone reaching the age of 16 and those applying for a new identity document or a reissue of such a document would have to have fingerprints taken for inclusion in the population register.

Fingerprints of all those in possession of an identity document issued in terms of the Population Registration Act of 1950 would be taken within five years of the bill coming into operation, he said.

The minister said that in terms of the bill, every person would be assigned two numbers in the register — an identity number and a birth entry number.

Fine of up to R100

The "population group" code currently appearing in the identity number would be replaced by a "neutral index number" for all population groups.

The population group code would be retained in the register as part of the birth entry number.

Mr Botha said that in terms of the bill, anyone failing to provide proof of identity to an authorized officer on request could face a fine of up to R100.

Existing identity documents and reference books would be recognized until such time as the new identity document had been issued to that person.

The bill, which abolishes the reference book for blacks, was read a second time in the House.

Replying yesterday to second-reading debate on the bill, Mr Botha said the vast number of new identity documents could be issued quickly if police stations helped with the formal applications.

Welcoming the bill's introduction, Mr Mahmoud Rajab (Sol Springfield) said agitation against the pass laws began in the 1950s with the defiance campaign led by Chief Albert Luthuli and Mr Nelson Mandela — Sapa

(b) 18 October 1976 and 16 October 1985.

(c) Miss H R Forman.

(2) Yes

(a) Identity number, year of birth and date of issue

(b) The year in which she was born was indicated in the first book issued as 1943 and in the second book as 1938. Because of the difference in the year of birth and the date of issue, the identity number also differed

(3) Yes

(4) Yes (a) and (b) The investigation revealed the following facts, namely—

(i) that an application for an identity document in the name of Miss H R Forman was lodged during 1976

(ii) the application form which was not signed, indicated the date of birth of Miss Forman as 6 July 1943

(iii) the date of birth was apparently not checked against the particulars appearing in the original birth register as it should have been done, and an identity document which indicated Miss Forman's date of birth as 6 July 1943 was issued.

(iv) during October 1985 an enquiry regarding the date of birth of Miss Forman was received by the Department. It was then established from the Department's records that Miss Forman's date of birth is 6 July 1938. On the strength of the correct information contained in the Department records, a new identity document, stating her correct date of birth, was consequently

issued in substitution of the one issued in 1976.

(5) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

HANZMIA
Development Boards
1067 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(1) (a) What total number of persons were employed by each Development Board as at 1 May 1986 and (b) in what specified posts were they employed

(2) whether Development boards are to be abolished; if so, when,

(3) whether any staff members of Development Boards are to be (a) transferred to other Government bodies and (b) made redundant, if so, (i) how many staff members of each Development board are to be transferred, (ii) to which bodies are they to be transferred and (iii) how many staff members of each Development Board are to be made redundant?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) *Development Board*

West Rand	3333
East Rand	2205
Central Transvaal	946
Western Transvaal	1248
Northern Transvaal	603
Eastern Transvaal	1191
Highveld	307
Orange Vaal	4173
East Cape	1984
Northern Cape	842
Western Cape	2237
Southern OFS	1045
Natalia	6895
Total	27009

(b) Due to the large number of posts involved, it is not possible to furnish a detailed explanation

of each development board's staff establishment.

latest specified date for which information is available?

(2) Yes. 30 June 1986.

(3) (a) Yes

(b) Information not readily available. Investigation into staff matters has not been finalised as yet

(i) Not known at this stage

(ii) Provincial Administrations, Government Departments, Regional Services Councils and Black Local Authorities.

(iii) Refer to 3(b) It is the objective to retain as many trained staff as possible

HANZMIA
Influx control
1068 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) What total number of inspectors was employed by each Development Board as at (a) 31 December 1985 and (b) 30 April 1986 or the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) Yes

(a) 20 December 1979

(b) Central Transvaal and Southern Orange Free State.

(c) The relevant Development Boards have been requested to control the entry and residence of Black persons in the prescribed areas in terms of the White Paper on the Rieker report on the basis of approved housing and employment opportunities, instead of the 72 hour stipulation in terms of section 10(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945. The request was for this arrangement to be

(1) (a) *Development Board*

West Rand	295
East Rand	240
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	53
Northern Transvaal	54
Eastern Transvaal	51
Highveld	46
Orange Vaal	324
East Cape	82
Northern Cape	34
Western Cape	81
Southern Orange Free State	70
Natalia	130

(b)

West Rand	253
East Rand	232
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	48
Northern Transvaal	54
Eastern Transvaal	46
Highveld	48
Orange Vaal	297
East Cape	79
Northern Cape	29
Western Cape	82
Southern Orange Free State	64
Natalia	135

applied as an experimental measure for a period of 6 months in the prescribed areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein

(3) Yes

(a) *Development Board*

West Rand	147
East Rand	232
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	48
Northern Transvaal	54
Eastern Transvaal	46
Highveld	10
Orange Vaal	219
East Cape	79
Northern Cape	29
Western Cape	82
Southern Orange Free State	38
Natalia	135

(b) The abolition of influx control

(c) Various, for example training of unemployed persons, assistance in connection with the processing of applications for new identity document, following up and collection of levies, stand by duty, security services, sport activities, administrative duties, liaison with employers with regard to solving of problems, promotion of the training of the unemployed in terms of guidelines by the Department of Manpower, guarding of board property, ambulance, fire fighting and traffic services, protection of council members, assist with general or routine administration in residential areas, collection of transport levies, unemployment benefits e.g. the tracing of beneficiaries

Annual reports

1103. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(a) How many annual reports were produced by his Department during the latest

specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

(a) Three

(b) (i) The Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases, period ending 31 March 1985.

(ii) The Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases, period ending 31 March 1985

(iii) The Departmental Annual Report, period ending 31 December 1985

(c) (i) R721,50

(ii) R2 359,30

(iii) R56 793, 34

(d) (i) The Government Printer.

(ii) The Government Printer.

(iii) The Government Printer's Contractor, Messrs CIP Book Printers, Cape Town

Note. Annual Reports of Statutory Bodies are not handled by the department.

HANS SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether the Hitge Committee has completed its investigation into arrears payments of rent and service charges in Black residential areas; if so,

(2) whether he intends making the findings of this committee public, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes The assignment of the committee was to investigate the amounts and composition of municipal rates and levies of Black residents in the Vaal Triangle in comparison with rates and levies in other municipal areas.

(2) The findings were announced in a press statement by Deputy Minister S J de Beer on 11 April 1985 in Cape Town

Western Cape Development Board 340
1112 Prof N J OLVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) The estimate for the 1986/87 financial year for maintenance is R24 405 570,00 and for development R88 952 045,00.

(b) Funds will be utilised as follows:

	Maintenance Projects	Development Projects
Town Planning and Development	—	5 099 000,00
Land	—	326 000,00
Site Levelling	—	13 102 935,00
Cemetery	22 000,00	602 000,00
Electricity	154 000,00	15 766 635,00
Sewerage	79 900,00	4 226 000,00
Emergency Housing	2 000,00	—
Fencing	134 750,00	181 910,00
Parks and Playgrounds	6 150,00	—
Sportgrounds	67 360,00	—
Streets	561 400,00	18 403 515,00
Swimmingbaths	62 200,00	—
Purification Works	20 000,00	—
Stormwater Drainage	280 300,00	11 187 120,00
Traffic signs	8 800,00	—
Water Reticulation	172 635,00	6 432 265,00
Housing	22 297 800,00	5 820 335,00
Streetlights	72 100,00	—
Buildings	464 175,00	7 804 330,00
	24 405 570,00	88 952 045,00

HANS SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Of how many members does the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly consist,

Nlungisi: persons shot
1073. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were shot in an incident in Nlungisi Township near Queenstown in November 1985; if so, (a) by whom and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident;
- (2) whether the South African Police have instituted an investigation into the matter, if so,
- (3) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so,
- (4) whether the results of the investigation will be made public; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Members of the South African Police.
 - (b) A riotous crowd attacked the police with stones and petrol-bombs and in the process set fire to two houses, a post office vehicle and a delivery van in order to maintain law and order and disperse the crowd, the police was forced to fire teargas and buckshot
- (2) Yes, inquest dockets were investigated in each case of death
- (3) Yes
 - (a) and (b) Fall away
- (4) Yes, as soon as the Inquests are completed.

Hoa

Annual reports

1093 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many annual reports were produced by the Prisons Service during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) None The SA Prisons Service is a service in the Department of Justice It is therefore standing practice to report fully on it's activities in a separate section of the annual report of the Department of Justice as was the case with the departmental annual report for the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985 which was tabled in Parliament on 16 April 1986
- (b), (c) and (d) For further detail the honourable member is referred to the reply on question 1092

National servicemen
1105. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) (a) How many national servicemen rendered their national service in the South African Police during each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) in respect of the national service intake in each of these years, how many national servicemen joined the South African police after the completion of their national service period;
- (2) how many members of the South African Police were rendering their national service as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

in each month from January up to and including May 1986?

(1)	(a)	(b)
1981	343	80
1982	235	55
1983	167	62
1984	161	35
1985	129	51

(2) 225 on 26 May 1986.

Steven Matshogo

1107 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 18 March 1986, the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Steven Matshogo on 24 February 1986 has been completed, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (c) who was responsible for his death and (d) what action has been taken as a result;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 5 May 1986.
- (b) to (d) The inquest docket is at present with the Attorney-General for his decision and no further information can therefore be furnished.

(2) No

Trespass
1115. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What total number of Black persons were arrested for trespass in the Republic

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Month	Number of Black persons arrested
January 1986	8 065
February 1986	7 662
March 1986	7 501
April 1986	6 638
May 1986	5 769

Wardens: members on duty

1116 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian policemen were on duty in Warden on 23 May 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 30.
- (b) to (c) None.

Rape
1117 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police use one-way glass for identification parades involving victims of rape; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is used; if so, when was this procedure introduced?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) Since the use thereof has not been recommended because of problems with evidence in court; which have been foreseen by jurists and other experts.
- (b) Personal individual appearance of victims of rape and of all witnesses in the immediate presence of suspects and other persons on identification parades, in terms of guide-lines laid

Hoa

- (2) (a) (i) 150 cases
(ii) 150 cases
(iii) 2 cases

(b) To a variety of radical organisations which are affiliated with the UDF or which support and propagate the same objectives as the UDF

Reference books/influx control
MANN'S MIND 206
804 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice.

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of persons imprisoned as a result of convictions relating to reference books and influx control; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that such statistics will be available from his Department, if so, (i) how many persons were so imprisoned during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (ii) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

No

(a) and (b) The SA Prisons Service does not have the manpower or sophisticated equipment to gather and centrally keep statistics in the particular format such as requested. In the past, statistics of this nature were obtained by conducting special country-wide surveys of the number of offenders in prison on a specific date. Such statistics, which were gathered at considerable cost and with great manpower input, have been tabled from time to time or referred to during debates in Parliament.

With regard to the continuous gathering of statistics of this kind there are further complications involved, for example a prisoner can be imprisoned for a variety of offences. Thus available information which must be processed, applied to prisoners imprisoned for certain common-law offences as well as transgressions of

specific statutory stipulations and it is extremely difficult to accurately classify these offences under generic descriptions such as that mentioned in the question, or to correctly place a person with more than one unrelated offence.

The statistics pertaining to the category to which you refer cannot be gathered as prosecutions in this regard have been discontinued and prisoners who were sentenced or awaiting trial in terms thereof, have already been released.

My replies to questions 5 and 12 of 6 May 1986 may be helpful

- (i) and (ii) Fall away

RSA/Ciskei: agreements
MANN'S MIND DER MERWE asked
989 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) Whether any agreements have been reached between the Governments of South Africa and Ciskei regarding (a) the operating of members of the police forces of either country in the territory of the other and (b) joint operations, if so, (i) when and (ii) what are the details of these agreements.

(2) whether members of the Ciskei Police Force have taken any action on the South African side of the border since the independence of Ciskei; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what specified action did they take and (c) where in each case;

(3) whether the Ciskei Government requested permission from the South African Government on each occasion on which they took such action; if not, (a) on how many occasions did the Ciskei Police Force take action in South Africa without permission, (b) where did they take such action and (c) what action was taken by the South African Government as a result;

(4) whether any persons have been arrested or detained by the Ciskei Police Force on South African territory

tory, if so, (a) how many, (b) where and (c) when,

(5) whether, prior to these persons being arrested or detained on South African territory by the Ciskei Police Force, the South African Government was informed in each case that such action would be taken; if not, what action was taken in respect of Ciskei as a result;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (6) I am not prepared to make known any information of this nature.

RSA/Ciskei: agreements

1065 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any agreements have been reached between the Governments of South Africa and Bophuthatswana regarding (a) the operating of members of the police forces of either country in the territory of the other and (b) joint operations, if so, (i) when and (ii) what are the details of these agreements;

(2) whether members of the Bophuthatswana Police Force have taken any action on the South African side of the border since the independence of Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what specified action did they take and (c) where in each case;

(3) whether the Bophuthatswana government requested permission from the South African Government on each occasion on which they took such action; if not, (a) on how many occasions did the Bophuthatswana Police Force take action in South Africa without permission, (b) where did they take such action and (c) what action was taken by the South African Government as a result,

(4) whether any persons have been arrested or detained by the Bophuthatswana Police Force on South African territory; if so, (a) how many, (b) where and (c) when;

(5) whether, prior to these persons being arrested or detained on South African territory by the Bophuthatswana Police Force, the South African Government was informed in each case that such action would be taken; if not, what action was taken in respect of Bophuthatswana as a result;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (6) I am not prepared to make known any information of this nature.

Townships: hand grenades issued

1072 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order.

With reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 13 May 1986, (a) on how many occasions were hand grenades (i) issued to and (ii) used by the South African Police in townships in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b)(i) on what dates and (ii) in what townships were these hand grenades used, (c) what were the (i) circumstances surrounding and (ii) results of the use of hand grenades on each occasion and (d) what was the rank of the police officer who ordered the (i) issuing and (ii) use of hand grenades in townships on each occasion?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) to (d) I refer the honourable member to my answers to Question No 12 on 13 May 1986 and Question No 22 on 27 May 1986. I am not prepared to furnish any further answer in this regard

24/6/86
BODAF

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Own Correspondent

Refugee summonses

TWO religious groups housing Crossroads, and other squatter community refugees, in white areas were yesterday served summonses for contraventions of influx control legislation.

These laws were repealed last week. Father Geoff Quinlan, of All Saints' Anglican Church, Plumstead, and Imam Yusuf Latief, of the Al Jamia Mosque, Claremont, were served summonses for contraventions of section 9 (5) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The summonses referred to the housing of black people on those premises and said that R300 admission-of-guilt fines could be paid by July 11, failing which the two men must appear in court on July 25.

Quinlan said he had no intention of paying the fine — a condition of which was that proof must be supplied that the blacks mentioned in the summons had left the premises — and that he would wait for his court appearance "to see what happens"

Quinlan said "Our aim in taking these people in was not to make a political football of them, but simply to help them"

Squatters would not be forced to leave as it was the Christian duty to care for them

Latief was not available for comment

A Progressive Federal Party (PFP) unrest monitoring group member, Jan van

Eck, said: "This action against defenceless and homeless people is that of a government which can no longer claim to be Christian nor civilised"

"It is one of the most inhuman actions ever taken by this government. That such a step has been taken in terms of repealed legislation has exposed government's so-called reforms as a meaningless farce."

Several other religious institutions in Cape Town's white and coloured suburbs have also taken in refugees but no other summonses had been served by late yesterday

Official suggests new influx-control plan

Staff Reporter

AN oversupply of labour in cities could be prevented by making entry into cities dependent on the availability of work and housing, a senior government official has suggested

The regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, made the suggestion in an interview in the latest edition of Público, a fortnightly government publication.

"To simply open the

doors to influx is not practical, and it's unrealistic and dangerous

"On the other hand, as long as black people's movement to the cities is simply a series of transgressions, you will have unrest and instability

"A change of approach is required. For example, by making the availability of work and housing the prerequisite for entry, you can try to prevent an oversupply of labour in metropolitan areas," he said

He said he did not believe urbanization could be stopped entirely

CAPE TIMES 25/6/86

Press curbs hit donations to Crossroads

By ANDREW
DONALDSON and
CHRIS ERASMUS

DONATIONS to relief organizations working in the strife-torn Crossroads area have plunged since the curbs on reporting under the emergency regulations — as authorities cracked down harder on those sheltering refugees in white areas

This marked drop in cash and food contributions since Monday June 16 is apart from the "natural" decline expected from the public as the crisis entered its sixth week this week, relief workers said

As one agency put it "No one knows how serious the situation is — and it is serious"

Not seeing

The Centre Secretary for St John Ambulance, Mr Malcolm Jones, said a steady decline was expected as the crisis dragged on, but since June 16 — and the emergency regulations — donations have dropped dramatically

"People are not seeing the sort of conditions these people (the refugees) live in. Donations — food in particular — have dropped off," he said

A spokesman for the Western Province Council of Churches said blankets, baby food, sugar, samp, mielie meal and soya beans were needed "There's been a drop in financial contributions because no one knows how serious the situation is — and it is serious," he said

A spokeswoman for another relief organization said, "In other crises we found that media coverage constantly prodded the conscience of the public to give

Without that coverage, the public tend to forget — particularly the unpleasant things"

Meanwhile, representatives at two more shelters in the Peninsula were served with summonses for harbouring refugees in white areas

The Rev Robin Burnett of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Kalk Bay yesterday became the fourth person to be served with a summons for sheltering Crossroads refugees in white residential areas

He said between 20 and 30 refugees were staying at the church

On Monday a summons was also served on Mrs Retha Tait, a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) co-ordinator at the Holy Cross Centre in Walmer Estate — a "grey" area — where about 130 people were being sheltered

'Contraventions'

Father Geoff Quinlan of All Saints Anglican Church in Plumstead and Mr Yusuf Abdulla-tief, an assistant to the Imam at the A-1 Jamia Mosque in Claremont, were also served summonses on Monday

All the summonses concern alleged contraventions of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — a key piece of influx-control legislation whose repeal was approved by Parliament last week but has yet to be gazetted

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, public relations officer of the Western Cape Administration Board, said yesterday that "at least 3 000" of those left homeless by the fighting in Crossroads, KTC and satellite communities had moved to Khayelitsha

CAPE TIMES 25/6/86

BUSINESS urged to fight Flats distress

By HILARY VENABLES

IT was time the South African business community stopped complaining about the social and political crisis on the Cape Flats and took practical steps to improve the situation, the Western Cape regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Tim Bezuidenhoud, said yesterday.

In a hard-hitting address to UCT's Graduate School of Business Association at a lunch in Cape Town, Mr Bezuidenhoud urged business leaders to "climb in and help" people who were living in "intolerable conditions"

"It is too easy just to give money and pray we must also ask God to show us what we can do for the people," he said

Mr Bezuidenhoud blamed the indifference of the business community and the former influx-control policy for the misery in the townships

Urbanization was a world-wide phenomenon, but only the South African Government had tried to stop it.

The "draconian" influx laws had "filled the jails with innocent people who were merely looking for work to feed their families", he said

Mr Bezuidenhoud warned the private sector not to expect the government to solve the problems created by urbanization on its own

When asked by a member of the audience what practical steps the private sector could take, Mr Bezuidenhoud said business leaders should apply for ground at Khayelitsha and develop it for housing

They should get involved with the leaders at Site C and elsewhere and ask them how they could help

End of influx control 'threatens coastline'

The Star's Africa News Service

28/6/86 314
SWAKOPMUND — The dismantling of influx control in South Africa will pose "mind-boggling" problems for environmental planners, says an adviser to the South African Council for the Environment, Dr Alan Heydorn

Addressing a conservation conference here, Dr Heydorn said that while the lack of controls was to be applauded on a social level, the massive influx of people into urban areas, and particularly those near the coast, would put massive pressure on the environment

Dr Heydorn quoted as an example the Cape Peninsula, and especially the Cape Flats area,

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where the need to house an additional 750 000 people over the next decade would make it an ecological crisis zone

He said scientists were still not sure of the long-term effects this would have on the Cape

He noted, for instance, that the Kuils River was now carrying far more water — in the form of recycled sewage from the Cape Flats settlements — than it was ecologically evolved to do

Dr Heydorn said there were many problem areas on the coast, but matters were especially worrying in parts of Natal where population pressure was high, and in the Ciskei and Transkei, where coastal fish resources were being depleted by a population in need of cheap protein

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206
Cape Times 1/7/86

SA's pass laws finally abolished

Political Staff

THE pass laws are finally gone, the State President, Mr P W Botha, having signed the Abolition of Influx Control Bill.

But there are disturbing indications that the Trespass Laws may be being used to indirectly apply influx control, while as late as last week influx control measures were used to flush out refugees from Crossroads and KTC who had taken refuge in Cape Town churches

It was not only influx control that officially came to an end yesterday. Four other Bills

● Spelled the end to provincial councils and substituted executive councils which brought Africans into second-tier government for the first time,

● provided for a common identity document for all South Africans,

● restored South African citizenship to about two million TBVC citizens, and

● abolished development boards

The abolition of the provincial councils means that the control of education, hospital services and local government will now be handled by "own affairs" ministers.

The uniform identity document issued in terms of the Identification Bill will contain no reference to the race of the holder — but an individual's racial classification will still be recorded on the Population Register.

Some two million Africans will have their South African citizenship — forfeited when the TBVC homelands became independent — returned in terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Bill

The eight development boards are also abolished, with many of their functions being taken over by black local authorities

- Development boards
- Influx control

SCRAPPED

By SELLO RABOTHATA

SOME of the pillars of apartheid — development boards, pass laws and influx control — are scrapped today.

News of the scrapping was announced by Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton and chairman of the East Rand Urban Council Association (Eruca) at their annual conference yesterday.

The amendment of the Act, under which the development boards fall, will also mean the elimination of the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-urban Areas. The amendment also provides for the possible abolition of other development boards such as the regional water service corporations, the service board in Natal and the divisional councils in the Cape.

The responsibilities of the boards will be taken over by the Provincial Councils, Regional Services Councils and the town councils. The three will also take over the boards' assets.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said while the activities of the boards will continue, the places of the chairmen and members will be taken by the administrators and executive committees.

As the development boards go out the Western Cape chairman, Mr F J S Maritz, bemoaned the general poor image the boards had. He said lack of funds and the boards' role as law enforcers, had contributed to their poor image. "We did not get the exposure we deserved, with the correct facts," he said.

Unfortunately too, the boards had been given the unpleasant role of enforcing influx control and law and order.

The boards had been compelled to enforce legislation which had led to unpleasantness and to people becoming agrieved, he added.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said she welcomed the reforms, but was concerned about the implications of some of them.

She was particularly worried about the citizenship of those people who were in the so-called independent homelands, adding "We shall have to wait and see what will happen to them."

Freedom

She said "It will be interesting to see whether most blacks will enjoy freedom of movement when the influx control laws will be removed from our statute books."

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches Dr Beyers Naude, said these reforms should not be seen as purely cosmetic.

"Within the framework of the policy of apartheid the State President has displayed, from a viewpoint of the white constituency, remarkable courage to tackle these issues in the face of bitter opposition from many whites," he said.



MAYOR Tom Boya announcement

Company agrees to demands

GREYHOUND Bus Lines has agreed to most demands made by communities on the West Rand which caused a bus boycott that has gone on for six months.

In a statement to the *Sowetan* yesterday, Mr Robert Nesbitt, the company's general manager, said they were pleased to announce that passengers may start using buses again. He said Greyhound will operate a normal bus service with effect from today.

Demands that Greyhound Bus Lines have agreed to are:

- Pensioners may now travel at half fare on local routes from Mondays to Thursdays. Free travel is still available for pensioners on pay-out days.

Scholars

- In addition to special scholars weekly tickets scholars in uniform will be allowed to travel at half fare on local routes.

- Greyhound charges for funeral buses will be reviewed and in special cases a free bus.

will be provided for funerals on Saturdays and Sundays.

- Greyhound will not object to any taxi applications by residents. The company wishes to work with legal taxis and not against them.
- Greyhound will work with and encourage the authorities to provide residents with bus shelters and improved roads.

Mr Nesbitt also said his company wants to be more actively involved in community education projects. He said they called on the community leaders to help Greyhound to achieve this aim. He added that the company had many ideas for this.

He invited the public to telephone Greyhound's public relations department to help it to improve its bus service.

First time in SA

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Unrest stories in this issue

THE information in this issue of the *Sowetan* that relates to unrest and conditions in black townships is supplied by the Government's Bureau for Information in terms of emergency regulations, the *Sowetan* and other media are not allowed to publish any information on unrest except what is given by the Bureau.

Ditching of influx control passes almost unnoticed

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Political Staff

THE historic final scrapping by Parliament of the much-hated influx control laws went almost unnoticed in the turmoil of events in which South Africa is caught up locally and internationally

Yet, as even the National Party's most bitter opponents to its left in Parliament have conceded, it is probably the most important concrete step in the government's reform plan so far

With the Progressive Federal Party wholeheartedly supporting the Abolition of Influx Control Bill, a senior NP MP, Mr Albert Nothnagel (Innesdal), took the unusual step of publicly praising Mrs Helen Suzman (MP for Houghton since 1953), for the fight she has put up through the years against the pass laws

Labour system

Firmly allied to these laws, of course, is the migrant labour system, the phasing out of which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said during the debate was one of the objects of the Abolition Bill

This was hailed by Mrs Suzman as "very important — that is something which we welcome with open arms because all of us have been expounding on the evils of the migrant labour system ever since I can remember"

Notwithstanding that Mr Nothnagel is an acknowledged leading Nat verligte, his words of praise — and of regret at the harm influx control had done — undoubtedly raised a few eyebrows in traditional Afrikaner nationalist ranks. They merit recording at some length

'Made a mistake'

Speaking soon after Mrs Suzman during the debate in the Assembly, he said "I am not one of those people who are concerned at the fact that one apologizes for things you have done in the past. There are many things in a country's history, and there are many things in an individual's life about which one can unabashedly say one is sorry that one has made a mistake

"Come, let us in all fairness be honest and admit that although we meant many things well — let me say immediately, I don't believe the NP ever meant it badly — we caused immense harm with influx control and we caused other people to live

immensely difficultly"

Turning to Mrs Suzman, the sole Progressive MP for 13 years between 1961 and the PP breakthrough in the 1974 general election, Mr Nothnagel said

"It may sound terribly liberal and completely off the rails to many people, but tonight I would like to say, as a completely ordinary parliamentarian of South Africa, and as one person to another, to the honourable member for Houghton as far as these measures, about which she fought in this chamber over many years — sometimes completely alone — are concerned, she in many regards identified the problems better than many other people in South Africa.

"I want to add that although she sometimes fights us very hard, and is very critical about matters about which we feel she is very unfair towards the NP, such as for instance as regards security legislation, in my opinion there will hardly again be able to be somebody in the history of this country who will be able to tread the deep path she did in the field of human rights"

Lighter vein

Mr Nothnagel ended this section of his speech in lighter vein "This is however as far as the 'declaration of love' goes, because I know that everything I say further will be used against me" (Interjections from the CP benches)

In her speech earlier, Mrs Suzman said that it was the study of the migrant labour system that had first brought her into politics and it had largely been responsible for her staying there

In the mid-1940s, when she had prepared evidence for the SA Institute of Race Relations to the Fagan Commission, she had become acquainted with the iniquities of the system and the accompanying pass laws

Strong indictments

So, there is no doubt that a major milestone in South Africa's history was reached this week.

Apart from the efforts of the Helen Suzman, there have of course been numerous other strong indictments of the pass laws and the migratory labour system over the years by commissions of inquiry, by churchmen and institutions, civil rights organizations and — most important — by

the victims (blacks) themselves

A major impetus for the passive resistance campaigns in the 1950s had been blacks' fundamental objection to the slight to their human dignity contained in the pass laws

The milestone scrapping almost went unnoticed, however

President P W Botha lamented at a police passing-out parade "Where we are now reaching the height of reform in our history, it is passed off as nothing, as pretence"

Mr Botha's prognosis was that this was so "because, if our reform measures were to succeed in South Africa, the charges and the so-called excuses for the onslaught against us would fall away"

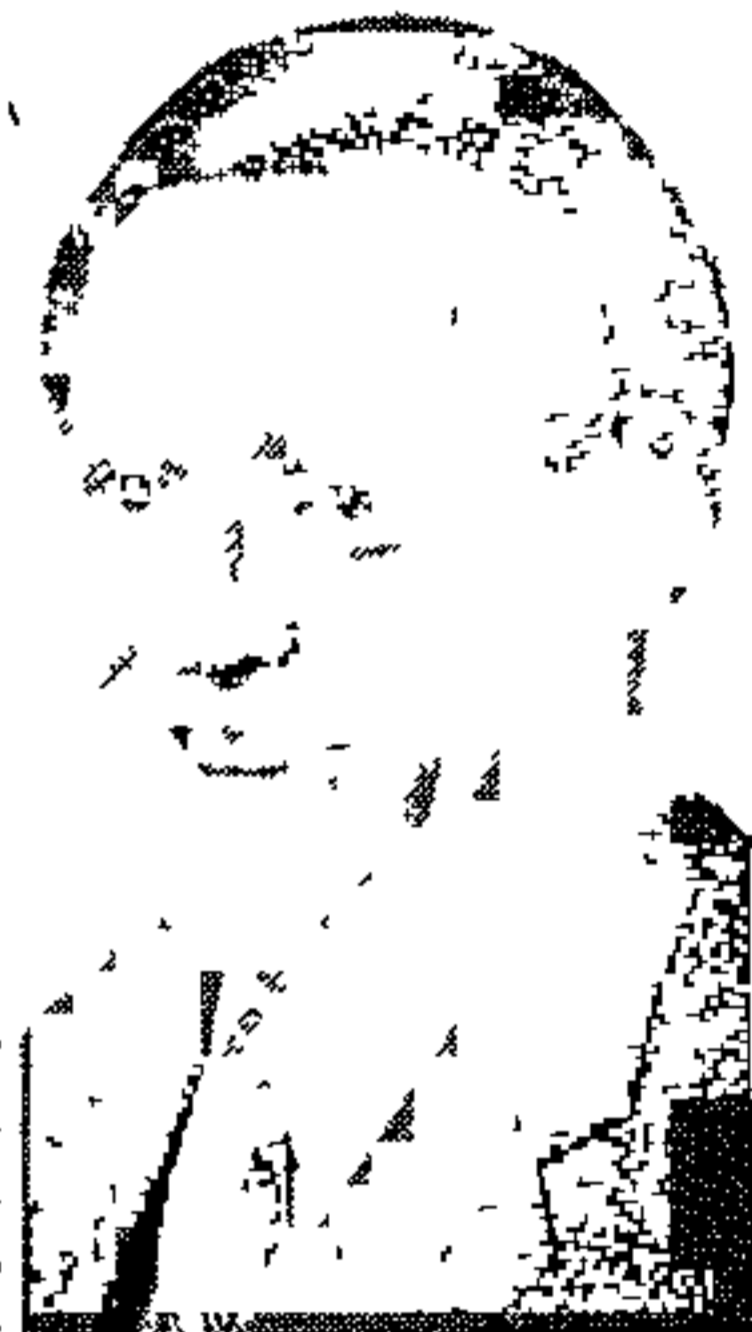
Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) put it differently in a debate in the Assembly when he told Nationalist MPs "If you'd have listened to the member for Houghton when she stood here alone, how different South Africa would have been today"

Mrs Suzman's view, stated during the abolition debate, is that she felt it was "a very sad thing indeed that a bill of this nature, which I believe to be the most important reform measure this government has ever passed, should be introduced at a time like this, when the country is under a state of emergency and where it will receive absolutely no attention whatever from the millions of people who should be welcoming it with open arms — I mean, of course, the black population who have been harassed beyond endurance all these years by pass laws"

Mrs Suzman added that the measure "will now also receive no attention in the outside world which has badly been looking for some positive sign from the government for the reform measures it has promised"



Mrs Helen Suzman



Mr Albert Nothnagel

may not move out of the magisterial district where their parents live or where they attend school, and nobody of school-going age may be in the area unless their parents or guardians are permanent residents, or unless they can prove they are formally enrolled at an educational institution.

Another restriction forbids residents to be in possession of disused vehicle tyres or petrol not stored inside the tank of a roadworthy vehicle. A similar restriction is already in force in Bophuthatswana.

Shortly before the additional restrictions were announced, the Bureau for Information confirmed an attack on a supermarket in the area by a number of black men armed with a RPG-7 launcher and AK47 rifles. According to the official bulletins, 12 people were killed in KwaNdebele in the first 18 days of the emergency. At least 60 people have died since the start of political conflict in the area.

The homeland is due to gain "independence" on December 11, despite strong indications that a growing lobby in the ruling National Party caucus is in favour of simply stopping the process, largely because of "serious doubts," according to *Die Burger*, about Simon Skosana's ability to govern.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said in parliament recently that the people of KwaNdebele were not consulted before the decision on independence was taken. "It is not the re-

ment to consult the citizens of KwaNdebele. It is the prerogative of the government of KwaNdebele to decide on such a matter," he said.

□ The *FM* has been edited to comply with the emergency regulations. Information may therefore be distorted, incomplete and misleading.

FINANCE 4/2/82 SOCIAL WELFARE

Family life failure

A recent government-inspired study acknowledges that the policies of resettlement and migrant labour have contributed to the breakdown of family life.

In tabulating the pressures on family life, the document "Proposed National Family Programme" makes fascinating reading. One of the most illuminating comments concerns the effect on children brought up without parents.

"Of great concern, because of its implications for the future, are the frequent examples of young black children who, in the first five years of their lives, have been moved about 10 times to different members of the disparate family in geographical localities as disparate as Soweto, Alwal North and Bushbuck Ridge. These moves ensure that

young will a constant adult does not occur during these vital pre-school years. It is well documented in the social sciences that failure to bond results in psychopathic behaviour in adolescence and adulthood."

This may, in part, explain some of the brutality, such as "necklacing" and violent crime, that has gripped the country.

According to the study, there are incidences of children in the homelands who are rearing themselves while their absentee parents are working in the city. Often, husbands and wives are forced to live apart for the greater part of their married lives and children seldom live with both parents. So it's hardly surprising the report acknowledges that one consequence of migrant labour is a "breakdown of parental authority."

The study is the result of an investigation by a working committee of experts on family life from all population groups as well as civil servants. The committee was formed in 1982 at the request of the Cabinet Committee for Social Affairs to formulate "a programme for the enrichment of family life." Apparently, the then PM, P. W. Botha, was appalled at the statistical evidence of family breakdown in the 1980 census.

The document details statistics of family breakdown among all population groups, including evidence of an increase in child neglect and family violence. According to the study, nearly 123 000 white, coloured and Asian children had been affected by divorce

during the five-year period 1978-1982.

A further indication of the breakdown in family life is the number of social work cases handled by the various government departments and welfare organisations over the past few years. These involve marital conflict, children taken away from their parents, uncontrollable children, battered children and juvenile delinquents.

The causes of family breakdown can be classified in two broad categories: those large, underlying social reasons like resettlement, poor living conditions, migrant labour, unemployment and a lack of adequate accommodation. Then there are other, more individual, reasons such as alcohol and drug abuse, immaturity, inadequate preparation for marriage, early marriage and unrealistic expectations of marriage.

The working committee proposes that a national family programme be launched. The programme would attempt to coordinate and build on efforts already rendered through public and private welfare and other agencies, and would be aimed at all population groups. The recommendations concentrate on education, counselling and guidance services, as well as projects that would promote marriage. There's little doubt that the programme will benefit many. But, given the scale of social breakdown documented in the report, its success will be limited unless there is a massive commitment to face up to the broader social causes — and this cannot be

undertaken by voluntary welfare institutions.

The working party acknowledges this and calls on central government to take cognisance of those policies that have a bearing on family life.

But it will take more than a change on the statute books to reverse the process of more than 30 years of social deprivation. Migrant labour and resettlement may have been ideologically inspired in the past, but they are now perpetuated by the physical development of the country. The pass laws are no more. Yet people remain living in townships and homeland settlements miles from where they work. Parents are still commuting and children are still being left to bring themselves up.

On a more positive note, the study is refreshingly free of the "own affairs" jargon that permeates government documents these days. But that does not mean it will escape this policy. The report was circulated for comment to welfare institutions along with the controversial "Report on an investigation into the present Welfare Policy in the Republic of SA" (*Current Affairs* January 31). This policy was formulated within the framework of the new constitution and proposed the new welfare system be restructured along the lines of "own affairs." Reaction to the two documents is now being studied by the Department of Health and Population Development. ■

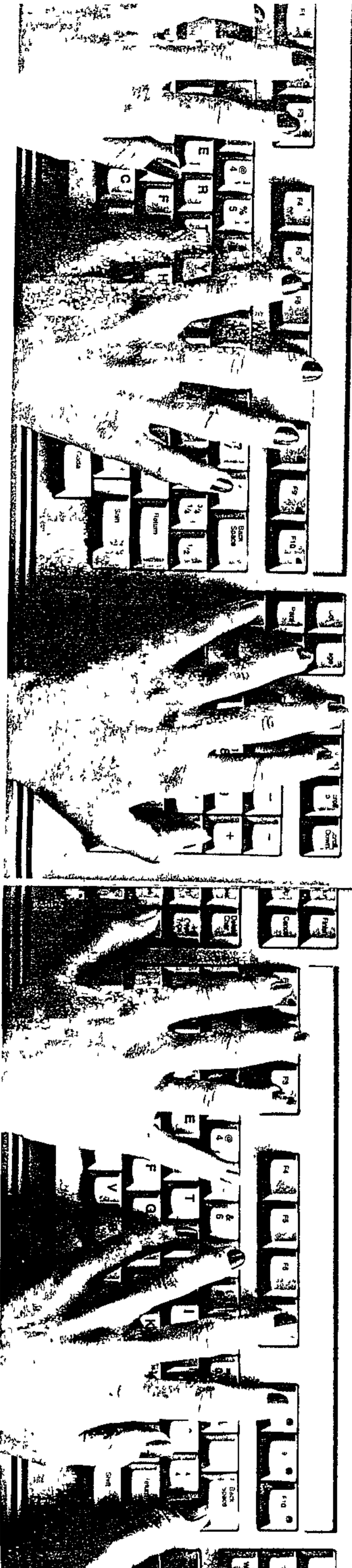
CITIZENSHIP

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While SA is still enable blacks - hold independence become citizen government en last Friday re citizens.

Although SA in its original Draft Bill, the This means Pre ship, but the B in the next par Bophuthatsw ter, Chief Mots thatswana citi, acquire SA cit uals who wish in preference of the new law

However, he first be require renounce Bopi completing an for SA citizenst ia will not accep accordance will two government "If an applic, cessful, he is exi



Burrroughs Computers save you money...

Reef to bear brunt of urban influx

S/7/86
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20/6

By Winnie Graham

The dismantling of influx control, expected to pose "mind-boggling problems" for environmental planners, will be felt more keenly on the Reef where more blacks will settle than at coastal centres, according to Mr James Croswell, chairman of the South African Property Owners Association's (SAPOA) housing matters committee

He was commenting on reports from a conservation conference in Namibia this week when Dr Alan Heydorn, an adviser to the South African Council for Environment, said the urban influx to coastal areas would present massive pressure on the environment, especially on the Cape Flats where the need to house an additional

750 000 people over the next decade would make it an "ecological crisis zone"

Mr Croswell, however, believes the real threat on environmental pressure will be felt "a great deal more inland"

He said "Major low-cost housing developments will become dominant in inland areas close to industrial centres. Obviously certain pockets will develop round Port Elizabeth — but only if the car industry emerges from the doldrums"

He pointed out the Government is attempting to protect the coastal environment by imposing a ban on property development within 500 m of the high-tide coastline

"Although SAPOA welcomes

Government concern over the preservation of the coastal ecology it hopes the Act will not become an added excuse for extra red-tape to deter or ensnare urgently required low-cost housing developments"

He said SAPOA had suggested that instead of a blanket ban on all coastal developments, a permit for development be issued subject to the compliance of conditions set down by the Environmental Impact Assessment body

Mr Croswell, a leading South African civil engineer involved in township development for the private sector, said the majority of township developments along the coast were small-scale as they were aimed at the upper middle income group planning to retire along the coast

Ecologists at the Namibia conference also expressed concern that the Kuils River was now carrying more water, in the form of recycled sewage from the Cape Flats settlements, than it was evolved to.

Mr Croswell believes the problem will be short-lived

He said "As water becomes an ever rare commodity in South Africa, it will be recycled for human use rather than become an effluent to be washed away by rivers. Cape Flats sewage will be transformed into drinking water as is now the case in Windhoek and many other parts of the globe"

He said excessive effluents now swelling rivers would soon cease to be a problem as local research is afoot to turn effluent to useful purpose

7/7/86 BUS DAY (206)

Chaos foreseen as influx control nears end

THE lack of clarity in citizenship legislation relating to the abolition of influx control is likely to result in chaos for both employers and employees

That is the opinion of Geoff Budlender, director of the Legal Resources Centre, Johannesburg

He says major problems will be the provision of housing in urban areas and the interpretation of new citizenship regulations

The Aliens Act would be used by govern-

Business Day Reporter

ment to limit the mobility of workers from the TBVC states, to much the same effect as the old influx laws, or even more strictly

Budlender, who is to speak at a seminar on industrial relations after influx control on July 9, will examine the legal implications of abolition and its impact on the employment relationship. The seminar has been orga-

nised by FSA Industrial Relations

Other speakers include the head of Unisa's Department of Political Studies Professor Willem Kleynhans, the director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University Prof Lawrence Schlemmer and FSA industrial relations senior consultant Mike Beaumont

The trade union point of view will be put by a prominent unionist, says FSA Industrial Relations

(200)
Thousands
are to lose
jobs as influx
control goes

GENERAL REPLY
GOVERNMENT would
have to find jobs for thou-
sands of workers dis-
placed by the abolition of
the administration
boards, PFP spokesman
on the Public Service,
Reuben Sive said, yester-
day.

He told *Business Day*
the main function of the
boards had been to con-
trol influx of blacks.

Now that this control
had been abolished there
were hundreds of board
employees with literally
nothing to do.

"But the government
had given an undertaking
that none will be disad-
vantaged materially by
the disruption now in pro-
gress," he said.

Other sources claimed
there were up to 7 000
board employees who
faced an uncertain future
and who would remain "in
a kind of employment
vacuum" for months.

Meanwhile, Commis-
sion for Administration
chairman Johan de Beer
said that although the
boards had been abolished
many of their functions
would still have to be car-
ried out.

What would happen in
the months ahead would
depend on the provincial
administrations and what
functions formerly the re-
sponsibility of the boards
would be continued.

Lawyer warns 'new deal' curbs on movement could cause chaos

By Sheryl Raine

A leading lawyer has warned that if the Government tries to replace its old influx control measures by using citizenship rights and housing to curb freedom of movement, this would lead to chaos.

The scrapping of influx control had freed employers to hire anyone they chose, but a cloud of confusion still hung over the exact meaning of the Government's new deal for blacks, said Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre.

He was addressing an industrial relations conference in Johannesburg yesterday, organised by FSA Management Consultants.

AREAS OF CONFUSION

The new deal meant that blacks no longer needed any exemption or permission to live or work in an urban area. Blacks were free to bring their families to the place where they lived or worked.

However, there were major areas of confusion surrounding the new deal including:

- Homeland laws which contradicted the new South African deal;
- Uncertainty over restoring South African citizenship to people in independent homelands;
- Government application of strict squatter laws;
- Availability of black housing and Government housing policy for blacks in urban areas.

While South Africa had repealed laws governing migrants, independent homelands had not yet scrapped these laws.

Strictly speaking a man living in Lebowa who wants to come to Johannesburg to work cannot

legally leave the homeland without going through a labour bureau system of registration.

However, there is no law to stop him from seeking work or an employer employing him in South Africa," Mr Budlender said.

The real determinants of whether or not there would be freedom of movement for blacks would be the Government's citizenship and housing policies.

REVERSE POLICY

When Parliament reopened later this year the Restoration of South African Citizenship Bill would be enacted to reverse the policy of depriving blacks of South African citizenship.

He added, "Unfortunately, the Bill helps only those who are regarded as permanent residents outside the homelands."

"Those who will qualify for restored citizenship will be those blacks who previously had section 10 rights for living in urban areas."

In other words, at the very time that the old pass laws are dying, they will be resurrected as a means of determining citizenship.

"The new system is going to be a shambles for a variety of reasons, and I believe it will be unworkable."

MACHINERY

"No one is going to take kindly to having his old reference book being examined to find out whether or not he had section 10 rights."

"Secondly the machinery for determining those rights, namely the administration boards, are being dismantled."

"The new identity books will have no record of section 10 rights and it will not be possible to determine who had them."

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'No way' of determining Section 10 rights'

Budlender: citizenship Bill hard to implement

DETERMINING whether a black is an SA citizen once government has enacted the Restoration of SA Citizenship Bill will be a "complete shambles", says Legal Resources Centre director, Geoff Budlender.

Speaking in Johannesburg yesterday on the abolition of influx control, he said government's view was that the citizenship Bill would affect only blacks who were permanent urban residents holding Section 10 rights.

But determining SA citizenship was certain to be a shambles because:

□ After the abolition of influx control on July 1, blacks would object to having old reference books checked to see if they had Section 10 rights;

□ There was no machinery to examine whether someone had Section 10 rights, because administration boards had been dismantled; and

□ New identity books did not record if someone held Section 10 rights

The most fundamental objection to the citizenship Bill was that it affected only 1,7-million people — 20% of the citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC), Budlender said.

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

While he believed the Abolition of Influx Control Act heralded fundamental change for thousands of blacks, citizenship would remain a major form of influx control for 7-million TBVC citizens who would remain "aliens"

He said land and housing policy would also be a critical test of whether government was committed to freedom of movement and increased urbanisation.

Discussing what the abolition of influx control meant for employers, Budlender said: "In general terms, it will no longer be a requirement to obtain permission from anybody to employ someone, although this is influenced by the citizenship question"

But as far as employers were concerned, there was no legal obligation for them to ensure a potential employee had housing. This did, however, present a problem for employees

Blacks who were not TBVC citizens presented no problem for employers because they were not affected by the Aliens Act, which prevents people entering SA or taking up employment in

SA without government permission.

In addition, those from TBVC countries who had been living in SA at the time of these states' independence were also exempt from the Aliens Act and did not have to return to the homelands at the end of each year

The future problem could lie with the other employees from TBVC countries because it was an offence to employ an "alien" who did not possess a work permit

But at present these TBVC citizens are exempt from the Aliens Act, although it is not known for how long and the scope of the exemption is not known because it has not been gazetted, he said

Budlender said his advice to employers was that they could employ anybody they wanted to, because it was difficult to know whether government would later enforce the full rigours of the Aliens Act against TBVC citizens

Implications of the repeal of influx control laws for most blacks were

□ Blacks no longer needed an exemption or permission to live or work in an urban area and employers could employ whomsoever they wished

Millions are 'worse off' under new influx system

Millions of citizens of the four independent homelands are in a much worse position under the new influx system than they were under the old pass laws, claims former Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan

She points out that she is not talking of "an insignificant minority" but of most of the nine million people stripped of their South African citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent between 1976 and 1981.

Residents of the TBVC homelands will still have to be recruited as contract labour from their homelands in terms of inter-governmental pacts

"Migrant workers from the TBVC homelands are now in exactly the same position as workers from proper foreign countries, such as Lesotho."

They no longer have even the old option of gradually qualifying through long-service for "Section 10" urban residence and work-seeking rights.

"I fear they will be prejudiced in the job market. Employers who can now employ

anyone who has an identity document without any red tape at all are unlikely to go to the trouble of seeking permission to employ foreigners whose registration is temporary," says Mrs Duncan

"Nine million people — more than one third of the black population of South Africa — had their citizenship taken away from them through the independence of the homelands. Five million of them reside within these homelands and have no hope of getting South African citizenship back and will therefore never enjoy freedom of movement in South Africa

"Of the four million resident outside the TBVC homelands, 1 751 000 are likely to have South African citizenship restored to them, according to Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha.

"Some of the others may not get citizenship but may get the new identity documents showing they are permanent residents of South Africa. The rest will be in the same position as the five million living within the TBVC homelands"

The dompas is dead but few gave a hoot for the funeral

WJE Post
12/7/5
206

By JIMMY MATYU

I DIDN'T hear the boom of tom-toms or the blare of trumpets

Nor did I watch jubilant street scenes heralding the end of the dehumanising dompas era

There was no merry-making, no shouts of joy, no ululating or noisy midnight parties, like the customary ones held to wave goodbye to the old year and welcome in the new

When the announcement was made earlier this year I thought we might have a spectacle

But the reception was lukewarm and, according to a Home Affairs official, quite "disappointing"

Well, perhaps there could not have been midnight parties because we in the townships have to be indoors by 9pm

You know why, of course Further, shebeens have been "banned" from operating after 9pm by township committees

But the most obvious reason for the lack of joy at the burial of one of the most

hurtful of apartheid's laws was that it was overshadowed by events in the country

Except in the SABC-TV advert, *Hamba Dompas*, where the most noise was made, and in the gleeful speeches by Cabinet Ministers speaking of "reforms", this monster was quietly buried in the townships at midnight on July 1

I've been to better funerals

I hope those in authority will not misconstrue this belated obituary as "unpatriotic" or as a breach of some decree I am trying to be constructive

Some of those who had been plagued by this pest for years or even "endorsed out" at one time or another, didn't raise an eyebrow — except to express a suspicion that what is given with one hand will probably be taken away with the other

There were those who showed elation at the new dispensation — but pointed out that the Trespass Laws might still be used to keep down an influx of blacks from other areas

This was the sort of comment I encountered in a street survey as I sought opinions about the scrap

ping of the dompas — an event Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councillors' Association of South Africa (Ucasa) has described over the air as a "new hope and new future



Like Mao's Little Red Book, the dompas has drifted, unlamented, into history Over the years hundreds of thousands were penalised for being caught without it

for the blacks in South Africa"

Paging through the past, Robert Sobukwe and Chief Albert Luthuli burnt their passes — as did many followers — and all landed in "troubled waters" as a result

We also know about the 20 000 women who marched to Pretoria and about the Free State mothers of 1913 who protested against pass laws This is also part of the dompas history

July 1 brought a new era in SA history All people in the country — black, white, pink, yellow and brown — have now been decreed to carry one little green book — for purposes of identification

I am quite happy now that my own nationality can be determined In my travel document it is not

I am happy, too that I will no longer be harassed and intimidated into fleeing from the long arm of the law or bundled into a cell

for failing to produce my brown dompas on demand

The dompas was like an appendage to my body, bulky in the inside pocket of my jacket Every time I saw a policeman or drove up to a roadblock, I fidgeted the bulk to assure myself that it was still there

It was like being misled into thinking that the dompas was my passport to eternity

Some called it an "indoctrination" or an invitation

to ride in a second class taxi

I hope migrant workers will now be able to stay with their wives and not be forced to lead abnormal lives in some compound

The dompas at least left a literary legacy — plays and books have been written about it There is *Sizwe Bansi Is Dead* and the last minute thought play *Hamba Dompas*, by Peter Se Puma

I'm glad it's gone

Govt facing influx control dilemma

By Colleen Ryan,
Political Reporter

The Government is facing a major dilemma in trying to depoliticise influx control while retaining racial separation as a basic policy, says a report in a recent issue of the *South Africa Foundation News*.

Abolition of influx control is a major reform, but there are still many contradictions in Government policy, according to researcher Pauline Morris in an article which examines the White Paper on urbanisation.

Contradictions include the

down-playing of the problem of overcrowded homelands.

Other problems include the Group Areas Act and the strict allocation of land to blacks in terms of the 1913 Land Act

The report also says it is doubtful whether the highly politicised black population will respond to community development programmes originating from black local authorities.

There are many unresolved issues, the report says The question of employment rights was still not clear

"At present a black person's

(206) STARK 16/7/78
right to work in a white area is determined by qualifications defined in the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. The White Paper recommends that this should fall away

"The critical question is what will replace these qualified rights? Previous draft legislation on this issue was criticised largely because it removed these rights, leaving legal employment and approved accommodation as the only basis on which a black person could remain in a white-designated area"

The lifting of influx control

would also not apply to about nine million people who are living in or are citizens of the independent homelands

The report says the private sector should be wary of welcoming the White Paper on urbanisation unreservedly because of the present uncertainty

"The problem, in the perception of black people, of a perceived alliance between Government and business and its effect on the credibility of the free enterprise system must be borne in mind," the report concludes

Govt warns on ID photos

THE Department of Home Affairs yesterday warned the public against people who masqueraded as Government officials and charge exorbitant fees to help with the requirements of the new identity documents.

Mr Gerrie van Zyl, director general of the Department of Home Affairs, in a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday, said it had come to their attention that advance payment for photographs was charged while the photographer had no film in his camera.

Mr Van Zyl said they had also received complaints that blacks who applied for identity documents were being exploited by people who professed to have been appointed by his department to:

- Photograph applicants;
- Take fingerprints; or
- Complete application forms on behalf of black people and to receive payments thereof

"The public is warned against unscrupulous practices where the taking of photographs is concerned Exorbitant

prices are charged by some photographers," Mr Van Zyl said

He added. "The Department of Home Affairs wishes to state unequivocally that no private person or organisation has been appointed to render any such services to the public."

Forms

"Applicants for the new identity documents who require assistance in completing the application forms, may approach any regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs or any magistrates or Development Board office where their fingerprints will also be taken Only two photographs and the reference book need accompany an application".

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Blacks warned of identity pictures rip-off

PRETORIA—No private person or organisation had been appointed to take photographs, fingerprints or to complete identity document application forms for blacks, the Director General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said yesterday

In a statement in Pretoria, he said complaints had been received that black members of the public who applied for the documents were being exploited by people who professed to have been appointed by the department to receive payment for their services

'The department wishes to state unequivocally that no private person or organisation has been appointed to render any such services to the public.'

Applicants for the new identity documents who required assistance in completing the forms could approach any regional or district office of the department, or any magistrate's or development board office, where their fingerprints would be taken

'Only two photographs

and the reference book need accompany an application,' Mr van Zyl said

If an applicant did not have a reference book, he had to submit a birth certificate with the application. If no birth certificate was available, a baptismal certificate could be submitted instead

In cases where a birth had not been registered, an application for late birth registration could be made

Mr van Zyl said he particularly wanted to warn the black public of 'unscrupulous practices where the taking of photographs is concerned'

Exorbitant prices were charged by some photographers and it had come to his attention that some photographers charged advance payment without even having film in their cameras

'The department is of the opinion the public could negotiate a price of between R3 and R6, depending on circumstances, for two identical photographs'

— (Sapa)

THE *dompas* and influx control laws are gone. But a closer look at the recently amended anti-squatting laws shows that they could be the same old legislation under a new guise.

The Abolition of Influx Control Act, enacted in Parliament on July 1, replaces 32 laws which have restricted the movement of blacks in urban areas for the past 40 years.

It is significant, however, that blacks are no longer required to carry the discriminatory reference books which they had to have on their person and produce on demand by the police. Failure to do so would mean prosecution under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act which has now been repealed.

A new law makes for the issuing of uniform identity documents to all races. Also, the Government has enacted the Restoration of Citizenship Act, meant to restore South African citizenship to blacks who lost it when their "homelands" gained independence.

To those blacks residing in the non-independent homelands — KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane and QwaQwa — the abolition of influx control means they can now move freely in the towns and cities and look for work without having to be cleared by the bureaux in their respective homelands.

Yet it may not be so because of the provisions of the amended Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and Slums Act.

In terms of these laws, landlords, especially in the overcrowded townships, face heavier penalties for allowing squatters on their land.

Any person convicted of living "illegally" in a backyard can be fined

The pass is gone - the questions remain

R1 000 or be jailed for six months (or both)

The fine has been increased from R200

The landlord faces even heavier fines or a longer imprisonment term. He can be fined R2 000 or sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The original penalty for the offence was R500.

The penalties also make for the summary eviction of offenders and the demolition of any building in a squatter camp or what is regarded as a slum.

This could effectively mean that landlords have to assume the role previously played by the now-defunct development boards whose responsibility it was to evict "illegal tenants" or demolish slums.

Thousands of residents living in backyards

FOCUS

"illegally" could be affected by the new provisions. The landlords themselves would be required to clear their backyards of shacks or face the consequences.

The local authorities could also move in on the "Mshengu" squatter camp in Soweto where hundreds of homeless people were allowed to erect shacks by mayor Mr Ephraim Tshabalala.

It is also an offence to receive payment from "illegal squatters". Any offender could be sentenced to a fine of R2 000 or 12 months' jail.

Permits

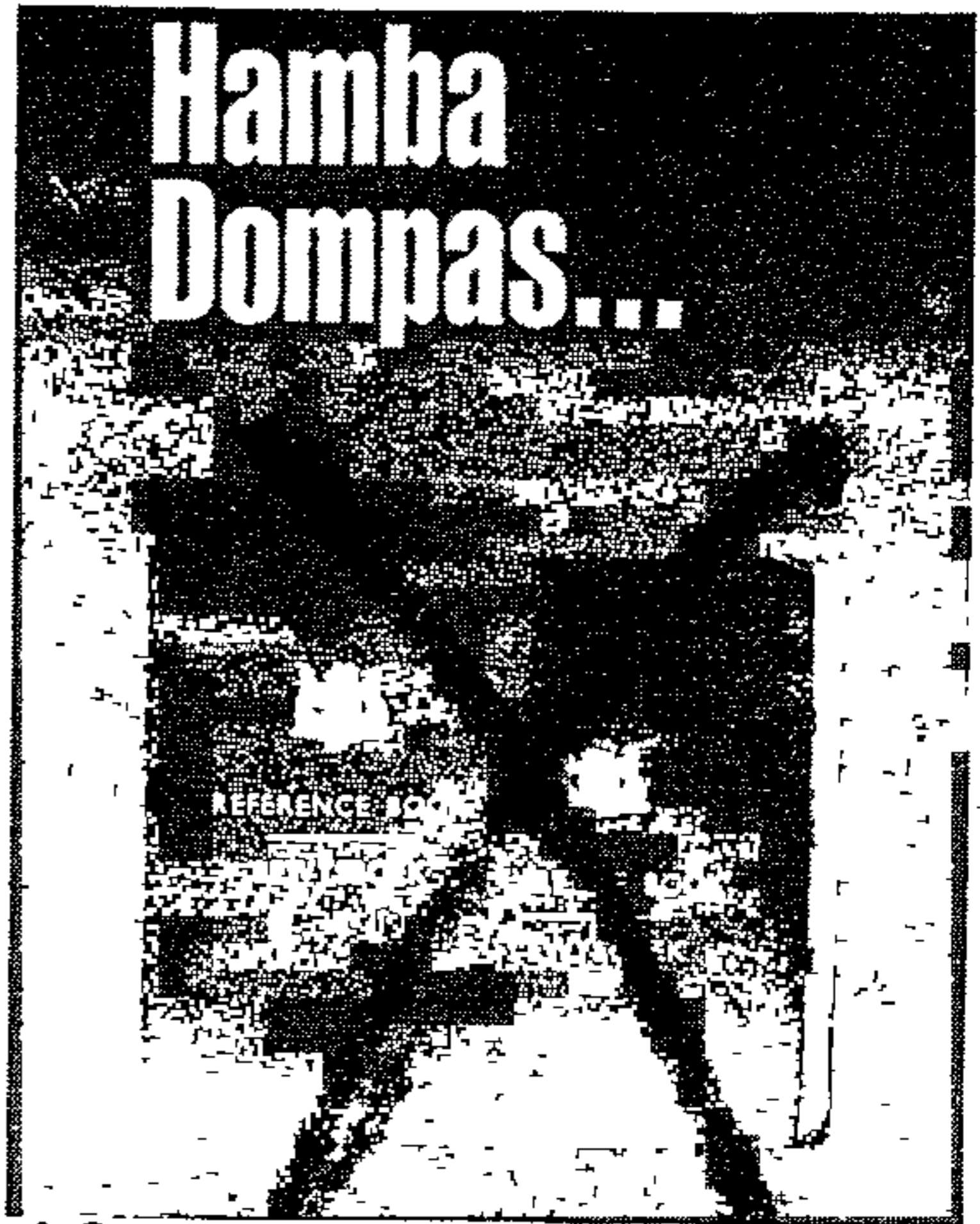
Families and work-seekers from the independent homelands who are already here without permission are "illegal aliens" and will remain so unless their South African citizenship is restored to them.

They may be granted permanent residence permits or given temporary permission to remain in South Africa.

Residence in South Africa by the "aliens" is subject to the producing proof of accommodation in the country. Work-seekers from the "independent" homelands will be issued with temporary permits to be in South Africa — if they have proof of accommodation.

The Black Sash, an organisation which has

ON July 1 State President Mr PW Botha announced the death of the *dompas* and 32 laws which had curtailed the movement of blacks in South Africa. The reform pledge was met with praise both locally and abroad. *Sowetan* features writer THEMBA MOLEFE poses questions regarding the implications of "the great abolition."



A Government leaflet announcing the demise of the reference book.

helped many blacks fight the myriad of the pass laws, has noted that making urban residence dependent upon approved accommodation could be a pivot upon which influx control would continue to turn.

It has pointed out that even if housing sites were prepared at full speed, the backlog in the Reef was such that housing would be a bottleneck in the urbanisation process for years.

An example in one of the Black Sash files is that of Mr Hendrik Nonyane, a contract worker from Lebowa who was retrenched a few months ago.

Mr Nonyane, who has not been living in officially sanctioned accommodation, still lives in Johannesburg and shares quarters "illegally" with a friend. They now both face eviction or prosecution. Before, Mr Nonyane would have been required to return to Lebowa and wait endlessly to be requisitioned at a labour bureau there. Now he might not have to go back to the homeland in terms of the abolition of influx control.

But can he stay forever in "illegal" quarters?

The Bureau for Information is now the Government agency which will inform people inside the homelands of any job and housing availability in the towns and cities in line with the "orderly urbanisation" strategy.

There are also fears

that people from independent homelands will be prejudiced in the job market.

What then happens to the rest?

Although the great abolition is seen as one of the boldest steps the Nationalist government has taken in its reform pledge to date, a question remains: Does it mean an end to the control of the movement of blacks or has a subtle form of influx control been effected?

Pass repeal 'frees' many blacks

By SAMKELO KUMALO

THE abolition of the pass laws and influx control has meant freedom of movement and employment without permits or registration for about a third of the country's black people, says the Black Sash.

The remaining two-thirds, mainly Xhosa, Tswana and Venda, are still subjected to restrictions applicable to migrant workers from other African states.

The Black Sash notes the following about the repeals:

- All Black people who are not Xhosa, Tswana or Venda can work wherever they can find a job
- They may work as self-employed persons in their own ventures in any part of the country they choose
- They do not have to be registered.
- They do not have to produce proof of accommodation

Advice

- They can apply for Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits wherever it is most convenient for them.

The advice from the Black Sash is that people who have Section 10 rights, and are Xhosa, Tswana or Venda, should apply for their new identity documents as soon as possible, because there might be difficulties for them in the future if they do not have them.

At the moment the Section 10 rights in a reference book prove that a person was a lawful citizen of the South Africa before the pass laws and influx control laws were abolished on July 1.

The Black Sash says this actually means that families who are not Xhosa, Tswana or Venda can come to what were once prescribed areas of white South African towns without seeking permission.

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THE new identity document is the same for people of all race groups. There is no difference in the law between black and white people.

The ID will be given to any person who is permanently and lawfully resident in South Africa.

That means that all South African citizens are entitled to an ID. Foreigners who are permanently resident in South Africa with permission are also entitled to an ID.

In order to apply for an ID a black person can go to any office of the Department of Home Affairs. The Commissioner's office is now an office of Home Affairs but black people can also go to the other Home Affairs sections which used to be only for white, coloured and Indian people.

People who do not have a reference book need a birth certificate, or other proof of birth, and two photographs to get an ID.

People with reference books need only take the document and two photographs to apply for the ID.

Everybody's fingerprints will be taken when they apply for an ID including the fingerprints of white, coloured and Indian people.

It does not matter at all what stamps are in a person's reference book.

People who were endorsed out of town in the past or who were never registered can apply for an ID without worrying about it.

No-one should be asked to bring a house or lodger's permit. Lawful residence does not mean having a permit to be in a particular place. It means that a person must be lawfully resident in South Africa.

All South African citizens are lawfully resident in South Africa. It does not matter where they live.

It does not matter whether they had a permit to be in town in the past or whether they did not have a permit.

But people whose reference books or birth certificates show them to be citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei (the TBVC homelands) may have difficulties.

All Xhosa, Venda and Tswana people in South Africa are now foreigners because of the independence of TBVC homelands.

Because they are for

How to get new identity documents

The Black Sash has been intimately involved in the battle against the pass laws. Now that these have been repealed and passes have been scrapped, the Sash's advice offices find that people are again getting entangled in red tape as they try to get their new identity documents and South African citizenship. To help the public, the advice office director of the Sash, Mrs SHEENA DUNCAN, has written this simplified two-part guide to the new laws.



Mrs SHEENA Duncan

signers some of them are not lawfully resident in South Africa. Foreigners, black and white, are only lawfully resident in South Africa if they have a permit to be in South Africa.

The Black Sash believes that the following people are lawfully and permanently resident in South Africa and are entitled to the new ID even if they have a homeland passport instead of a reference book.

- All Xhosa, Tswana and Venda people who have never lived in one of the independent homelands, and
- All Xhosa, Tswana and Venda people who

were born in, or who have lived in one of the independent homelands but who have lived outside the homeland since before independence day.

The independence dates are: Transkei October 26, 1976, Bophuthatswana December 6, 1977, Venda September 13, 1979 and Ciskei December 4, 1981.

All the above people were born in South Africa if they were born before independence day. They have always lived in South Africa. They have never needed permission to enter South Africa. They must therefore be lawfully and permanently resident in South Africa and they should be issued with the new ID.

Health

Xhosa, Tswana and Venda people who left the homeland after independence did enter South Africa from a foreign country. They did therefore require permission to enter South Africa. They also require permission to reside in South Africa.

Whether or not they are lawfully and permanently resident in South Africa will depend on individual circumstances.

Such people should consult an advice office if they are refused an

ID. Real foreigners from places like Zimbabwe and Mozambique or Lesotho are in almost the same position.

They require permission to enter South Africa. They require permission to reside in South Africa. If they have been in South Africa for a long time and are not subject to the Two-Year-Rule they could try to go to an ID and consult an advice office if they are refused.

We don't know what their position will be. We can only find out by trying.

Movement

Any person who is lawfully and permanently resident in South Africa and who is entitled to an ID has freedom of movement.

They can work anywhere they can find a job. They do not need any registration in a job. Employers do not need permission to employ them. They can move to any area they wish to be in.

They can be self-employed if they want to. They can start their own small businesses although they are still subject to by-laws of the local authority where they want to operate a business.

But the Group Areas Act remains. There are also strict

laws against squatting and trespass.

If people live outside a black township or if they build their own informal housing in backyards or other places they may be acted against in terms of the above laws.

Any black person who is lawfully resident in South Africa can buy a site or a house in a black township. They no longer need to have Section 10 (1) (a) or (b) rights. Section 10 is gone for good.

People can buy a house or a site on 99-year leasehold or with freehold title. This only applies to black urban townships. Because of the Land Acts black people are still not permitted to buy farming land in rural areas outside the homelands.

The housing regulations in black townships still remain which means that people are still supposed to be listed on a house permit or to have a lodger's permit. We hope this will soon be repealed as well.

But while it still exists it is important to remember that a house or lodger's permit now has nothing to do with having permission to be in town.

It is only a permit to live in a particular house and the only reason for a superintendent to refuse such a permit is if the house is so overcrowded as to be dangerous to the health of the people who live in it or to the health of their neighbours.

Anyone who is refused a lodger's permit or who is dependent of a householder who is refused his name on the house permit should consult an advice office.

TOMORROW Restoration of South African Citizenship.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Urban influx will hurt environment

CONSERVATIONISTS fear environmental planners, particularly in coastal areas, could face major problems as a result of the dismantling of influx control. This concern was expressed by speakers at the conservation conference in Namibia last week.

Dr Alan Heydorn, an adviser to the SA Council for the Environment, said the urban influx to coastal areas would put massive pressure on the environment, especially the Cape Peninsula and Cape Flats, where the need to house an additional 750 000 people over the next decade would make it an ecological crisis zone.

However, civil engineer James Crosswell, chairman of the SA Property Owner's Association (Sapoa) Housing Matters Committee, believes the real threat will be more inland, since blacks are more likely to move to existing urban areas around the Reef.

Major low-income housing developments will therefore become dominant in inland areas close to industrial centres

NEW IDs SLATED

AT the annual congress of the ruling Democratic Party in the Lehurutse constituency over the weekend, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Chief Bernard Motsatsi, reiterated Bophuthatswana's stand against dual citizenship.

He said people in South Africa, including Bophuthatswana citizens, were forced to accept the new identity documents

He referred to the

Citizenship Act of 1986 which was passed in Parliament last month as the best remedy to fight dual citizenship.

Speaking at the same occasion Foreign Affairs Minister Mr T M Molatlhwa said the identity documents were of no significance to South African blacks as they could not vote for the Central Government — as such the document endorsed apartheid — Sapa

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24/7/85 SPAR

17 million blacks were arrested under pass laws

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[Handwritten scribble]

By Estelle Trengove

No less than 17,12 million blacks were arrested for pass law offences over a period of 65 years, a Government official has said, conceding that these laws brought the whole South African legal system into discredit

The chief director of the legal administration of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr J C Bekker, admitted that the pass laws had been discriminatory. They were repealed earlier this year.

CONTROVERSIAL

Dr Bekker spoke about the controversial law in an interview with the journal of the Association of Law Societies, *De Rebus*

Between 1916 and 1981, at least 17,12 million people were prosecuted for pass law offences. Many had had no legal representation in court, he said

"Apart from the fact that these laws were discriminatory, they were enforced by a special court system, the commissioner's courts, until August 31, 1984," he said

Turning to the scrapping of influx control, Dr Bekker said this meant that in future, the housing of workers would be regarded as "a private matter".

The Black Labour Act had also been repealed, since it had been a close ally in enforcing influx control. All manpower matters would, in future, be dealt with by the Department of Manpower on a non-racial basis

Asked why 15 of the 19 sections of the Abolition of Influx Control Act had been incorporated in the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act as amendments, Dr Bekker explained that the Act had had to be amended to give effect to the Government's intention of making controlled squatting possible

He said the Government had used the opportunity to make the Act non-racial

The Government also used the opportunity to make a "few minor improvements", for example fines which could be imposed under the Act had been increased to bring them in line with the present value of money, he said

DD 24/7/86 (206)

Pass offences discredited legal system

Govt official tells of 17m influx arrests

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — More than 17 million black people were arrested for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981 and many were not legally represented in court.

This emerged in an interview with the chief director of legal administration of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr J C Bekker, in the latest issue of De Rebus, the journal of the Association of Law Societies.

Dr Bekker concedes that lawyers were concerned about the way these laws brought the whole legal system into discredit.

"Apart from the fact that the laws were discriminatory, they were enforced by a special court system, the commissioners' courts, until August 31, 1984," he says.

An editorial in the same issue of De Rebus says the association, which represents 6 000 attorneys in South Africa, has welcomed the appointment of witnesses' friends.

The intention behind this move, it says, is to prevent the loss of manpower, financial inconvenience and bad impressions that often arise

when people are called on to testify in criminal cases.

The service of witnesses' friends has been introduced by the Department of Justice on a trial basis in Johannesburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Wynberg.

The editorial says a witness in a criminal case generally has no personal or financial interest in the matter and has been subpoenaed to give evidence in order that justice may be done.

Very often, the witness is unwilling to be, or become involved, in the case, particularly because his circumstances and convenience are not taken into consideration, it says.

"Lack of courtesy and a disregard for the circumstances of witnesses by prosecutors and attorneys create disrespect for, and a negative attitude on the part of the witness towards the law and the administration of justice," the article said.

"The appointment of witnesses' friends to liaise with prosecutors and witnesses will no doubt alleviate this problem and improve communication between witnesses, the state and legal representatives."

A great disappointment, says Suzman

New rules for SA citizenship

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

Only about 1,75 million blacks will qualify for the return of their South African citizenship while millions of commuters from independent homelands will have to obtain work permits when their present work contracts expire.

Mrs Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday that the conditions imposed grossly undermined promises made by the State President.

President P W Botha said at a National Party congress in December last year that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks living in Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who had lost their citizenship as a result of independence.

Yesterday, at a Press conference in Pretoria, the requirements for the return of citizenship were given by Department of Home Affairs officials.

Asked to comment, Mrs Suzman said "They are certainly reducing to a minimum the number of blacks who will qualify. This will surely come as a great disappointment to many blacks and it will be viewed as a broken promise."

It now appears that the implementation of the Government's orderly urbanisation strategy will, mainly, fall to the Department of Home Affairs.

Residence status

Listing the mechanics of the various Acts which came into effect or were repealed from July 1 this year and now replace influx control and other regulations, officials of the department said that the main criterion in the functioning of these Acts was the question of permanent residence status.

The deputy director of civic affairs in the department, Mr Dirk Vermeulen, said the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act applied only to citizens of the four independent

homelands who resided permanently in South Africa.

By applying for an identity document, these people would regain the citizenship they lost when the various homelands gained independence.

Citizens of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda (TBVC) who were born in South Africa before independence and continued to live in South Africa permanently would become citizens by birth. Those who were born in South Africa and who lawfully took up permanent residence after the date of independence of a TBVC state and who had five years permanent residence before or after July 1 this year would also become South African citizens by birth.

But those who took up permanent residence after July 1 this year would have to apply for naturalisation as South African citizens.

Do not qualify

Citizens of the TBVC states who were not permanently resident in South Africa would not qualify for the restoration of South African citizenship.

Permanent residence meant a man who had entered the country lawfully, had a suitable home, and had lived in South Africa permanently with his wife and children.

Migrant workers or those who lived, worked or studied in South Africa while their families remained in the homeland, would not qualify.

The position of residents of homelands which, in the future, opted for independence would depend on the decision by the homeland Government as regards dual citizenship, said Mr Vermeulen.

Turning to the position of alien or foreign black labour, Mr Johan Pretorius, chief director of migration with the Department of Home Affairs, said the South African Government's first priority was to protect employment opportunities for its citizens.

With the repeal of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 and the phasing out

of influx control from July 1, the employment of alien blacks within South Africa was now administered by the Department of Home Affairs.

Mr Pretorius said that aliens were people who were not South African citizens and this included citizens of the four independent homelands.

For the moment, employers and employees should continue to observe the terms of any contract of employment and the formal work authorisation endorsed in the employee's travel document.

Return home

But, when this expired, the person would have to return to his country of origin.

In future, TBVC citizens would have to be in possession of a work permit if they wished to work inside South Africa's borders.

The worker would have to report to the nearest regional or district office of the department to have his documents endorsed. He would have to be in possession of a valid travel document, a written contract of employment and would have to provide a set of fingerprints.

No foreign black person could now be employed in South Africa without the prior approval of the department. This approval would take the form of a work permit authorising employment for a specific period with a specific employer. Official permission would also be needed to change employers.

Mr Pretorius pointed out that these provisions applied to all aliens and not only blacks.

Mrs Suzman said, "Although South African citizenship for blacks does not carry the normal rights associated with citizenship, it still means a lot with a view to demands in the future and freedom of travelling overseas."

Mrs Suzman said the State President did make it clear that permanent residence would be a condition for the restoration of citizenship but did not specify what permanent residence would mean.

Workers will need permits

By Hannes de Wet

Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei citizens working in South Africa will lose their freedom of movement under the requirements for the return of citizenship to TBVC blacks spelt out by the Department of Home Affairs.

Mr Nic Olivier, a PFP MP, said it boiled down to a direct breach of trust.

"When we brought up this point in discussions on the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, the Minister said he would use his discretion in terms of the Aliens Act to grant workers from the TBVC countries freedom of movement."

"Now he has gone back on his word. The requirements announced yesterday stipulate that all people not qualifying for permanent residence will be regarded as aliens as long as they are here — which means they will require work permits to be in the country."

A memorandum released by the Department of Home Affairs said citizens of the four independent

homelands had to qualify for permanent residence before they could regain South African citizenship.

A person could have permanent residence status if he had permanent employment, a suitable home and his wife and family lived with him in South Africa.

However, a hostel-dweller with a wife and family in a homeland would remain a homeland citizen.

Mr Olivier said conditions for the restoration of citizenship did not represent a deviation from earlier Government statements.

"Without specifying what it actually meant, they have indeed been saying all along that 'permanent resident' would be a condition for citizenship. Although we were fighting this we were from the start aware of this condition."

"We were hoodwinked on freedom of movement for TBVC workers."

Influx: Govt slammed for 'misleading blacks'

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Picture HANNES THIART, The Argus

Rain? No problem for these four city building workers. Clockwise from top right, are Mr Magmoed Limbada, Mr Brian du Plooy, Mr Felix Nyaka and Mr Zulu Stanford.

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government has undermined its promise to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks and is imposing harsh new influx control measures on residents of the four independent homelands, Mrs Helen Suzman said

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, slammed the Government for misleading blacks into believing that influx control had been abolished

And Professor Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that these new regulations, with the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, will lock millions of workers into a permanent "quasi-migrancy" status

Another version

Professor Stadler said the new processes could be described as another version of influx control

Millions of workers living in the townships on the borders of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana and on the borders of East London and the Ciskei will become daily migrants

Only about 1,75-million blacks will qualify for the return of South African citizenship, while millions of commuters from independent homelands will have to obtain work permits when their contracts expire

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of the Black Sash, said "I think people from the TBVC (independent) countries are worse off now than they were before"

Tighten

She warned that the combined requirements of citizenship and approved housing would tighten the influx net rather than represent elimination of influx control

The new conditions were spelt out at a news conference held by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria yesterday

President Mr P W Botha said at a National Party congress in December that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks who live in

Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who lost their citizenship as a result of independence

The Government has used the abolishment of influx control and the pass laws in full-page advertisements as "proof" that its reform policies were in effect

One third of South Africa's black population — nine million people — lost their citizenship when the four homelands took independence between 1976 and 1981

About five million of these live in the homelands and have no chance of getting back their South African citizenship

Of the remaining four million living in South Africa only 1,7 million are considered eligible for restored South African citizenship

Only TBVC citizens who were born in South Africa before independence and who have continued to live here permanently would become citizens by birth

Stiff fines for new 'inf

STAR 25/7/88

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Staff Reporters

The Government has fallen short of its promise to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks. It is imposing harsh new influx control measures on residents of the four independent homelands.

Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman has slammed the Government for misleading blacks into believing that influx control had been abolished.

Employers of citizens of independent homelands have been warned that they face stiff fines if they give jobs without official permission

Professor Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, has warned that the new regulations — and the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act — will lock millions of workers into a permanent "quasi-migrancy" status

He said the new processes could be described as another version of influx control. Millions of workers living in the huge townships on the borders of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana, and on the borders of East London and the Ciskei, will become daily migrants

Work permits needed

Only about 1,75 million blacks will qualify to get back South African citizenship, while millions more commuters from independent homelands will have to obtain work permits when their work contracts expire

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of the Black Sash, said "I think people from the TBVC (independent) countries are worse off now than they were before"

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The Government has used the abolishment of influx control and the pass laws in full-page advertisements as "proof" that its reform policies are in effect.

A third of South Africa's black population — 9 million people — lost their citizenship when four homelands became independent.

About 5 million of these live in the homelands and, it is now clear, have no chance of getting back South African citizenship.

Of the other 4 million living in South Africa, not all are considered eligible for restored South African citizenship. Some may be recognised as permanent residents with work rights.

Citizens of the TBVC states not permanently resident in South Africa will not qualify for restoration of citizenship. Only citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda born in South Africa before independence, and who continued to live here permanently, will become citizens by birth

Those born in South Africa who lawfully took up permanent residence after independence of a TBVC state, and who have five years' permanent residence before or after July 1, will also become South African citizens

But those who took up permanent residence after July 1 will have to apply to become naturalised South Africans, said Mr Dirk Vermeulen, deputy-director of civic affairs for the Department of Home Affairs

Permanent residence means a man who entered the country lawfully, had a suitable home, and lived in South Africa permanently with his family

Mrs Duncan said the latest policy document meant TBVC citizens seeking permission to live in South Africa would have to get a letter of recommendation from the Department of Manpower before approaching an immigration officer

Mrs Duncan said she could not see how unskilled "aliens" from TBVC areas would win a special recommendation from the Department of Manpower when millions with South African citizenship were waiting in unemployment queues

● See Page 13

Blacks 'misled' on influx control

JOHANNESBURG—Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, has slammed the Government for misleading blacks into believing that influx control had been abolished.

Mrs Suzman was reacting to a statement made by the Department of Home Affairs that workers from the four 'independent' states within South Africa and the neighbouring states would be subjected to Government controls to protect the interests of local blacks.

Senior department officials said no foreign blacks may be taken into employment without the prior approval of the department.

Prof Alf Stadler, a politi-

cal scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, has warned that the new regulations — and the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act — would lock millions of workers into a permanent 'quasi-migrancy' status.

He added that the new processes could be described as another version of influx control. Millions of workers living in the huge townships on the borders of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana, and on the borders of East London and the Ciskei, would become daily migrants.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of Black Sash, said 'I think people from the TBVC (independent) countries are worse

off now than they were before'.

She warned that the combined requirements of citizenship and approved housing would tighten the influx net.

President Botha said at a National Party congress last year that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks living in Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who had lost it because of independence.

Mr Dirk Vermeulen, deputy director of civic affairs for the Department of Home Affairs, said those who took up permanent residence after July 1 would have to apply to become naturalised South Africans.

Our Political Reporter writes that citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei seeking work in South Africa are subject to conditions of the Aliens Act, 1937, which applies to all foreigners.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Gerrie van Zyl, director-general of Home Affairs.

He said the repeal of a number of Acts and the phasing out of the development boards' role in controlling black workers meant that the necessary work authorisations would now have to be obtained from the Department of Home Affairs.

'Any employer who wishes to employ a black worker who is not a South African citizen must first approach the nearest divisional in-

spector of the Department of Manpower for the necessary recommendation for employment, whereafter the issue of a work permit will be considered by the nearest regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs,' Mr van Zyl said.

He said this did not apply to residents of Gazankulu, KanGwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, KwaZulu and QwaQwa because they were citizens of the homelands but also of South Africa.

Mr van Zyl said some recent Press reports might have created the wrong impression that new work authorisation requirements had been introduced which applied only to citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Influx

Influx control

'not dead'

W/E Post
26/7/81
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Weekend Post Correspondent

s at Seaview



new arrivals — three lion cubs born there two
Picture by Jack Cooper

JOHANNESBURG — Influx control is not dead — it still applies to former South African citizens living in the independent homelands.

This emerged from a statement made by the Department of Home Affairs at a Press conference in Pretoria this week that workers from the four independent states within South Africa, as well as the neighbouring states, would be subjected to Government controls to protect the interests of local blacks.

Senior department officials stressed that no "foreign" blacks could be taken into employment without prior approval.

Mr Dirk Vermeulen, Deputy Director of Civic Affairs for the Department of Home Affairs, also said those who took up permanent residence in the Republic after July 1 would have to apply to become naturalised South Africans.

President P W Botha said at a National Party congress in December that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks living in Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who had lost it because of independence.

The Government used the abolition of influx control and the pass laws in full-page advertisements as "proof" that its reforms were in effect.

Following the statement, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, slammed the Government, claiming it had misled blacks into believing that influx control had been completely abolished.

She told The Star that the Government had fallen short of its promise to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks by imposing harsh new influx con-

trol measures on residents of the four independent homelands.

Professor Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act would "lock millions of workers into a permanent 'quasimigrancy' status"

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of Black Sash, said "I think people from the independent countries are worse off now than they were before."

Following the widespread criticism, the department rushed out a news release yesterday saying that the four homelands were not being singled out but that the provisions of the Aliens Act were applicable to "all aliens".

Mr Gerrie van Zyl, Director-General of Home Affairs, said certain Press reports after the Press conference created the impression that new requirements had now been introduced which only applied to citizens of the independent homelands.

This was not correct. No changes had occurred in the conditions under which citizens were allowed to work in the Republic.

However, the citizens of the independent homelands were, in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1957, not South African citizens.

Their employment had accordingly to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the provisions of which applied to all aliens, irrespective of their population group, nationality or countries of origin.

AKG 29/7/86 (206)

CITY/NA

Stoffel to study objections to ruling on black citizenship

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, said today he would study all objections to the conditions for black citizenship spelt out by his department last week.

He said he had "taken note" of the controversy and debate around the subject.

"I will make a close study of all the objections and will then

release a statement," Mr Botha said.

He was responding to a statement by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana in which he attacked the Government for "autocratically making the Aliens Act applicable to all those it chooses to exclude as citizens".

According to a memorandum released by the Department of Home Affairs last week citizens of Bophuthatswana,

Transkei, Venda and Ciskei who are working in South Africa and who do not qualify for South African citizenship, would be regarded as aliens.

President Mangope said the Government had acted "in blanket disregard of what it has led people to believe".

The Government had also acted contrary to negotiations with the Bophuthatswana government "and probably with other countries in the region as well", he said.

ENEMIES

The Government was now turning "peace-abiding and hard-working innocent people who earn their livelihood into active enemies", President Mangope added.

Mr Albert Nothnagel, National Party MP for Innesdal, said the emotions surrounding the issue of black citizenship and the Aliens Act were "not in line with the spirit of reform".

"It is absurd to suggest that the Aliens Act — which allows the Minister to use his discretion in the case of TBVC citizens — would be used to undermine the Government's reform initiatives," he said.

CME Times 30/7/86

Govt policy on 'aliens'

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Political Correspondent

THE Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria has "stated emphatically" that no changes had occurred in the conditions under which citizens from Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei are allowed to work in South Africa.

The Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said in a statement that certain press reports may have created the impression that new requirements had now been introduced which applied only to TBVC citizens.

"This is not correct," he said. "They are, in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937, not South African citizens."

"As from July 1, 1986, their employment must accordingly be in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

'Permit'

"The Act stipulates that nobody may employ or continue to employ an alien, unless he is in possession of the necessary work permit," Mr Van Zyl said.

He said that as a result of the repeal of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, and the Black Labour Act, 1964, the employment of "alien" black workers were now subject to the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937.

"The department wishes to emphasize that in respect of all alien black workers who are employed in terms of work authorizations granted prior to July 1, 1986, under the repealed acts, such authority remains valid for as long as the conditions are

complied with.

"Should an alien black worker leave the service of his employer, he cannot, as in the past, be employed by another employer unless he obtains the necessary work authorization."

"The repeal of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and the Black Labour Act, 1964, and the resultant phasing out of the development boards' functions concerning the control of black workers, means that the necessary work authorization will now have to be obtained from the Department of Home Affairs," he said.

Any employer who wished to employ a black worker who was not a South African citizen should in future, as a first step, approach the nearest divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower for the necessary recommendation for employment.

'Permanent'

Thereafter the issuing of a work permit would be considered by the nearest regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs. These actions were in the past carried out by the development boards.

"The department wishes to state clearly that the Aliens Act and the aforementioned measures are not applicable to permanent residents of the national states — Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, KwaZulu and Qwa-Qwa — who are citizens of those states and accordingly also South African citizens," Mr Van Zyl said.

Reading the fine print



Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash is a leading authority on influx control. She discusses the new citizenship legislation.

It is high time that white South Africans and Western governments stopped believing what government spokesmen tell them about reform and started reading the actual legislation which is eventually produced

They would thus be spared the shock and outrage which they express when it eventually becomes clear that what is done is nothing like what was promised

On July 22 US President Ronald Reagan said, "Citizenship, wrongly stripped away, has been restored to nearly 6m blacks" Someone should have told him about the Minister of Home Affairs' statement to parliament that the government's estimate of the number of people in SA who are likely to get their citizenship back is 1 751 400 None of them has yet had citizenship restored They have to apply for it in writing and prove that they are entitled to it in terms of the very restrictive provisions of the Restoration of Citizenship Act

In the five years between October 1976 and December 1981, approximately 8,25m South Africans were stripped of their citizenship and became aliens in the land of their birth through the coming to independence of the TBVC homelands The total number of Xhosa, Tswana and Venda people now is probably somewhere between 9m and 10m All of them are aliens in SA, wherever they may be living They amount to well over one-third of the total black population of SA

Of them, 5,75m are resident within the TBVC homelands Of the other 4m-odd who are outside the homelands, less than half can expect to get their South African citizenship back.

Those who cannot, or who cannot get an identity document on the grounds that they are permanently and lawfully resident in SA, are subject to the same restrictions and deni-

al of freedom of movement in SA as are citizens of Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland

In 1984 the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Act was passed by parliament The amended legislation imposes a possible fine of R5 000 or two years' imprisonment on any person who employs, conducts any business or profession with, gives shelter to, lets or sells property to, or gives accommodation to an illegal alien

The alien person can be arrested and deported, or can be charged and sentenced to a fine of R600 or six months' imprisonment followed by deportation

At that time the Black Sash said "The government says it is not the intention to use this amended legislation against the citizens of independent bantustans We are not reassured by these statements"

Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman said that no matter how sincere the government might be in its intentions with the Bill, there would come a time when it would be used in a crisis as an additional weapon in the influx control armoury (Race Relations Survey 1984) How right she was The time has now come

The millions of people who will not be able to get their South African citizenship back and who will not be eligible for identity documents (the two are different things governed by two separate Acts) are now in a much worse position than they were before the new system came into effect on July 1 They can no longer work their way to permanent residence through the 10 years' continuous employment laid down in the repealed Blacks (Urban Areas) Act

They are aliens and subject to the Aliens Act, which says that no alien shall enter or be in the Republic unless he is granted either a permanent residence permit or a temporary permit issued for a specific purpose under specific conditions

It is not likely that many TBVC citizens will be granted permanent residence One of the provisions in the Act is that the Immigrants Selection Board shall not issue such a permit unless the applicant "does not and is not likely to pursue an occupation, in which a sufficient number of persons is already

engaged in the Union to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of the Union"

Work permits are likely to be equally difficult to obtain. The Department of Home Affairs says that the employer must first approach the Department of Manpower for a recommendation for employment and then approach the Immigration officer for a work permit for the employee (Remember the coloured labour preference policy? What will now happen in the western Cape where the whole black population is alien and where there is much unemployment among coloured people? Will employers get the necessary clearance from Manpower?)

The work permit, if granted, will be temporary and will have to be renewed when it expires, as has been the case with contract workers in the past

One of the tragic results of all this is that within a few years people from the TBVC homelands will be totally cut off from job opportunities in SA

Red tape

If employers are able to take on workers who have identity documents and South African citizenship with no red tape and no need to obtain permission, they are unlikely to offer jobs to people for whom there must be a frustrating and uncertain procedure of applications for permits. The process would also require filling in monthly returns for Home Affairs listing the name, birthdate, capacity in which employed, date of employment and residential address of every alien employed by them (*Government Gazette* No 10266 of 30/5/86)

The only way in which the aliens legislation can be enforced is by inspections at places of employment and accommodation with random spot checks in public places of people's identity documents It is impossible to distinguish an illegal alien just by looking at him So the new freedom of movement for South African citizens will also be infringed by the constant necessity of having to identify themselves whenever called upon to do so

The Black Sash is often accused of being negative and cynical It is sometimes very difficult to refrain from saying "We told you so"

W. Mail
1/8/86

APARTHEID BAROMETER

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EMERGENCY DETENTIONS

THE government has refused to release the numbers or names of those detained under Emergency regulations. According to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, the names of some 3 400 detainees are known to them. They estimate, however, that over 8 000 people have been detained so far under the Emergency.

DETENTIONS BY ORGANISATION

	PWV	Tvl country	E Cape	N Cape	W Cape	Natal	OFS	Unknown	Total
Students/ scholars/ teachers	136	33	34	24	23	07	39	4	378
Unionists/ workers	71	41	18	12	13	36	34	17	242
Community/ Political	200	83	220	29	33	76	34	5	688
Clergy/ churchworkers	22	19	17	6	11	13	1	2	91
Media	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	15
Other/Unknown	3100	134	778	60	551	89	134	50	1 639
TOTAL	741	310	1 090	139	536	301	240	78	2 021

Figures supplied by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee

EMERGENCY DEATHS

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Tuesday morning, July 29, there had been 161 deaths since the start of the Emergency. This figure excludes deaths in the "independent homelands". An average of 30,2 people have died in unrest every week since the Emergency began on June 12. The daily average of deaths is about four.

PASS LAW ARRESTS

A total of 17,2-million black people were prosecuted for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981, according to the chief director of the legal administration for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr JC Bekker.

WAGE GAP

The following figures were released by the Central Statistical Services showing the disparity in average earnings between whites and blacks in March this year:

Wholesale trade: whites — R1 831 per month; blacks — R344; coloureds — R598, Indians — R882.
Retail trade: whites — R934, blacks — R343; coloureds — R409, Indians — R551.
Motor trade: whites — R1 427; blacks — R343, coloureds — R378, Indians — R528.
Control boards: whites — R2 045; blacks — R417; coloureds — R378; Indians — R528.
Hotel trade: whites — R891; blacks — R250, coloureds — R317, Indians — R537.

BANNED ORGANISATIONS

There are nearly three dozen banned organisations in South Africa, all of them having been banned by the National Party government. The first organisation to be banned was the SA Communist Party in 1950, followed by the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress in 1960. Since then the following organisations have been banned: the Congress of Democrats, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), Poqo, the Yu Chi Chan Club, the African Resistance Movement, the National Committee for Liberation, the South African Defence and Aid Fund, the Christian Institute, the Black People's Convention, SA Students Organisation, SA Students Movement, Union of Black Journalists, Black Community Programme, Soweto Students Representative Council, Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People, Black Women's Federation, National Youth Organisation, Border Youth Organisation, Eastern Province Youth Organisation, Natal Youth Organisation, Transvaal Youth Organisation, Western Cape Youth Organisation, Medupe Writers Association, Zimele Trust Fund, Siyazincede Trust Fund and the Congress of SA Students.

Organisations which have gone into exile include the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) and the Committee of SA War Resisters (Cosawr).

The "independent homelands" have also banned a number of organisations not banned in the rest of South Africa.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: Raymond Suttner, 40, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand and the United Democratic Front's Transvaal Education Officer, has been in detention under Emergency regulations for the past seven weeks. He was detained at Jan Smuts Airport on his way to a conference in Zimbabwe.

His detention was contested this week before a full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court. He asked for his release, or for a copy of the order in terms of which he was detained and the "reasons for and the information upon which the order was issued". He also applied for an order that he should not be detained in isolation, and that he be provided with "proper sleeping facilities whilst in detention, including a bed, mattress and an adequate supply of blankets".

He said in papers that except for three interrogations, a visit by a judge and two visits by family members, he had been in solitary confinement. The application was rejected. Reasons have not been given.

Suttner has been politically active for over 15 years. In the early 1970s he was recruited to the ANC and SA Communist Party.

In 1976, he was convicted for ANC and SACP activity. The court found that among other things he had been involved with the production and distribution of the SACP publication, *Abasebenzi*. He spent seven years as a political prisoner in Pretoria Central Prison. On his release in 1983, Suttner, an advocate, took up a position in the Wits law school.

Last year he was elected to the UDF Transvaal Executive. With another former political prisoner, Jeremy Cronin, he co-authored the book "Thirty Years of the Freedom Charter", which was recently banned.

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Blacks 'worse off' after scrapping of influx control

By KIN BENTLEY

THE new system controlling black urbanisation — following the scrapping of influx control last month — will leave many blacks worse off.

This is the view of Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, an expert on laws affecting blacks in South Africa.

President Ronald Reagan recently said 6 million blacks would have their citizenship restored. However, only about 1.7 million blacks from the "independent" states are eligible to apply.

This leaves more than two million "outsiders", mainly Xhosa-speakers, Blacks from non-independent states, never lost their SA citizenship.

Mrs Duncan warned that because aliens — blacks

who don't qualify to be in SA — look no different to other blacks, it was likely ID checks under the Aliens Act, similar to reference book checks, would occur.

"It will not be long before you find the unions and community organisations focusing on this. What strategy they will adopt I have no idea," Mrs Duncan said.

When the TVBC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) gained independence, some 9 million blacks — a third of the black population — lost their SA citizenship. The Quail Commission warned Ciskei of this, but it went ahead.

Of the four million living outside these states, fewer than half — 1 751 400 — are expected to apply to regain their SA citizenship. They have to prove they are "per-

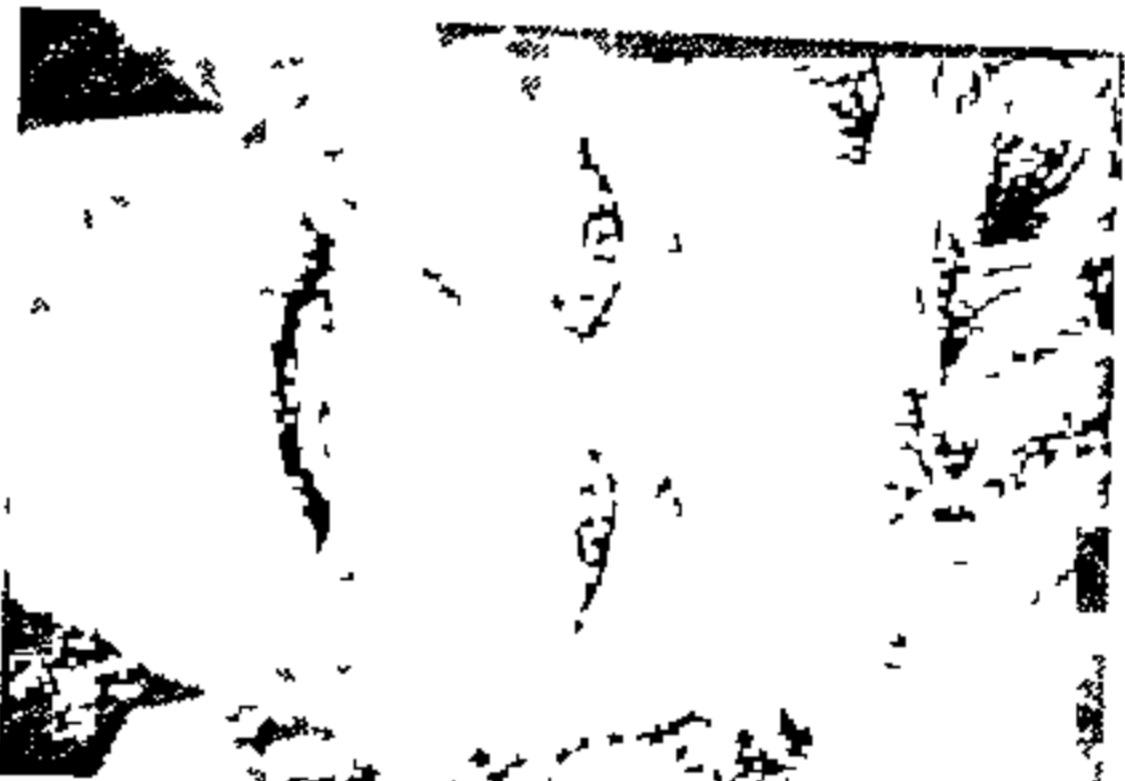
manently and lawfully" resident in South Africa.

Mrs Duncan said anyone giving work, accommodation or shelter, or selling property to or conducting business with an illegal alien was liable to a fine of R5 000.

"The alien person can be arrested and deported, or can be charged and sentenced to a fine of R600 or six months' imprisonment followed by deportation.

"The millions of people who will not be able to get their SA citizenship back and who will not be eligible for identity documents (the two are different things governed by two separate Acts) are now in a much worse position than they were before the new system came into effect."

Residents of the massive Mdantsane near East



MRS SHEENA DUNCAN

London, but in Ciskei, are aliens and will be disadvantaged when seeking jobs compared with blacks living in Duncan Village and with coloureds.

Every month employers must fill in returns for Home Affairs listing the

name, birthdate, capacity in which employed, date of employment and residential address of every alien employed by them.

Furthermore, no alien may enter or be in the Republic unless he is granted either a permanent residence permit or a temporary permit issued for a specific purpose under specific conditions.

It is unlikely many TBVC citizens will be granted permanent residence. One of the provisions of the Act is that such permits shall not be issued unless the applicant "does not and is not likely to pursue any occupation, in which a sufficient number of persons is already engaged, to meet the requirements of the country's inhabitants."

Work permits are likely to be as difficult to obtain.

An employer must first approach the Department of Manpower for a recommendation for employment and then approach the Immigration officer at the Department of Home Affairs for a work permit for the employee.

The permit, if granted, will be temporary and will have to be renewed when it expires, as has been the case with contract workers in the past.

Mrs Duncan said: "If employers are able to take on workers who have ID documents and SA citizenship with no red tape and no need to obtain permission, they are unlikely to offer jobs to people for whom there must be a frustrating and uncertain procedure of applications for permits. She said people with Section 10 rights would find it

easier to become citizens or secure their ID books. "It is one of the proofs that they lived outside the homelands before independence."

Blacks who had lived all their lives outside the TBVC states, even if they had never had a permit, should also succeed.

"The people with big problems are those who came after independence."

Transkei, she pointed out, became independent nearly 10 years ago.

Mrs Duncan advised anyone with queries to contact the Black Sash Advice Office in PE.

She expected a string of court cases to arise from the differences in interpretation of citizenship qualification — just as there were numerous cases about who qualified for Section 10 rights.

206 APR 7 1985 7/18/86

Pass law arrests total 17 million

JOHANNESBURG — Some 17,1 million blacks were arrested for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981, the director of legal administration for the Department of Constitutional Development, Dr J C Bekker, said in the latest edition of *De Rebus*, the journal of the Association of Law Societies.

"Apart from the fact that the laws were discriminatory, they were enforced by a special court system, the commissioners' court, until August 31, 1984," he said.

Many of the victims were not legally represented in court and lawyers were concerned about the way in which these laws brought the whole legal system into discredit, Dr Bekker said.

Asked why 15 of the 19 sections of the Abolition of Influx Control Act were amendments of the

Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, Dr Bekker said "The government used the opportunity to make the Act non-racial (and) thus it contained a provision which could directly be applied to control migration"

He said the Act also had to be amended to give effect to the government's intention to make

controlled squatting possible

Dr Bekker said it was necessary to repeal the Black Labour Act of 1964 as "this Act was a close ally in enforcing influx control".

Fees payable in respect of black labour have also been abolished but the transport service levy is still payable. — Sapa

Three decades later, SA women still fight for rights

200
Cape Times 9/8/86

By MARY LIVINGSTONE
(Black Sash Regional Council)

NO, not the celebration of a triumph over opponents, within the country or without. Not a day of mourning for tragedies suffered, when bitter memories cannot but be revived

August 9 1986 is the 30th anniversary of a peaceful demonstration on an unprecedented scale an incident ever afterwards regarded by many of its participants as a highlight in their experience, to be remembered with nostalgia by the elderly, and perhaps an amazing story for the hundreds of thousands of young South Africans today to whom the right of outdoor political assembly is denied

The event was occasioned by the issue of "passes" to black women, which began early in 1956, though the threat of such a measure had been looming for several years As increasing urbanization came with the industrial development following World War II, rumours of the intention to extend the pass laws to women evoked angry protests and demonstrations in the major centres from 1950

The government proceeded cautiously The Native Laws Amendment Act of 1952, until recently the chief implement of influx control, clearly affected both sexes, but Dr Verwoerd stated in the House of Assembly that its provisions would not be applied to women "at the moment", and urged that agitation on the subject should cease

Women's rights

Nevertheless, in 1953 several municipalities decided to impose influx control on women, and in Port Elizabeth a drive began to establish a national movement to work specifically for women's rights In that city there was a settled, homogeneous black population, many of whom were active trade unionists or had taken part in the Defiance Campaign, and the stability of their family lives was now threatened, as many would not "qualify" for residence rights under the new law

All too familiar as they were with the harassment, humiliations and arrests suffered by their

menfolk under the pass laws, the women feared the loss of the most fundamental of all human rights — that the members of one family should be able lawfully to live together

The impetus spread to other centres and the first National Conference of Women took place in Johannesburg in April, 1954, invitations having been sent out to numerous organizations in very general terms The response from apolitical and "non-black" groups was small, but 150 delegates attended

The atmosphere was festive rather than business-like, but great enthusiasm was generated An amusing feature was that the catering was entrusted to male volunteers, reversing the "men make the decisions and we make the coffee" — so often the complaint of women in mixed political groups among all races

The dominant theme was the concept of equal rights and opportunities The aim to unite all women in the struggle to remove all political, legal, economic and social disabilities "Women's issues", however, were especially stressed food

prices, housing problems and concern for their children's future

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that their commitment to peaceful activity was total

From this conference came the organization known as the Federation of South African Women, with Lilian Ngoyi as president and Helen Joseph as secretary

In 1955 a plan was formed to arrange a demonstration in Pretoria to protest against Group Areas, Bantu Education and the Population Register, but these issues were overshadowed in September when the government announced that "reference books" would be distributed to black women as from the following January

Protests

On October 27 over 1 000 women gathered at the Union Buildings despite a great deal of harassment No Minister would see them, but hundreds of individually signed protests were taken into the building by their leaders

As the new year began, reference books were issued first to women in the smaller towns where the people were less so-

phisticated and resistance was not anticipated

Some believed a book was not a pass, some were taken to the distribution point by employers But in Winburg in the Free State a number of recipients were later prosecuted for burning their books, and demonstrations involving thousands continued countrywide

Mass meetings were held at which resolutions were passed condemning the distribution, and large deputations carried their protest forms to magistrates and "Native Commissioners" There was little counterforce, but the issue continued slowly and inexorably

Thus came the final and greatest demonstration on August 9, 1956, which has been described as the largest mass gathering of women in the history of our country

Thousands poured into Pretoria by train and chartered buses from all parts of the land Challenged as to how they would meet the expense, some had said they would sell their furniture to pay their fares

Some arrived with ba-



bies on their backs, some with baskets on their heads There were women in tribal dress, others in smart "western" attire, Indian women in white saris The vast crowd filled the amphitheatre and flowed down the steps

Once more, piles of signed forms were left for the Prime Minister, who did not appear All then stood in complete silence for half an hour, and dispersed with the utmost dignity and discipline after singing "Nkosi sikelele i-Afrika"

A few white children were present, brought (no doubt without permission) by their parents' domestic workers Do any of them remember?

No response

There was no response from the authorities Lilian Ngoyi and Helen Joseph were among those arrested at the end of the year, charged with treason, and acquitted after the mammoth trial lasting until 1960

Meanwhile protest continued CATAPAW (Cape Association To Abolish Passes for African Women) was formed here in 1957, sponsored by local branches of the Women's Federation, Black Sash, the Anglican Church Mothers' Union, the ANC Women's League and the National Council of Women

Many Cape women did not accept passes until 1963, when, the distribution having been completed, their possession was made compulsory By then the ANC had been banned, and the Federation soon found it impossible to continue as an organization as politically active women became especially vulnerable to "endorsement out" of the urban areas

Other groups have never ceased their opposition, but the suffering of the last few decades is beyond calculation

The pass and influx control laws have now been officially repealed Our women's organizations — not one of which has ever espoused violence — are still determined to make their contribution to a new dispensation of justice and peace in South Africa

Celebration of Women's Courage

By HILARY VENABLES
THIRTY years ago today, 20 000 South African women showed unforgettable courage and strength by marching to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to express their anger at the extension of pass laws to black women.

Women of all races and from all over the country gathered in front of the Union Buildings and raised their voices to warn the then prime minister Mr J G Strijdom: "You have tampered with the women, you have struck a rock."

Mr Strijdom refused to see a delegation from the gathering, and is rumored to have left by the back entrance, but August 9 remains one of the most important symbols of women's unity and resistance in South Africa.

The anniversary, now known as National Women's Day, will be celebrated in Cape Town at a United Women's Congress rally in the Samaj Centre in Athlone from 2pm today.

The programme includes a performance of the acclaimed local play "Watint' Abafazi, Watint' Imbokotho" — the original Zulu title of the protest song sung by the women outside the Union Buildings.

The Black Sash yesterday picketed at various points in the City to demonstrate women's hope for peace and friendship, and to salute "the strength and courage of South African women".

"They have often borne the heaviest burden of the pass laws and centres of power and wealth, yet they have never relinquished the struggle to win recognition of their rights and to contribute to a better future for this country", the Black Sash said in a statement to mark the occasion.

"In their rock-like determination and in their commitment to the principle of justice and freedom lies hope for us all."

In a special National Women's Day message, Rape Crisis in Cape Town encourages women to join organizations working for change.

"We believe that the struggle to end women's oppression is central to the liberation of all people in this country."

The holder of the women's portfolio on the University of Cape Town SRC, Ms Beverley Wrighton, said today was an appropriate time "to recognize and salute the strength of South African women over the last 30 years".



Mr J G Strijdom

not possible, but the budget is constituted as follows

R	
436 000	Staff
8 000	Administration
76 000	Printing
20 000	Equipment
16 000	Professional services
556 000	

Reference books/influx control

1161 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order *HANS MULLER* (206) (19/8/86) (a) How many (i) males and (ii) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic from 1 January 1986 up to and including the date on which arrests for such offences were suspended, (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic during this period and (c) on what date were arrests for such offences suspended?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) (i) and (ii)	East London	13
	Bloemfontein	1 138
	Johannesburg	223
	Hillbrow	590
	Sandton	44
	Vereeniging	582
	Krugersdorp	21
	Rooidepoort	211
	Benoni	251
	Brakpan	5
	Germiston	650
	Springs	19
	Boksburg	44
	Pretoria	7 555

(b) 13 481

(c) 23 April 1986

NOTE No statistics with regard to males and females separately are kept by the South African Police

Media: offences under emergency regulations

1169 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the South African Police have investigated any alleged offences by the media under the emergency regulations, if so, (a) in respect of which newspapers or broadcasting companies and (b) what offences were investigated in each case,

(2) whether (a) journalists and/or (b) newspapers have been charged with any offences under the emergency regulations as a result, if so, (i) what are their names, and (ii) with what alleged offences were they charged, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) (a) and (b) No
- (i) and (ii) Fall away

L Mellet

1170 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order *HANS MULLER*

(1) Whether the incumbent of the post of director of information for internal media at the Bureau for Information, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, holds or held any rank in the South African Police Force, if so, (a) what rank, (b) when did he attain this rank and (c) what is his name,

(2) whether this person has been seconded to the Bureau for Information, if so, from what date, if not, when did he cease to be a member of the Police Force?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) Brigadier

(b) 1 March 1986

(c) L Mellet

(2) Yes, with effect from 1 April 1986

Mines: taxable income
HANS MULLER
1172 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance *L*

What (a)(i) was the total gross taxable income of the mines in the Republic, (ii) was the prescribed percentage of income tax on mining profits and (iii) were the total sales of the mines concerned, and (b)

1982-83	R4 012 352 445
1983-84	R3 450 494 096
1984-85	R2 910 025 714

(ii) The prescribed income tax rates are as follows

Year	Base Minerals		Diamonds	
	Basic charge	Sur-charge	Basic	Sur-charge
1982-83	42%	10%	45%	15%
1983-84	42%	10%	45%	15%
1984-85	50%	—	45%	20%
			Total	Total
			46,2%	51,75%
			46,2%	51,75%
			50%	54%

Gold mining companies are taxed at percentages determined in accordance with the following basic formulae

Pre-1966 gold mines $y = 60 - \frac{360}{x}$

Post-1966 gold mines $y = 60 - \frac{x}{x}$

In these formulae y represents the percentage and x the ratio expressed as a percentage which the taxable income bears to the income
To the percentages so determined the following surcharges are added

1982-83	15%
1983-84	15%
1984-85	20%

(iii) Statistics on which to base

was the effective income tax percentage paid by the mines concerned, in each of the 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 financial years?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) (i) It is not clear what is meant by "gross taxable income" Income tax is calculated on "taxable income" as defined in section 1 of the Income Tax Act, 1962

On the basis of assessments raised to date the total taxable income of the mines was as follows

1982-83	R4 012 352 445
1983-84	R3 450 494 096
1984-85	R2 910 025 714

(ii) The prescribed income tax rates are as follows

Year	Base Minerals		Diamonds	
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			Total	Total
			46,2%	51,75%
			46,2%	51,75%
			50%	54%

answers to these questions and (b) are not kept by the Department

State of emergency: reports submitted for approval
HANS MULLER
1173 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) What total number of news reports had been submitted to the South African Police by newspapers for approval for publication since the introduction of the state of emergency on 12 June 1986 and (b) how many such news reports had been approved by the police for publication as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) what is the (a) rank of and (b) position

13 000 pass arrests

1976 Times 20/8/86 206

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — More than 13 000 black people were arrested during the last 116 days of the pass laws — at an average rate of 116,2 people a day. And well over half of the people arrested in the dying days of the pass laws were held in the capital, Pretoria. This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Le Grange when he replied to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton). Mr Le Grange said 13 481 black people were arrested by the police for offences relating to reference books and influx control between January 1 this year and April 23 when arrests for these offences were suspended.

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Cape Times, Friday, August 22, 1986 7

West Cape Xhosas now 'worse' off

Labour Reporter

ALMOST no blacks in the Western Cape will benefit from the scrapping of the pass laws unless South African citizenship is restored to people from the Ciskei and Transkei, the director of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, Mr Geoff Budlender, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce seminar on urbanization

Mr Budlender said the situation for Xhosa-speakers "could even be worse" under the new dispensation as they would now be subject to the Aliens Act which provided for much heavier penalties than the old influx control laws.

For one thing, people could be summarily deported even if they had permanent residence in South Africa

"It is really a disaster. The abolition of influx control has been totally wiped out by the government's failure to deal effectively with citizenship," he said.

"It is a particularly grim picture for the Western Cape where the new status of Ciskeians and Transkeians makes almost every Xhosa-speaking person an alien."

Mr Budlender said despite the government's undertaking to negotiate the matter of South African citizenship with homeland leaders, he doubted whether this would solve the problem

"We don't know what the government wants. It hasn't said whether it is in favour of restoring citizenship to these people or not

"However there are rumours that the government has sent a document to the TBVC leaders in which it persuasively argues against the restoration of South African citizenship to the people of those homelands"

He said although common citizenship for all was the best solution to the problem, the government could also give citizens from TBVC countries freedom to move and work in South Africa by exempting them from the provisions of the Aliens Act.

If the government was sincere in its aims to remove influx control, it would also dedicate itself to solving the housing crisis which was an important factor in preventing people from the homelands from residing legally in South Africa

25/11/80
BUDDY

SADCC reduces info links with SA

HARARE — Most Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) member countries had managed to reduce their dependence on SA telecommunications services, its executive secretary, Simba Makoni, said yesterday.

After arriving back in Harare from the SADCC summit in Luanda, Angola, Makoni said that when the organisation was formed about six years ago, almost all member countries, with the exception of Tanzania and Angola, had to transmit their information through SA.

However, through the SADCC de-linking programme, most member countries, except Lesotho, had set up communications systems independent of SA.

The SADCC was now focusing its energies on the development of the transport system, which was still heavily dependent on SA routes. That sector was considered to be of such vital importance that 60% to 65% of the organisation's resources had been earmarked for its development.

Makoni said that was being done through the development of the Beira corridor; rehabilitation of major harbours in Mozambique and upgrading of the Tazara railway line.

He said if SA routes were to be lost, much would depend on how fast alternative transport systems could be mobilised.

— Sapa

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

mulgated by virtue of the Children's Act, Act 33 of 1960, cohabiting adults do not qualify for a maintenance allowance for their children. The current policy is that maintenance allowances are paid to mothers whose husbands—

- (i) are serving prison sentences,
- (ii) have eloped, or
- (iii) are deceased

in respect of a maximum of four children, but in the case of an unmarried mother, only in respect of one child

- (2) During July 1986 children's allowances were paid to 8 218 mothers, including unmarried mothers, in respect of 17 884 children, at a rate of R11,00 per child per month for normal maintenance, and R48,00 per month per child in foster-care

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Reference books/influx control

1160 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (a) How many (i) males and (ii) females were arrested by officers of Development Boards for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic from 1 January 1986 up to and including the date on which arrests for such offences were suspended, (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic during this period and (c) on what date were arrests for such offences suspended?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) Arrested by officers of Development Boards

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
Bloemfontein	44	14
Durban	0	0
Johannesburg	0	0

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Government of Zimbabwe regarding (i) trade sanctions between the Republic and these countries and (ii) restrictions on the transport of goods to and from these countries through the Republic, if not, why not, if so, when in each case,

- (2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the matters discussed on these occasions, if not, why not, if so, (a) what matters were discussed and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

- (1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Regarding the effect of sanctions on neighbouring states that might be imposed by foreign countries, discussions were from time to time held with representatives of the Zimbabwean Government through our Trade Representative in Harare. South Africa has no such representation in Lusaka.
- (c) No
- (d) No
- (e) No

The South African Government does not believe in trade sanctions and boycotts and does not impose such actions against other countries as we are against the interference in the internal affairs of other countries and we believe that ideological differences should not stand in the way of trade

It has been decided, in line with international practice, to take certain steps to protect sectors of the South African private sector and to obtain a correct statistical picture of transport and trade patterns and also to ensure that transit traffic reaches its destination. These steps are handled by the relevant Departments and not by the Department of Foreign Affairs

- (2) Falls away

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

1044 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii) (aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

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- (2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

(1) Male 365 (u) Female 121

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) Schools were visited country-wide
- (b) 23 and 26 May 1986
- (c) To ascertain what the extent of the distribution of requests to participate in the commemoration of 16 June 1986 was, and what the reaction to such requests was
- (d) The information was compiled and made available to parties concerned
- (e) The Commissioner of the South African Police
- (2) No (a) to (c) Fall away
- (3) No

1176 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

16 June 1986: schools visited

1176 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any members of the Security Branch visited any White schools in connection with plans to commemorate on 16 June 1986 the Soweto riots of 10 years ago, if so, (a) which schools, (b) on what dates, (c) why, (d) with what result and (e) who took the decision in this regard,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against any (a) principals, (b) teachers and (c) pupils at White schools as a result, of so, (i) at which schools, (ii) when, (iii) what action, (iv) why and (v) with what result,

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(1) Male 365 (u) Female 121

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) Yes
- (a) It is Government policy that the aspirations of urban communities be catered for at local authority level. One of the aims of community councils established in terms of the Community Councils Act, Act 125 of 1977 is the promotion of order and stability and for this reason provision was made for the appointment of community guards for the preservation of the safety of the residents, the prevention of crime and in general the maintenance of law and order
- (b) In terms of Government Notice R 2005 of 6 September 1985 a special committee, under Chairmanship of the Regional Director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, was responsible for the appointment, control and management of community guards. The erstwhile Eastern Cape Development Board and community councils were represented on this committee which handled the necessary recruiting and appointment of community guards
- (c) 429.
- (d) Adelaide, Alexandria, Alwal North, Barkly East, Bedford, Burgersdorp, Cathcart, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Indwe, King William's Town, Kirkwood, Komga, Klipplaat, Lady Grey, Maclear, Middelburg, Somerset East, Jansenville,

1186 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

High treason

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- (1) How many persons were charged with high treason in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available,
- (2) whether any of these persons were found guilty, if so, how many (a) were found guilty, (b) were found not guilty, (c) were discharged before being sentenced, and (d) had the charges against them withdrawn, in each of these years,
- (3) (a) what is the average period for which persons in each of the above four categories were (i) sentenced to imprisonment and (ii) held in custody and (b) in respect of each of the above five years, what was the total (i) number of court days involved in the trials of each of the above-men-

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Card 26/1/86 206

'Don't employ illegal aliens'

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
The Director-General of
Manpower, Mr Piet van
der Merwe, yesterday
appealed to employers
to stop employing illegal
foreigners

foreign workers nor of
security and welfare to
give jobs to foreigners

It is was imperative
that preference be given
to South African work-
ers at all times .

Addressing the SA
Association of Municip-
al Employees, Mr Van
der Merwe said charity
began at home and it was
neither in the interest of

Mr Van der Merwe
said that conservative
estimates put the num-
ber of illegal million
foreign workers in the
country at 1,3 million

OWN TO 26/1/80
206

5 freed after 'aliens' arrest

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Five of the 13 people arrested in Sandton last week under the country's immigration laws were legally entitled to be in South Africa, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs disclosed yesterday.

Two were released on Friday after spending a night in jail and the other three were released yesterday. They either had legal permission to be in the country or were SA or TBVC citizens.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, Mrs Helen Suzman, called for an end to arbitrary raids even if this meant some aliens

escaping the vigilance of the police.

"If they are going to go into these raids on houses they will undermine all the good effects of the abolition of pass laws and influx control. SA blacks should now be able to expect to be free of this kind of harassment," Mrs Suzman said yesterday.

The chief director of the Department of Home Affairs, Mr Johan Pretorius, said the incident was an "isolated" one following complaints by residents and stressed there was no systematic search under way to root out aliens.

He confirmed that no action was being taken in terms of the Aliens Act against TBVC citizens and in 1980 80110

Support for scrapping of influx control

Cape Times
26/8/86
206

Labour Reporter

THE scrapping of the influx control laws has the support of two out of three urban whites, according to a Markinor Gallup poll in the main metropolitan areas

The survey of 1 000 white adults found that 58 percent of Afrikaans speakers and 79 percent of English speakers believed the abolition of influx control was good for South Africa

"Support for the abolition of influx control is greatest among the more affluent and better educated," according to a Markinor press release.

"It ranges from 79 percent for those with a household monthly income of more than R3 500 to 59 percent for those earning less than R1 250

More than 80 percent of university graduates believe the scrapping of influx control will benefit the country, compared with 54 percent of those with a standard eight or below

'Govt must provide jobs'

Most of the people surveyed believed that the responsibility for providing work for the black job-seekers who are now expected to migrate to the cities rested primarily with the government, followed by the private sector, the blacks themselves and lastly, foreign governments

● Fears that "white" urban areas will be over-run with unemployed homeland blacks following the lifting of influx restrictions were dismissed at a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce seminar on urbanization last week.

The chief director of legal services at the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr J Bekker, and the director of Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, Mr Geoff Budlender, agreed that the pattern of urbanization which has prevailed for the past 40 years is unlikely to alter under the new dispensation.

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Five freed after pass raid error

26/8/76

206

LINDA ENSOR

FIVE of the 13 people arrested in Sandton last week in terms of the immigration laws were legally entitled to be in SA, a Department of Home Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

Two were released on Friday after spending a night in jail and the other three were released yesterday after a four-day stay in custody. They either had legal permission to be in the country or were SA or TBVC citizens.

The department's chief director, Johan Pretorius, said the incident was an "isolated" one following complaints by residents. And he stressed there was no systematic search underway to root out aliens.

Pretorius also said no action was being taken in terms of the Aliens Act against TBVC citizens.

Those arrested were handed over by the police to the immigration authorities and were required to stay in custody until their identity had been determined or they had proved their right to be in SA.

● Comment Page 6

Jobless figures misleading

OFFICIAL unemployment figures are being misinterpreted, says the latest issue of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce's *Chamber Bulletin*.

The latest available unemployment statistics showed the number of registered black unemployed stood at 49 025 compared with 82 433 this February, which was incorrectly being taken as a

steep decline of 40.5%

The *Bulletin* says "What has actually happened is that with the scrapping of the pass laws and influx control, and the phasing out of the Development Boards, the compulsion on black workers who become unemployed to register with the Development Board has fallen away.-- Sapa.

Crackdown on 1,3-million 'aliens'

Govt asks industry for aid on illegals

GERALD REILLY

ORGANISED industry was asked to assist in sorting out the problem of illegal labour in SA by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha last night.

He told a Natal Chamber of Industries banquet in Durban that there were about 1,3-million foreigners employed illegally in commerce, industry and agriculture

And he asked industry to take greater care when employing black staff "After all, charity still begins at home"

SA was ready for economic revival It had all the ingredients to be the economic power-house of the continent

Many SA leaders, however, lacked the necessary attitude to address the potential future "instead of always looking through the rear-view mirrors"

Botha said during the past two financial years the plight of the jobless had generated a grant of R760m for training

By March this year more than 300 000 former jobless South Africans were in employment

The small business development programme had also created 28 000 new jobs

Botha praised the role being played by industry in the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba but stressed it would be fatal if the Indaba was presented as an alternative to government efforts rather than supplementary to them

THELMA TUCH reports the Department of Home Affairs intends to step up measures against aliens and employers contravening the Aliens Act, but that they will not apply to TBVC blacks

Home Affairs director-general B G S van Zyl said yesterday increased action was being taken to determine the location of aliens

The department was also considering doing more employer inspections, which might result in the increased prosecution of employers — and fines of up to R5 000 or two years' imprisonment, under the Act

He said the department may have to increase its staff to carry out those measures. It also intended providing employers with guidance as to how to identify people illegally seeking employment

Van Zyl said "They are taking up jobs of millions of South Africans who may have to be paid unemployment insurance"

However, TBVC citizens were exempt from certain requirements under the Act

They did not require a work permit, but employers had to comply with certain requirements stipulated in a labour agreement signed at the time of the independence of the TBVC states

dog-leg flight to the US
ernment departments.
to the private sector.
official welcoming party.

Influx control was boosting black birth rate

HSRC

IF INFLUX control had not been scrapped SA's black population would have reached 846-million by the year 2100, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) said in Pretoria yesterday.

HSRC projections compared that figure to only 73-million if the system's scrapping was combined with industrialisation of the national states.

Without the industrialisation factor, but with the influx system gone, the black population would reach 132-million by 2100.

The HSRC said "Continued influx control in SA could have led to an unmanageably large population in the country."

Government scrapped the system earlier this year as part of its new orderly urbanisation policy.

The HSRC said: "The scrapping of influx control and the development of a meaningful urbanisation policy are positive steps towards counteracting the high population growth rate."

Laws in the past severely hampered the migration of blacks to the industrial and urban centres of SA, with the result they did not share to the same extent as other population groups in the benefits of modernisation. That would have in-

cluded a rapid reduction in child mortality and a swing towards low fertility or smaller families.

The HSRC said a strong correlation had been found worldwide between low levels of mortality and fertility, and industrialised urban populations.

The average number of children per white woman in SA now was about two, while the corresponding number for Indians and coloureds was about three.

For blacks, the urban woman had about four children, while her counterpart in black national states had between six and seven

official welcoming party.

The HSRC said the rapid population growth could be ascribed to declining mortality rates among blacks and the absence of family-planning programmes in the homelands, where about two-thirds of the black female population lived during their reproductive years.

Without extensive modernisation in the national states, a substantial decline in the size of black families there, "the increasing natural growth will lead to such a large overall population in SA early next century that widespread poverty and famine will be the order of the day" — Sapa

AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

Wednesday Air Schedule	1830	1930	SA521	1150	1320	SA403	Johannesburg to Frankfurt	SA260
Merchant	1830	1930	SA521	1150	1320	SA403	Johannesburg to Frankfurt	SA260

TELEPHONE ACCOUNT?

Prone to...
Gencor Group

Hostel dwellers: 'Eviction doesn't scare us any more'

CPG - Times 13/10/86
By CLARE HARPER

THE first annual conference of the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association was held at the St Francis Mission, Langa, at the weekend

The two-day conference was opened by the Rev W Mabuza, who referred to the association as an "organization of hope, formed as a result of oppressive apartheid laws".

"We are all tired of bringing up our children in overcrowded places. We do not know freedom, but even if we are detained tomorrow or evicted, we are not scared because we have started a new haven," Mr Mabuza said

In a statement, the general-secretary of the association, Mr Super Nkato, said the conference had unanimously passed four resolutions and demands.

□ Delegates demanded full citizen-

ship rights for all, irrespective of race, or place of birth (in Transkei or within South Africa)

□ The association rejected the use of violence by warring factions in the townships, and called on leaders to "take drastic steps to discipline their own rank and file".

□ Delegates resolved "as people who believe in a democratic society" to defend the aims and objectives of the association in campaigning for better living conditions and family rights for hostel dwellers

□ They called on all squatter-camp leaders to meet and start negotiations about their future as quickly as possible, and to "iron out their past hostilities".

The conference was the first since the organization was launched on June 1, 1986.

Mfuleni hostel raided again

201 206
CAPT Toms 15/15/76
BY CLARE HARPER

POLICE have confirmed the arrest of 34 women and seven men on trespassing charges following a pre-dawn "routine mopping-up action" at the Mfuleni Hostel, near Stellenbosch, yesterday

Community Services spokesman Mr Sampie Steenkamp said their office laid a charge with the police when it came to their attention that "women were staying in the single sex quarters in the township".

The raid is the second on Mfuleni in under a month

The Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association's publicity secretary, Mr Johnson Mpukumpa, said yesterday's actions "made a mockery of the scrapping of the pass laws"

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CAPE TOWN 15/8/86
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By HILARY VENABLES

Labour Reporter

A WHITE medical student helping the Advice Office Forum with its health-screening programme among the unemployed last week, "almost broke down and cried" when she realized the depth of her patients' misery.

Ms Shahieda Issel, who is running the Mitchells Plain side of the AOF's two-week focus on unemployment, says all her white student assistants "had no idea how bad things were".

"The student who nearly broke down said: 'I didn't believe unemployment did this to people'."

"They were shocked and depressed. They couldn't believe all this was going on just a few miles from where they live in the comfort of their white suburbs."

Survey of unemployed shocks students

CAT TRIPS 16/10/86

2001

The Baileys of Eastridge were among the many struggling families who took part in the focus aimed at highlighting the problems and demands of the workless and offering practical help and advice.

Edward and Charmaine Bailey are both unemployed. All they have to feed themselves and three children is bread and butter.

Mr Bailey's UIF benefits have expired. He is waiting for an extension.

The rent for his tiny house is R45 a month. He is R400 in arrears for rent, R100 for water and R58

for electricity.

"We haven't had lights for two years. We make hot water on our gas stove," he says.

"I lost my job as operator for a brake and clutch workshop a year ago. I have tried to find work. Sometimes our family or friends help us, but we can't keep asking."

Mr Bailey has suffered two epileptic fits since being out of work.

"Of course I have worries. What man doesn't?" he says.

Abduraman Dollie and his wife Ragmat have R57 a month in UIF benefits to support their six children.

Mr Dollie, a driver, has been unemployed for eight months.

The City Council has reduced his rent from R106 a month to R47 a month, but he still owes R225 in rental arrears and R47 for electricity.

"We live on bread and jam ... sometimes some porridge," Mrs Dollie says.

"I had a slight stroke because of the worries about food and the rent and the children.

"It's hard. Very hard. But what can you do except trust in God."

Mrs Susan Louw, who came to the AOF's soup kitchen in Manenberg on Thursday last week, gets a widow's pension of R117 a month. She owes the City Council R144 in rental arrears.

"My rent is R22 a month. My electric is R30 to R40 a month, my water is about R12 a quarter and I pay R15 a month for my burial.

"There is no money for food for me and my unmarried daughter. I say if I haven't got a piece of bread this morning, the Almighty will make sure I have some tonight so I can live another day."

Mr Peter Lewis has been out of work for a year. His UIF benefits expired last year, and he has no

income, except what he manages to earn from casual jobs.

He hopes to marry Georgina Ceres soon, but first he must find R60 to place an advertisement in the paper in an attempt to find his wife, who left him in 1971.

"They say I must advertise, and if she doesn't turn up, I can get a divorce. But I can't afford the money," he says.

He and his child share a house with Ms Ceres and her three children.

Her maintenance grant of R214 a month has just been cut to R70 a month "because coloured affairs says I must find a job. How can I find a job? I am four months pregnant", she says.

Between them, they owe the council more than R150 in electricity, water and rental arrears.

Timo: X-Roads refugees to return

CAPE TIMES 16/10/86

(307)
(201)
(206)

Staff Reporter

THE Regional Director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said yesterday that he had always been opposed to forced removals from Crossroads and KTC to Khayelitsha, and the refugees from these areas would be allowed to return to the upgraded settlements.

Speaking at a President Club 100 lunch in a city hotel, he said he had risked his career trying to persuade the government to stop forced removals.

The thousands of refugees rendered homeless by recent battles between "comrades" and "witdoeke" would be

allowed to return when the area had been upgraded, he expected by mid-February next year.

"Horrific, draconian" government laws had criminalized hundreds of thousands of blacks whose only sin was that they sought jobs in the Western Cape, he said.

Thousands had been jailed and the meagre plastic shelters over people destroyed during the Cape winter daily which had generated "hatred and frustration" because some "clever deputy minister decided back in the 70s that there would be no black people in the Western Cape by 1984".

"I didn't like it so I said to my Minister: 'I'm not prepared to do this any more. It's hell and I am not so tough'."

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Employers get warning of stiff penalties

Crackdown on illegal workers

STAR

27/10/80

135

209

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By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Home Affairs has sent out more than 190 000 letters to employers warning that severe penalties await those who employ illegal aliens, according to spokesmen.

The Aliens Act provides for fines of up to R5 000 or two years' jail for first offences in some cases.

The letter also tells employers that, in terms of the Aliens Act, an immigration officer may ask any employer for information about foreigners working for him.

It says a person who is not a South African citizen may be arrested without warrant if he cannot produce proof that he is entitled to be in the country.

The letter, signed by the department's director-general, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, is part of a government crackdown on people entering the country

illegally

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has estimated that 1,3 million people are now working illegally in South Africa.

Many of those entering the country without the proper papers are Mozambicans and the Department of Home Affairs says there are now about 225 000 of these people illegally in the country.

Earlier this week, police confirmed that 20 Mozambicans had been arrested on the East Rand, allegedly for being in the country without permission.

The letter says its purpose "is to inform employers of the requirements of the Aliens Act and to assist them in determining whether their foreign employees are legally permitted to sojourn in the Republic and are legally employed".

It points out that workers from the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei, who live permanently in these countries, are aliens in South Africa, but have been exempted from the

restrictive provisions of the Aliens Act.

However, to be employed in South Africa, they need a TBVC passport, travel or identity document endorsed with permission, as well as a written employment contract or a so-called "call in card" (an abridged service contract attested to or issued by the labour authorities in the TBVC country concerned).

Other workers from any foreign country must hold passports or travel documents from the countries where they are citizens as well as work permits.

'Constitutional moves ailing'

CRAB TRIB 3/10/86 206

Political Staff

IT HAS become increasingly apparent that the government's constitutional initiatives were grinding to a halt, the SA Institute of Race Relations says in its latest Quarterly Countdown

The special second sitting of Parliament, which had been called to enact a bill to establish a national council as a vehicle for cabinet-level consultation with black leaders, failed to do so "evidently because the government's proposals evoked little significant support among Africans"

The proposed regional services councils "again came under attack from a wide spectrum of opinion, including the majority of black political organizations and much of the business community"

"Government plans to entrench segregated local government ran into resistance from coloured and Indian MPs, while attempts to introduce 'own' affairs administration in health and hospital services proved unworkable"

The third quarter of 1986 had also been marred by fears that forced removals had not been finally abandoned

"In addition, two of the most important reforms that had taken place in the preceding quarter — the abolition of influx control and the passing of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act — were being undermined it became clear that only a small proportion of denationalized Africans would

actually get their South African citizenship back, while it also appeared that aliens legislation would be used to perpetuate or even tighten up influx control against denationalized people," the institute said

Because of the perpetuation of "discriminatory practices on an ostensibly colour blind basis", the institute said it had introduced a new section, "backdoor apartheid", to monitor this

For instance, the Aliens Act was ostensibly colour blind, "it will clearly be used mainly against Africans from the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) areas who are not South African citizens, which will be the great majority"

Another example of "backdoor apartheid" was the Trespass Act in terms of which "thousands of people were arrested annually for trespassing, most of them Africans"

While the process of gradual desegregation continued, it sometimes stopped short of extending into the next logical areas. A section, called "marking time", had been introduced to monitor this

Examples of this were government policies on mixed race couples, government schools, welfare and social segregation

The third quarter of 1986 "did little to promote confidence in the government's commitment to political change capable of meeting even non-revolutionary black demands," the Institute said

RR bus 3/11/86 (206)

Illegal workers 'include whites'

PRETORIA — The Government's efforts to trace an estimated 1,3-million people who are in the country illegally is not an operation only against black workers, says the Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerries van Zyl

"There are also many illegal white workers in South Africa," he said

Reacting to media reports that a "crackdown" on illegals had shown results, he confirmed that about 22 000 illegal workers had been repatriated from South Africa to the front-line states from the beginning of the year to the end of August.

The majority of these — 13 000 — had been sent back to Mozambique, 5 000 had been returned to Botswana, 2 000 to Zimbabwe, 1 500 to Lesotho, 400 to Swaziland, 22 to Malawi, three to Tanzania and one to Zambia.

"The media can call this a crackdown if it wants to, but this is not really the case," Mr van Zyl said

He said that repatriation of illegal immigrants had been going on for many years, with an average of between 1 500 and 1 800 a month for the past few years .

Miners

"The fact is that there are an estimated 1,3-million illegal workers in South Africa who are depriving South Africans of jobs at great cost to the Unemployment Insurance Fund," he said

Mr van Zyl said that the 65 000 Mozambican miners in South Africa were not illegal workers and were not the target of the search for illegals

"These miners are contracted to work in South Africa for a year, with an attached six-month renewable clause"

He said that citizens of the independent homelands were excluded from the provisions of the Aliens Act since legislation was passed earlier this year

"I did not, as reported, say that the Act would not be enforced until negotiations on dual citizenship with the states had been concluded"

Mr van Zyl confirmed that



Mr Stoffel Botha . . . "South Africa can't afford large numbers of illegal workers."

the Department of Home Affairs had sent about 190 000 circulars to employers countrywide in recent weeks to provide them with information on how to identify illegal workers among their employees

Contravening the Act carried a R5 000 fine or two years' imprisonment.

There was a "steady feedback" from employers and the department would soon send out inspectors countrywide.

"The department has been engaged in this operation for the past 18 months".

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, had recently said that South Africa could simply not afford to have these large numbers of illegal workers in the country. — Sapa

in drain'

CAPE

ARGUS 1/12/86

A 'harsher guise' for coloured preference policy New 'pass laws' under fire

206

By DICK USHER
Labour Reporter

INFLUX control and a local labour preference policy are still being applied in the Western Cape in spite of Government claims that the "pass laws" are dead

Unions and businessmen say they are enraged and the situation is to be discussed by the executive of the Cape Chamber of Industries tonight

The Aliens Act of 1937 is the new control mechanism and an increasing number of applications by employers for renewal of contracts for workers from Transkei and Ciskei are being refused by the Department of Home Affairs

In one case Calsica Bricks of Eerste River had its application for the re-employment of 24 workers with up to six years' service turned down

"Local labour available This contract not approved" was written across the application

Experts say that this is an extension of the coloured labour preference policy in a new and harsher guise, in that

- All provisions that existed under influx control still apply
- Because the refusal of contracts is an administrative procedure instead of a legal process those affected do not have recourse to the courts
- Employers are being asked to complete forms detailing the number of "foreign" workers they employ Stringent penalties apply to contraventions
- Migrants could previously "qualify" for urban rights by living and working in an area for the required period Now, once their status is fixed they can never qualify

Employers claim that they have been misled on the question of contracts because they had been told by the now-defunct Western Cape Administration Board that contract labourers from the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) could be employed on whatever basis was satisfactory to the two parties

Mr Dave Watson, general manager of Allied Concrete of Salt River, was told by the Department of Home Affairs that this advice was not correct

"The position has not changed at all, according to the department's reply to my queries," he said

The growing dissatisfaction follows several months of confusion following the Government's announcement that influx control would be abolished and replaced by "orderly urbanisation" and confirms the suspicions of many critics that

this would be a reformulation of the old policy

Mr Nick Henwood, regional secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, said the period of confusion had probably been deliberately used by the Government to lull people while the machinery to administer the Aliens Act was being set up

"Workers from the TBVC areas are even worse off now than they were under the pass system," he said

● Mr Johan Pretorius, chief director, migration, for the Department of Home Affairs, said the policy had nothing to do with influx control

"There are certain agreements between South Africa and the TBVC states in terms of which the movement of people and labour aspects are regulated

"It is true that the local situation is an overriding factor when considering applications for employment of people from another place

"If there are unemployed people in Cape Town you have to look at them first"

Influx control: Alive and kicking



By DICK USHER, Labour Reporter

JUST when influx control seemed dead as an issue affecting the lives of millions of people, it changed its shape, put on fresh make-up and climbed out of the grave

In March, President P W Botha, in his famous "This is the reality" advertisement, promised to abolish the pass laws, and only months later the promise appeared to have become reality when the Abolition of Influx Control Act came into effect on July 1.

The change was part of the Government's reform initiative and was welcomed by many who for years had castigated a system that attempted to make black people temporary sojourners in "white" areas and created migratory labour, lengthy separations of families, squatting and housing shortages, pass raids and forced repatriations.

But even before July 1, more perceptive critics, alerted by previous exam-

ples of Government shoe-shuffling, warned that other legislation could be used to achieve the same ends, notably the Aliens Act of 1937, the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, the Slums Act of 1979 and other measures.

There followed a period of confusion

"Hamba dompas" had arrived and many employers were under the impression that contracts for employment of people from the homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the so-called TBVC territories) would no longer be necessary. The Restoration of South African Citizenship Act promised to restore South African citizenship to the approximately nine million people who lost it when those areas became independent which would have eliminated the Aliens Act as a control measure

Clarity was not long in emerging

THE Department of Home Affairs made it clear that a TBVC citizen would need a work permit to be employed in South Africa. Employers would have to get official clearance from the departments of Manpower and Home Affairs

The workers would also need accommodation, be in possession of a valid passport or travel document and a valid permit "authorising them to be employed by the employer in whose service they are at present for the period specified in the endorsement"

It also emerged that not all the TBVC citizens would have South African citizenship restored, that at best about 1,75 million people would qualify

THIS week, the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation (PSC) released a statement calling on the Government to announce

as a matter of urgency that all citizens of areas formerly part of South Africa would henceforth also be citizens of the Republic — to offer them automatic dual citizenship

In common with organisations such as the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the United Democratic Front, the Black Sash and others which reject the fragmentation of South Africa into homeland states, it sees influx control as still a living issue.

But it did not go as far as those organisations which stand for a united South Africa under a unitary government — no bantustans, no federalism, no controls of any kind on people's movements.

Cosatu's position is that the issue is a political one

Trying to use the Aliens Act for influx control is an attempt to legitimate the independence of the TBVC territories, a manoeuvre that ignores the real issues

in South Africa which setting up independent states perpetuates rather than solving.

It also sets up potentially divisive issues between workers, between those with South African citizenship and the right to live and work in urban areas and those denied these rights, while the common issues facing all were unemployment, housing, rural under-development and other social issues

THE PSC statement raised the spectre of "confusion and bitterness engendered by the situation of the TBVC people" which would undermine much of the goodwill created by abolition

Cosatu also points out that the homelands would continue in the historical role assigned them under apartheid as places to which it attempts to banish the problems of housing and unemployment, but has never prevented "aliens" from coming to

South Africa in search of jobs and housing

Spokesmen further analyse the process as co-opting employers into the enforcement system

The Aliens Act provides for a fine of up to R5 000 or imprisonment for two years for a first offence. A second conviction can result in a fine and imprisonment.

Added to Government's shifting of responsibility for housing on to the private sector and individuals, these penalties are heavy pressures on employers to use local "legal labour"

"We want to know the bosses' position on the whole business," said a Cosatu spokesman

"They are uncomfortable with having politics brought into the workplace and resist more on the level of having to submit monthly returns than fighting for everyone's right to live and work in a united South Africa."

NUM men sent to Transkei in first 'in-SA' expulsions

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government has for the first time deported workers to an independent homeland which was once part of South African territory, under a law which has until now been used to expel foreigners to other countries

Labour lawyers have expressed concern over the Government's decision to deport two officials of the National Union of Mineworkers to the independent homeland of the Transkei.

"This is the first time that workers have been deported to an independent homeland that was once part of South African territory," said one lawyer.

Mr M Phato, chairman of the NUM's Carletonville region and Mr M Manyosi, a senior shaft steward, have been told to leave the country by today. They have been in detention since June

The men were deported under the

same act which governs citizens of all foreign countries, the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act

"In the past, we have only heard of black workers being deported to Lesotho. The decision to deport two Transkeians could be very serious," said the lawyer

"If you are a foreigner working in South Africa you need a work permit. If the Government is using the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, they first annul a foreigner's work permit and then issue a deportation order in terms of the Act, giving that person a deadline by which he must leave," he said

"The ramifications of the latest decision to deport Transkeians are considerable. If the Government receives representation from an employer or from its own security forces that they don't like a certain unionist who happens to be from a homeland, he could be deported"

NUM men sent to Transkei

in first 'in-SA' expulsions

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CAPL. TRKS 17/12/86

Xhosas are being treated as 'aliens'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

XHOSA-SPEAKING Africans in the Cape Town were being treated as "aliens" and were therefore losing rights to unemployment insurance benefits and pensions, according to the Black Sash Advice Office.

The advice office's organizer, Mrs Sue Joynt, said in her latest monthly report that the Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions paid by black people in Cape Town were transferred to the Ciskei and Transkei governments, but few went to the homelands to claim them.

Mrs Joynt also said the problem of poverty presented itself everyday to the Black Sash Advice Office in Mowbray.

Most of the people who came to the office were Africans and "their problems, if they are destitute, are exacerbated by the restrictive provisions of the Aliens Act.

"All Xhosa-speaking people are by definition Transkeian or Ciskeian citizens and therefore 'aliens'.

"Unless they are regarded by the authorities as permanent residents (which seems to mean that

they must have now defunct section ten rights and/or have their whole family living in accomodation here with them) they are not eligible for UIF benefits, pensions, disability grants and so on.

"The UIF contributions for Transkei and Ciskei citizens are paid over to the governments of these countries and the workers are supposed to return there to claim there benefits

"Very few do this because the chances of ever getting another job are even more remote up country than they are here Workers thus forfeit the 'insurance' for which they are paying," Mrs Joynt said

The overburdened state of welfare agencies, together with the inadequacies of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, had led the Black Sash to feel that the problems should be tackled in a different way

"It is quite clear that labour-intensive methods of manufacturing, massive job creation, self-help schemes, a measure of deregulation without the loss of minimum wages and so on, need to be discussed and encouraged with great urgency while at the same time some sort of immediate relief — not charity — needs to be made available," Mrs Joynt said

Albans 23/12/86 (20) 206

INDUSTRY

Aliens Act used to control influx of workers — CCI

By MAGGIE ROWLEY

THE Cape Chamber of Industries (CCI) has expressed concern that influx control is being re-applied to citizens of the national states through the Aliens Act of 1937 and has called on the Government to "clarify the matter"

In the latest issue of the CCI's weekly bulletin, the chamber said while it welcomed the repeal of influx control legislation on July 1 this year, as well as the abolition of the Coloured Labour Preference Policy, it was concerned about the implications of the Aliens Act with regard to Transkei, Bophututhatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) citizens.

The chamber had approached the Department of Home Affairs for clarity on the matter but had as yet not received a reply, Mr Colin McCarthy, director of CCI said

In an interview Mr McCarthy said that an "excessive onus" was being placed on industrialists as they were having to apply the Act before hiring workers

"The situation at present is very difficult for industry"

Mr McCarthy said that if industries were recruiting in the independent states they would automatically

apply the laws for itinerant labour

"However, when you have three people coming to you to apply for jobs and they all say they were born in South Africa, as things stand now, it is up to industries to determine who has the right to be employed," he said

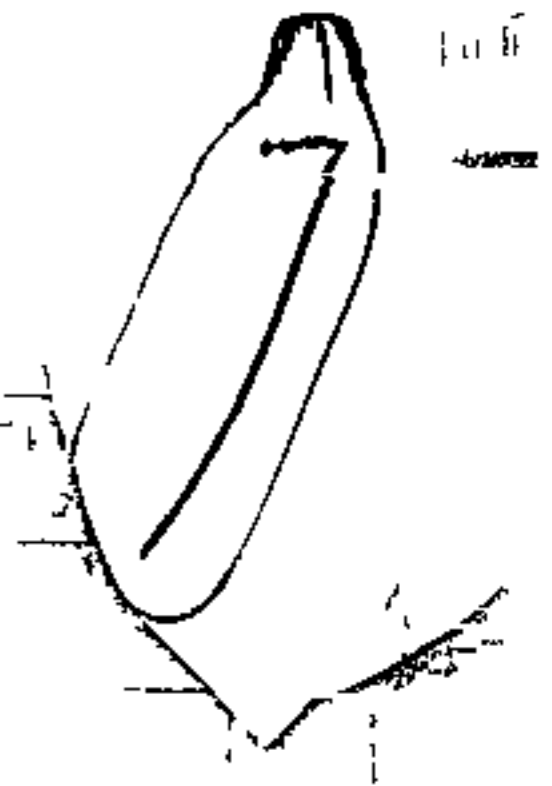
He said it appeared that the Aliens Act was merely replacing the repealed influx control regulations

"We believe it is not up to the industrialist to have to sift through who has the right to be here and who does not," he said

"An early resolution of the procedures relating to the employment and residence of TBVC citizens is an urgent necessity to avoid unnecessary friction," the bulletin says

In the bulletin, the chamber also reaffirmed its endorsement of the rights and principles contained in the Federation of Chamber of Industries Charter particularly

- Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of the state, and
- Everyone born in South Africa or the independent or national states, or naturalised in accordance with law, has the right to South African citizenship



MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - PASS LAWS - GENERAL

1987

Feb. - ~~November~~ Dec.

Month	Pass Law	General	Specific	Notes
Feb.				
Mar.				
Apr.				
May				
Jun.				
Jul.				
Aug.				
Sep.				
Oct.				
Nov.				
Dec.				

Heartbreak over IDs

MANY blacks who apply for new identity documents are being turned away at the Department of Home Affairs because they are either "aliens" or do not have proof of being South Africans by birth.

An investigation this week by the *Sowetan* showed that many people were still trapped in a web of laws which decide their fate even when they were born in South Africa.

Many were shocked

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

when they discovered at the Department of Home Affairs' offices at 80 Albert Street, Johannesburg, that they were "aliens" — foreigners who did not qualify to be in the country.

Meanwhile, the Black Sash, an organisation which has been monitoring the pass laws for decades, said this week that they had believed

that with the repeal of the pass laws the workload of advising people about their rights would lessen.

In fact, new and more difficult problems have arisen and the organisation has had to adopt new strategies.

A typical case is that of 24-year-old Mr Shadrack Modisane of Pimville, Soweto. He said that when he went to apply for an identity document recently he was told he was a foreigner

who belonged in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Modisane does not have a reference book — the *dompas* — but carries a Bophuthatswana passport. He does not have a birth certificate to prove he was born in Pimville.

"I was born at the Pimville clinic in 1963 but when I went there for my records I was informed that all documents were destroyed

To Page 4

Sowetan 18/2/87

Married woman shunted around

From Page 1

by fire during the 1976 upheavals," Mr Modisane said.

The only person who can swear Mr Modisane was born in Johannesburg is his uncle, who lives in Soweto. Mr Modisane's parents have died.

Ms Beulah Rollnick of the Black Sash said Mr Modisane's case was particularly difficult because he did not have a reference book which would show his Section 10 right in terms of the old Urban Areas Act of 1945. The law was scrapped last year and

was replaced by the Identification Act and the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act.

Mr Modisane is not on the house permit because his home was taken over by his aunt.

At the Department of Home Affairs, where people stand on long queues from as early as 5.30 in the morning, they talk of frustrated efforts to apply for the new documents.

A young married woman, who wished not to be identified, said she was shunted from 80 Albert Street to the old Commissioner's office in Market Street before

her fingerprints were taken at Albert Street and she was given a letter to take back to Market Street.

She said many black and white clerks at Albert Street were impatient.

The woman said her ordeal began at 7am when she first arrived at Albert Street.

Another man said he was told he must have owned his house for five years before he could apply for the document.

The Black Sash says permanent residence has nothing to do with one's accommodation.

An exercise in alienation

FRUSTRATED faces of men and women, standing in long queues seeking advice, or applying for new identity documents, tell an old story. blacks are still subjected to influx control.

Many people find they still have to wake up in the early hours to be at 80 Albert Street, Johannesburg, the new office of the Department of Home Affairs, to stand in long queues to apply for identity documents

"Albert Street" used to house the Labour Bureau where blacks applied for permits to work in Johannesburg. Those who go there today feel there is no difference between then and now in spite of the abolition of the *dompas* and the influx control regulations

Aliens

The Black Sash offices in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, are still flooded by people who suddenly discover they are aliens in South Africa

In fact, the Black Sash has a new kind of task to trace the origin of people to help determine their status

The old *dompas*, which has to be produced when applying for the new ID, shows whether the applicant is lawfully resident in the urban areas in terms of Section 10 of the old Urban Black Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 or not

The problem for many people who carry travel documents issued when Bophuthatswana,

Transkei, Venda and Ciskei gained independence is that their status in the urban areas is not reflected in their documents even when they were born in South Africa before independence"

At 80 Albert Street many frustrated people said they did not know what to do when they were declared aliens by Home Affairs officials

The new laws — a Government reform package — provided for the abolition of the *dompas* issued to blacks in terms of the Urban Black Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 and for the issuing of a common identity document for all races in terms of the new Identification Act

Officially blacks are no longer subject to influx control regulations

Proof

But new problems have arisen. Mr Shadrack Modisane (24), of Pimville, Soweto, says his problems were compounded in 1977 when the Bophuthatswana homeland gained independence from South Africa. He cannot have his citizenship restored because he has no proof that he was born in Soweto. He is an alien.

He says he lived in Bophuthatswana with his grandmother between 1970 and 1973, before he returned to stay with his mother in Pimville. Mr Modisane's mother is now dead, he has no birth certificate and his name does not appear on the house



AT 80 Albert Street, Johannesburg, many stand in long queues from early morning only to be told they are aliens

FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

permit

Mr Modisane says he was born at the Pimville clinic, but the clinic cannot vouch for him because proof of his birth was destroyed when the clinic was gutted by fire during the 1976 upheavals in Soweto

Uncle

Only his uncle who lives in Soweto can make a sworn statement that Mr Modisane was born in Johannesburg

The Black Sash, an organisation of women who have monitored the pass laws for decades, makes the following remarks

All Xhosa, Tswana and Venda people who have never lived in one of the independent homelands are entitled to the new identity document even if they have a homeland passport instead of the *dompas*

Permission

All those people who were born or who have lived in one of the independent homelands but who lived outside the homelands before independence day are also entitled to the new document

The Black Sash says 'All these people were born in South Africa if they were born before independence day. They

have always lived in South Africa and have never needed permission to enter the country

'They must therefore be lawfully and permanently resident in South Africa and they should be issued with the new identity document'

The law has made foreigners of people who left the homelands after independence because like those from countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho, they require permission to enter South Africa

Any person who is lawfully and permanently resident in South Africa and who is entitled to an ID has freedom of movement. They can work anywhere they can find a job and do not need to be registered for a job. Employers do not need permission to employ them

The Group Areas Act, however, which determines residence by race still remains and is a huge problem

Squatting

There are also strict laws against squatting and trespassing. If people live outside a black township or if they build their own housing in backyards or other places they may be charged in terms of the

Squatting Act or with trespassing

Mrs Sheena Duncan, a senior official of the Black Sash, has said

"The pass laws and influx control will not disappear until all the people who live in the independent homelands are free to move around South Africa as they choose

'As things are at the moment people who can get the new identity document are going to have a better chance of finding work than those who have bantustan passports

"Freedom of movement is for those with IDs but not for those who cannot get them and must go on carrying homeland passports

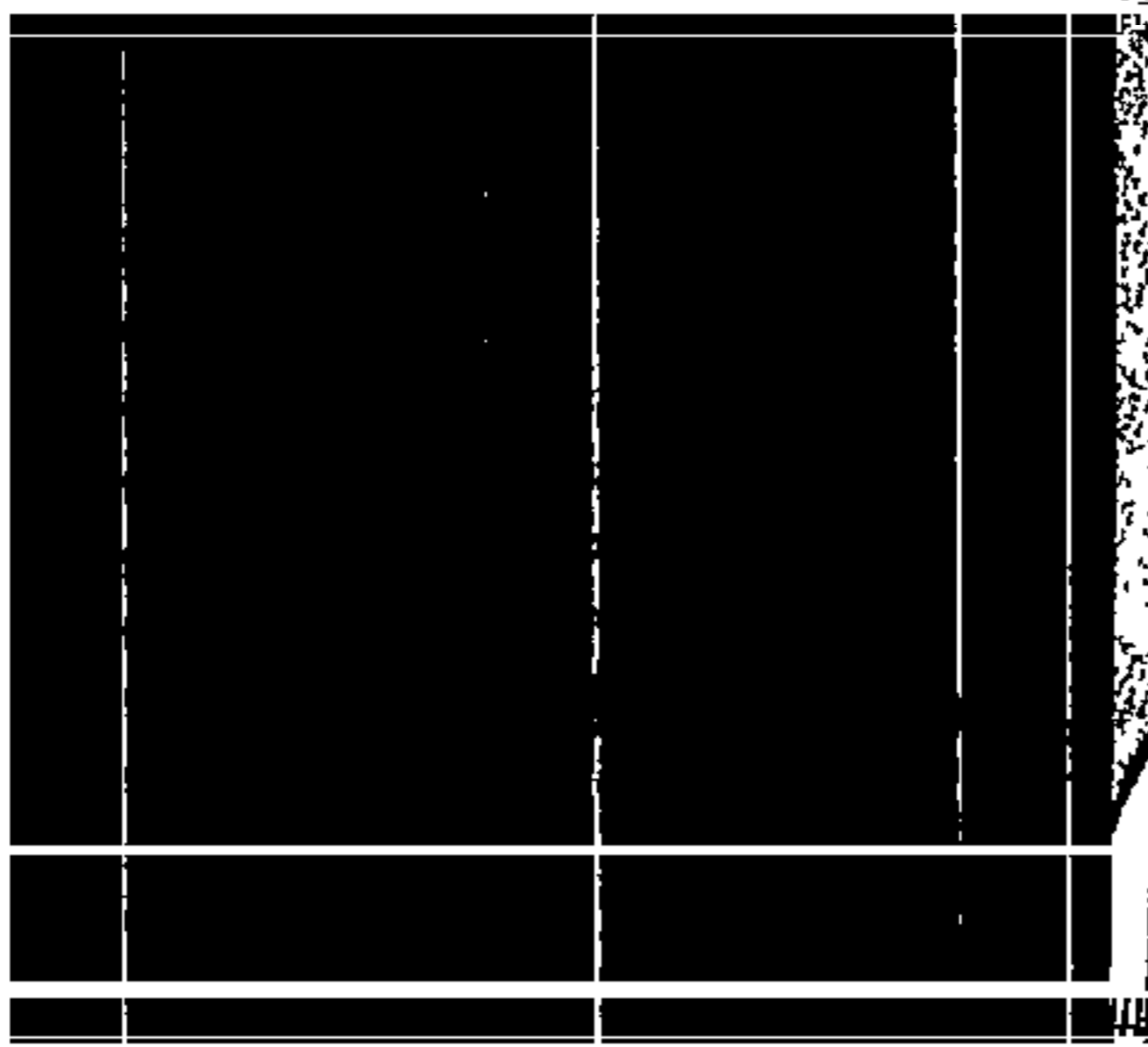
"Freedom of movement will not be real freedom until all those who belong to South Africa are free to move around in their own country," said Mrs Duncan

Sore point

Another sore point about citizenship and the new identity document is that with the repeal of the pass laws, the much coveted Section 10 rights which were endorsed in the *dompas* have gone. Section 10 rights used to show the holder's origin and status and determined one's legal position in South Africa

Anyone without a pass and who carries a bantustan passport thus has problems convincing authorities of his origin. It becomes difficult to determine one's length of stay in South Africa in the process

AKENG



Granny washes away her future

By Rich Mkhondo

Worn out — but not fit for pension — that's the story of Vaal granny Mrs Selina Hlalele who spent years in domestic service literally washing her future away.

The 78-year-old woman of Small Farms south of Johannesburg rubbed the prints right off her fingers as she bent over the tub and found this meant she had no official identity.

For years civil servants have looked at her blank fingertips and refused to issue her with an identity document. This also means no State pension.

This week she was told again her lack of fingerprints would make it difficult to obtain the identity document.

Mrs Hlalele claims she lost her first reference book in the early 'fifties.

"It took me many years to re-apply for another one because I was sick and bedridden. When I finally felt better, I was already due for pension.

"I went to apply for old age pension and I was told to get an ID first, and I applied for it. After waiting for many months, I was told I could not get any ID because my fingerprints were not clear enough.

A senior official of the Department of Home Affairs in Sebokeng, Mr C Scheepers, said his office would try every available means to help Mrs Hlalele.

"We have decided that Mrs Dorah Makomana (her eldest daughter) must bring her permit which might have her identity number or the date and place of birth.

"Failing that, we are going to ask two of her children to make affidavits which would be attached with her application for a new ID," he said.



Mrs Selina Hlalele, palms outstretched, shows the worn out fingers which have cost her her pension

● Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

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Pass law repeal 'increases' problems

Staff Reporter

THE repeal of pass laws in 1986 has not resulted in a decrease in the need for advice offices, according to Black Sash workers who gathered at the 1987 national conference in Rondebosch.

According to a report from the Johannesburg office of the Black Sash, "citizens of the Transkei/Bophuthatswana/Venda/Ciskei homelands — representing a third of the black population — are now in a much worse position" than they were before these laws were repealed.

Apart from the millions who are not eligible to regain South African citizenship, (the Sash estimates over seven million people), the organization cited cases where the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act of July 1986 had not brought citizenship to certain people although they

fulfilled the legal requirements.

An example mentioned was that of a Tswana man whose two sons born in Johannesburg were told they could not have citizenship rights in South Africa by the Department of Home Affairs, because "President Mangope does not want them to have it".

This the Black Sash observed was "a common complaint".

Another complaint was that officials were filling in the address of an individual's family in the "homelands" rather than his residence address in South Africa.

The Act allows for "foreign" TBVC citizens who can prove permanent residence in South Africa to apply for citizenship, which thus exempts them from Influx Control under the Aliens Act

However, the Western Cape branch observed that the definition of permanent residence was not clear, had not yet been clari-

fied in court and was therefore subject to administrative discretion.

A Western Cape Sash organizer, Ms Sue Joynt, said that in Cape Town almost the entire black community was deemed to be Transkeian or Ciskeian and these people were thus "technically aliens". They were therefore restricted in their movements unless they qualified for an identity document or restoration of citizenship.

Furthermore the Black Sash pointed out that applying for new pass books "was meant to sound very easy" but problems were now emerging.

In February this year there were a spate of complaints countrywide that old people could not apply for their pensions until they had a new ID book. The explanation given was that the computer could not longer cope with the old digit ID numbers

Free to move on. Not free to stop

INFLUX CONTROL
BY RUTH BECKER

BLACK South Africans might be free to move about these days, but unless they can find housing they're not allowed to stop moving, according to reports from the Black Sash national conference held in Cape Town on the weekend

On July 1 last year all the pass and influx control laws were abolished and a new structure of control was introduced. Now there are "insiders" and "outsiders", as the Johannesburg advice office report describes it.

Life outside is tougher than ever for one-third of the country's black population.

Life for those, now South African citizens, who are already inside or have enough money to buy themselves in, is dependent upon housing, one is allowed to settle if one has accommodation. But the housing situation is critical, with backlogs thousands of families long, dating back for 20 years — and the waiting lists are now largely irrelevant. "If you can pay you will get a house," the report states. "If you cannot pay, you won't."

The outsiders are too poor to maintain themselves inside, or too poor to move themselves in from outside. These "aliens" include the nine million people who lost their citizenship when the TBVC "homelands" (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) took independence.

"The problems are the same old problems with the same tragic human face. The resolution or otherwise of the problems is now based on a whole new system of law," the report states.

Two new laws govern the inside/outside dichotomy.

One is the Identification Act, which provides for the issue of a common identity document to everyone who is "permanently resident" in South Africa.

These small books do not indicate race. But everyone has two identity numbers — the one in the identity book, and a birth entry number in the population register. The birth entry number shows race in the twelfth digit, numbering from "0" for whites, to "9" for blacks, with other races in-between. So the population register still classifies everybody according to race.

Various problems with the new "just one little book" identification system came to the attention of the Johannesburg advice office soon after the book was launched.

Applicants, who are supposed to be able to go to the nearest office of the Department of Home Affairs, were referred to the old Bantu Commissioner's office, initially because the white, coloured and Indian offices did



An outsider becomes an insider .. fingerprinting for ID books
Picture ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

not have fingerprinting equipment. They now have the equipment, as everybody is obliged to be fingerprinted for new identity documents, but black people are still being referred to the commissioner's offices.

"There is no longer any such legal entity as a Bantu Commissioner, but in practice the same old officials who were Bantu Commissioners are now officials of the Department of Home Affairs and are doing the same old things in the same old way," the report states.

In February this year the office received a sudden spate of complaints from different parts of the country that old people were told they could not apply for a pension until they had a new ID. One explanation given was that the computer had been reprogrammed to deal with the new 13 digit identity numbers and could no longer cope with the old ones.

The report also questions whether pass raids "really are a thing of the past", given information reaching the Johannesburg office.

According to the Act, the report notes, "An authorised officer may at any time request any person reasonably presumed to have attained the age of 16 years to prove his identity without delay" but it amounts to the same thing if policemen are going to stop ordinary people in the streets in an arbitrary fashion.

The "insiders" — those who are entitled to the new identity document — can move about freely and look for work without having to obtain permission first. They can apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits and do not have to return to a remote "homeland" to claim benefits. This means they can actively seek work during the six-month period during which the benefits are paid.

They are free to move — but not to settle. The report sums it up by saying "If you can pay, you will get a house. Control over land and housing which has always been one of

the most important influx control mechanisms continues to be so and will increase in importance now that other mechanisms have been repealed."

In theory, the mechanism which deprived TBVC "citizens" of their South African citizenship has been repealed with The Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, which became law on July 1, 1986.

But the administration of the Act "is so far removed from the State President's promise (to restore citizenship) as to bear almost no relation to it", according to the report.

On February 23, the Minister of Home Affairs told parliament a total of 2 909 people had regained their South African citizenship in 1986. According to the Black Sash, there are at least nine million South Africans who lost their citizenship between Transkei independence in 1976 and Ciskei independence in 1981.

The Minister also reportedly said no applications for restoration of citizenship had been refused — but in the first two months of this year, reports of refusals reached the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg. They found the two main reasons given were that homeland leaders, with the exception of Ciskei, were stalling and the term "permanently resident" is under dispute.

The Department of Home Affairs says a person's place of permanent residence is where the family lives. According to the Black Sash, lawyers maintain that if a person has been residing in South Africa since the "homeland's" independence, that person is permanently resident.

The report notes that many people from the newly independent homelands have worked in South Africa's cities for "many, many years", failing to bring their families because the law did not allow it. "While recent changes made this possible, they could not obtain family accommodation."

Cape Times 28/2/87 (201) 206

Wife acquitted on charge after visit to husband

Staff Reporter

A WOMAN charged with trespassing while visiting her husband in a Malmesbury municipal compound was yesterday acquitted in the town's Magistrate's Court.

The State alleged that Mrs Sindiswa Miso, 34, entered the compound on February 23 this year without the permission of the supervisor or the owner.

A State witness, Mr Marius Roelefse, told the court that no women or children were allowed in the compound and males had to obtain written permission to visit.

Another State witness, Mr Johnson Pietie, who is a watchman at the compound, said he saw Mrs Miso going into the compound with another wom-

an. Mr Roelefse called the other woman and asked her whether her husband was staying in the compound.

"She said yes and Mr Roelefse let her go," Mr Pietie said.

Mr Roelefse then called Mrs Miso and when she refused to go to him he arrested her, the court heard.

□ After Mrs Miso had been acquitted, 13 other people who had been charged with a similar offence were also acquitted.

They are Miss Nuselle Polo, 23, Mrs Ntobile Bathla, 30, Ms Nkipsolo Miso, 19, Mr Eric Gameni, 24, Mr Sam Tyhimi, 18, Mr Petres Bothla, 45, Mr Johnny Mkashela, 32, a 14-year-old youth, Mr Dobet Gagwa, 18, Mr Allem Nkatayo, 19, Mr Jeffrey Mzo, 18, Mr Moses Bola Wioy, 26, Mr Annox Nayalban, 20.

Street, Rontehewel, admitted
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here he had hidden the
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shells and they were not
ned next to each other.
earing continues today.
Putter was the magistrate. Mr Bar-
not represented.

60 000 blacks repatriated
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SOUTH AFRICA repatriated more than 60 000 illegal blacks during 1985 and 1986, according to the Department of Home Affairs. Since letters were sent to 190 000 employers in October last year warning them to get rid of unregistered aliens, 17 358 have been sent back to their home countries.

Prices up 526%

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's Agriculture Ministry yesterday announced increases of as much as 526% in the consumer prices of beef, veal, pork, chicken and eggs.

More diplomats expelled

LONDON. — Britain yesterday ordered Iran to withdraw two of its 18 diplomats from London, deepening the two-week-old crisis in relations between the two countries.

Five-billionth birth

WEAR

e KNITS
Black, Purple
(ketched)

Most 'illegals'

Mozambicans

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — "Illegal" blacks from surrounding countries are being repatriated from South Africa at a rate of about 2 500 a month.

What is not known, however, is how many of them infiltrate back into South Africa to escape the harsh economic conditions in their home countries — particularly Mozambique.

By far the largest number of illegals are being sent back to Mozambique, a Home Affairs Department spokesman said yesterday. In the first five months of this year, of the 12 405 repatriated, 8 691 were Mozambicans, 1 188 Zimbabweans, 1 145 Batswanas, 837 Batswanas, 515 Swazis and 29 Malawians.

Last year, of the more than 33 000 repatriated, 19 081 were from Mozambique, 7 289 were from Botswana, 2 538 from Zimbabwe and 2 596 from Lesotho.

The pattern was similar in 1985 when 17 532 Mozambicans were repatriated. The spokesman said inspectors were scrutinizing labour forces for illegal foreign workers.

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Bring back influx control, demands CP

Political Staff

PRETORIA — The Conservative Party has demanded an immediate reinstatement of influx control in order to stop whites being swamped by blacks in white areas

In an emotional debate at the CP's Transvaal congress in the Pretoria City Hall, delegates slammed the government's decision to scrap influx control and reference books last year as an incomprehensible action that threatened the security and political survival of whites

CP member of the President's Council Mr Jan Hoon said the congress demands would obviously fall on the deaf ears of President Botha and his fellow "liberal sellouts"

"Foolish road"

However, the government had to be forced back off its "foolish road" so that influx control could be reinstated and the Group Areas Act applied

A number of delegates complained that since influx control had been lifted white farms had been overrun by black squatters

Another delegate said the congress should realise that the scrapping of the pass laws and the other reforms were in fact nothing but the furthering of communism

Dr Jan Richter of Geduld constituency said hundreds of thousands of blacks were roaming the streets of Benoni aimlessly "terrorising whites"

Old people were too scared to go to town because they would be assaulted and robbed

Mr Willie van der Merwe of Meyerton said that if influx control could only be brought back then South Africa's security and most of its other problems would immediately improve

CAPE TIMES 3/17/51

Vlok: Influx control 'gave police bad name'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Influx-control laws had given police a bad name in the eyes of millions of South Africans, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, said last night.

Replying to debate on the Police vote, he said Mr Moolman Mentz (CP Ermelo) had attacked the government over the abolition of influx control.

But it was precisely the influx-control laws which had given the police countless problems.

A President's Council report had said that more than 17 million people had been arrested and jailed under

those measures.

It should be accepted now that they were outdated and that their time had expired.

"Let us go forward and look for other methods of dealing with the situation," said Mr Vlok.

He also said Mr Mentz had accused the government of being responsible for the state of emergency.

The truth was that many factors had contributed to the situation in which it was necessary to impose the emergency, among them unemployment and revolutionary action.

This government had wanted to assure peace and security for all the country's inhabitants, and it had therefore announced the state of emergency.

Mr Vlok said he had the impression Mr Mentz was speaking with his heart and not his head.

Mr Mentz had said the government and the police should use the "full power of the sword".

He should stand up and say whether he meant police and the Defence Force should "shoot or whatever".

Mines start their own 'pass' system

206
C/Press 6/9/87

By STAN MHLONGO

THE pass laws — once called the cornerstone of apartheid — have returned from the grave to haunt West Rand Consolidated Mines employees.

The people's frustration started last year when a new mine law was introduced barring any person above the age of 18 from entering the mine without a special permit granted by the mine security.

According to Moeketsi Sekhokoane, 19, to whom the West Rand Consolidated Mine near Krugersdorp, has been his home since birth "growing up and turning 18 made life terrible for me, because it was then that the mine authorities told me I had to carry a 'pass' all the time I was at the mine.

"But something snapped inside me. In the streets it

was the cops who would chase after me like a pack of hungry wolves, for a "stinka" (pass), and in the mine it was the security men — always nagging for a permit...No, this was too much for me," said Sekhokoane.

Sekhokoane said he decided to rebel against the "whole mine system".

"I left the mine and vowed never to kow-tow to the "pass system" used there and because of this, I am a sort of refugee, barred from entering the mines."

The decision that all 18-year-olds should carry permits was introduced in 1986 after the mine management proposed that all persons above 18 should leave the mine.

The people resisted and the authorities were forced to have a change of heart about enforcing this law.

Sekhokoane claimed that there were times when the above 18 restriction was simply ignored by the authorities and men and women were simply not allowed to enter the mine.

Moeketsi is still separated from his parents, "because I don't see why I should bow before this law to carry a special permit, when my forefathers resisted the pass laws in the 1960s".

There is also another aspect of life on the mines that does not go down well with Sekhokoane: the en-

forcement of tribalism.

"There is a trend that they follow at the mines that you have to be registered by a person of your own ethnic group. This is wrong and an attempt to support tribalism," he said.

In a document sanctioned by the mine, people were told that it was an offence to sing, urinate or consume more than the desired quantity of liquor on the mine premises.

What is most disturbing is that the 1 000 people at West Rand Cons. have to share four toilets and two bathrooms.



Moeketsi Sekhokoane

Asked for comment, a mine official Rodney Nel, said he did not speak to the Press.

2000 arrested every year

June 7/11/9

TWO thousand people were arrested each year in Alexandra for house permits and matters relating to influx control regulations, a Rand Supreme Court judge heard yesterday.

These people were arrested by municipal police during the early morning in house-to-house raids Township residents were also arrested if found to be illegally in the local hostels

This was said by a witness who may not be identified. He was being cross-examined by defence counsel David Soggot at the trial of a trade unionist and several civic leaders

Appearing in court were Mr Moses Mayekiso (38), of the former Metal and Allied Union

By MANDLA NDLAZI

(Mawu), Mr Obed Bapela (28), Mr Mzwandile Mayekiso (22), Mr Paul Tshabalala (38) and Mr Richard Mdakane (29), all of Alexandra township

They are charged with treason, alternatively subversion and sedition. The State alleges they committed the offences between January, 1985 and June last year in Alexandra township. They have pleaded not guilty and the case is in camera

The witness said a girlfriend of a hostel inmate would be arrested for being there if found without a permit. A person found in a house without a permit in the township was also liable for arrest

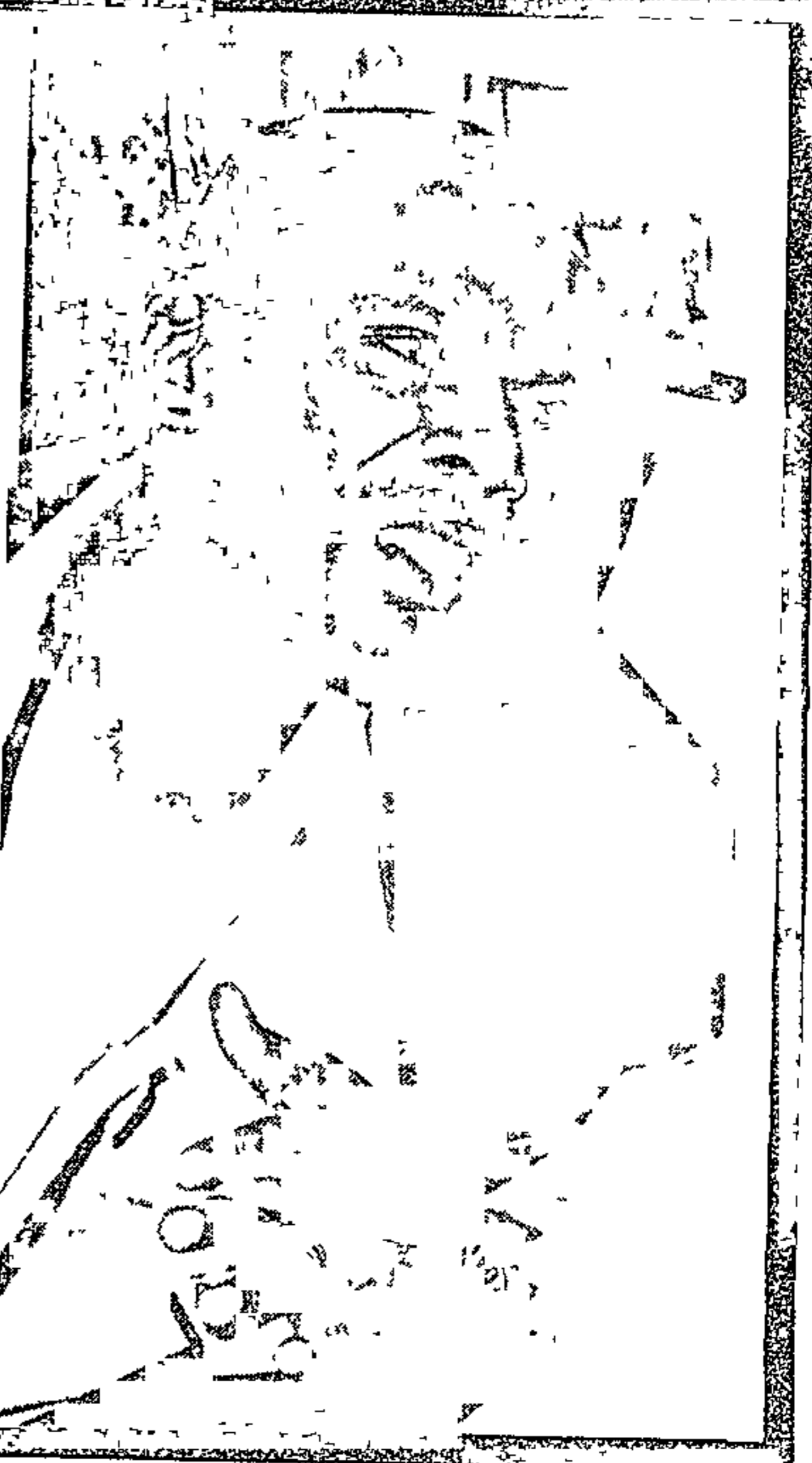
The witness said such people would be arrested during dawn raids from as early as 4,00am for house permits and other matters.

Relax, Ray Phiri is told

POP star Ray Phiri (right) who has twice collapsed during Stimela's performances has been advised by his doctors to take a break from live show

Ray Phiri was involved in a car accident which claimed the lives of three people including singer Jean Madubane. He was kept in hospital for three weeks and after he was discharged he continued playing with the band

Ray Phiri will perform for the last time this year tomorrow at Lebowakgomo showgrounds and at Thohoyandou Stadium in Venda on Sunday



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SUN LEISURE

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REPAIRS IN

- SHOE REPAIRS
- ELECTRONICS
- UPHOLSTERY
- WELDING

R60-m for houses

DOBSONVILLE is to undertake a R60 million housing project that will benefit the black building industry, it was announced at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

The mayor of Dobsonville, Mr Steve Nkatlo, said more than

2000 homes would be built on land bought by the Family Housing Association, the housing utility company of the Urban Foundation

He said the development, known as Dobsonville Triangle, would increase the size

of Dobsonville by about 40 percent

The Small Business Unit of the First National Bank is funding three of the black builders and the Small Business Development Corporation will help the Soweto Building Contractors' Association with the bridging finance needed to build houses

The land will be developed by a consortium of developers

Italians' R1/2m gift

THE Italian Government this week donated

The donation had been in the pipeline for

June 7/11/9

(206) 10/12/87
Smit

THE FAILURE OF INFLUX CONTROL

Black urban population grew from 5,24 million to 10,58 million between 1951 and 1960

DESPITE influx control measures that were in force, census figures show that between 1951 and 1960, the black urban population grew from 5,24 million to 10,58 million.

This was said by the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr W A Cruywagen in his address this week to black city councillors from the West Rand.

He said that estimates indicated that over the next 13 years, the figure was likely to increase to 37,25 million.

This figure, said Mr Cruywagen, did not take into account the hund-

reds of thousands of blacks who prefer to commute from the rural areas to the cities on a daily basis.

These figures gave a glimpse into the problem faced by the Government, local authorities and the private sector.

Mr Cruywagen said the Government had certain strategies to-

wards solving the problem of urbanisation.

The Government saw urbanisation as an inevitable phase in the development process of the country and had to be utilised in a positive manner to enhance the quality of life of all the people.

Land

Among other things, the Government realised that

- Timely identification of sufficient land where people may settle and on which commercial, industrial and social development may occur was a prerequisite for the proper management and control of urbanisation.

- Users must pay for the cost of municipal services and only in extreme cases of need would such services be subsidised.

- In co-operation with other Government agencies, local authorities are entrusted with the task of administering the urbanisation process.

Planning

Mr Cruywagen said urban growth had to be accommodated and that this required imaginative planning and a humane approach to newcomers.

He criticised a council that had forcibly evicted "foreign" squatters and praised another for



ADMINISTRATOR
Willem Cruywagen.

taking the trouble of communicating with squatters and providing them with a haven.

Mr Cruywagen said it should be borne in mind that people who came to the cities from the country were trying to carve out a new life for themselves.

Senseless

He said 'It is utterly senseless to sell a man a Mercedes if he can only afford a Volkswagen. Rather sell him the Volkswagen with the promise of selling him a Mercedes when he can afford it.'

"In this way, he will respect your honesty, wisdom and integrity and later, when he can afford a Mercedes, he will return to buy from you again."

Mr Cruywagen exhorted councils to provide services that residents could afford.

He said communication between councillors and residents was vital if distortion of the written word by the "enemy" was to be avoided.

life

129 each

199 each

299 each