URBAN AFRICANS
GENERAL

2 JAN. 1981 — 30 AUG. 1981
Tension threat to urban blacks

Medical Correspondent

About four million people in South Africa, many of them blacks, are suffering from high blood pressure, says Professor Y K Seedat of Natal University's medical school.

In the latest edition of the SA Medical Journal, Professor Seedat, head of the department of medicine at the university, writes that high blood pressure is one of the main causes of strokes and heart and kidney failure in people of black descent.

The prevalence of hypertension in the adult population of Durban is highest among the urban Zulus (25 percent), intermediate in whites (22.8 percent) and lowest in Indians (19 percent).

It was more common in females than in males in Zulus and Indians, unlike whites.

Another finding is that the prevalence of hypertension in rural blacks is low at 10 percent.

Professor Seedat adds: "High blood pressure in black patients admitted to hospital behaves in an explosive manner, death occurring frequently from cerebral haemorrhage, uraemia or congestive heart failure."

Uraemia is a condition of high blood urea, muscle weakness and increasing drowsiness—kidney function is impaired.

The professor points out that hypertension is usually a disorder of people who are obese and whose lifestyle is characterised by a high salt intake and a great deal of stress.

Professor Seedat concludes it is essential that intervention trials for the detection and treatment of hypertension for all racial groups in cities be started.
What "new deal"?*

Even if, as he says he will, Co-Operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof entrenches the position of those blacks with Section 10 rights in the Black Community Development Act, there is still no guarantee that people with apparent security of tenure can remain in urban areas. For one thing, "black spot" removals are continuing — and they particularly affect blacks whose right to freehold land predates the key Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, or who have fallen foul of the Group Areas Act.

So areas such as Ladysmith, Kliptown, Alexandra and Pageview are being racially reconstructed.

St Wendolin’s, 12 km outside Pinetown, is the latest community to protest at its removal from the area it has lived in for generations. Over 1 100 families have so far been moved from St Wendolin’s to two "planned" KwaZulu areas, KwaDabeka and KwaNdengezi. Although 300 more were told to expect a similar fate this month, "mercifully, nobody has been moved this side of Christmas, but you can expect a double reaction in January," a spokesman for the community told the "Pav.

Among those threatened are 75 families who possess freehold title deeds and, "until recently, had no idea they would ever be called upon to move without choice." The area is being redeveloped for Indian occupation. Why, asks the spokesman, should a stable and deeply rooted community such as St Wendolin’s not be able to remain and retain its semi-urban character, and be encouraged merely to upgrade its outward attractiveness? "It could become a convincing example of the reality of the acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks."

Apart from the anguish and insecurity caused by forced removals, the economic arguments against this course of ideological action are considerable, the spokesman points out. For instance, potential for economic output is reduced and high labour turnover results. Through being moved, a worker/sender finds himself in a different category, since he becomes part of the migratory labour system uncertain of whether he then belongs to an alien homeland or is still a South African. Furthermore, the person has to cope with additional expenses such as a sharp rise in rents, transport costs for all the family, and new school uniforms.

In a statement concerning further expected removals from St Wendolin’s, its welfare committee declares: "We have our families buried here, so our identity and stability are tied up with St Wendolin's. We just wish to be allowed to remain here. We could then undertake the necessary improvements to make us proud of our homes again. If we are uprooted, the unity we have had for so long will be lost."
Urban blacks to be worse off under new Bills

CAPE TOWN — Three new Bills governing black affairs are principally to the detriment of the black people and do not, as claimed, represent a "new deal" for urban blacks, the South African Institute of Race Relations has said.

While emphasising that it would have welcomed a "new deal," it regretted having to oppose the legislation.

The Government had invited comment on the Bills, but allotted too little time and a request for an extension had been refused.

It believed the Bills did not bear out the "good wishes and intentions of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kooiman, as so often expressed in recent times.

The legislation would permanently remove fundamental rights from urban blacks, said the Institute.

The incorporation of theasket Commission's recommendation that blacks be permitted to live in urban areas on the basis of approved accommodation and employment represented "a significant hardening of influx control regulations." The Bills appeared to envisage the creation of an urban black elite, while the rural areas continued to be poor.

Major powers granted to commissioners would undermine the normal processes of approaches and appeals to the courts.

The SAIRR statement noted several negative aspects:

- Abolition of the Urban Areas Act 25 of 1945 would remove all rights to remain in the urban areas.
- Persons born and working for a long time in the urban areas would no longer be protected, use of the term "prohibited immigrants" and hardening of the citizenship issue would aggravate matters.
- Increased penalties and forcing employers and residents to become influx control officers worsened the urban blacks' plight; wives and dependents legally permitted in townships would be disqualified, unless they could prove they had accommodation.

Black and other non-white unions

TUCSA DISALLOWED AFFILIATION OF

S. A. Trade Union History (cont.)
Planned finance rules will make black councils unworkable, says new law on Co-operation and Development Bill.

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

Black community councils appear to be placed 'in an impossible situation' by financial provisions in planned new laws governing urban blacks, says a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce sub-committee.

Wide-ranging and often severe criticism of the three new Bills appears in a memorandum compiled by a sub-committee of the Black, Coloured and Asian Affairs Committee of the chamber.

It says the planned influx control, restrictions will be unworkable. Provision should be made for increasing the number of blacks entitled to permanent residence in urban areas.

The Black Community Development Bill, the Local Government Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill were published for comment late last year.

According to Government sources they are likely to be introduced in a revised form in Parliament during the first week of this year's session.

The chamber sub-committee says the 14 days allowed for comment were inadequate for a study of such complex legislation.

Severe criticism of the Bills has already come from many individuals and organisations - but the chamber is one of the few to examine seriously the financial arrangements for community councils.

It says the black councils are unlikely to receive any income from township rents or assessment rates.

Local authorities have traditionally profited from the provision of services but one of the Bills prohibits this and also raises the prospect of endless litigation over establishing the cost of services.

"The chamber submits that the Central Government should assume responsibility for the acquisition of additional land for the repair, upgrading and provision of infrastructural services and generally endow the black local authorities so that they may start as viable entities," says the report.

"Black" councils should get adequate revenue sources including subsidies from general revenue at least for a transition period.

The sub-committee also says Dr Koornhof must detail the kind of functions he will give to black local authorities.

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The Star Wednesday January 7 1981

kable, study finds

In the long run a metropolitan regional authority must oversee all population groups, municipalities and receive Central Government funds.

"The chamber is dismayed by tough minimum sentences for influx control offenders," and says the whole question of influx control and pass law enforcement needs reconsideration.

Sections of one Bill requiring any black to produce his pass or proof of exemption on demand seem to rule out the departmental instruction permitting a reasonable chance to produce the documentation.
UCA to hold emergency talks on black legislation

By Tom Duff
Political Staff

Leaders of the black Urban Councillors’ Association are to hold an emergency meeting tomorrow to discuss a crisis of confidence in the Government over new legislation for urban blacks.

The association is key to the Government’s handling of the situation. By mid July 1981, the organisation is expected to be introduced in Parliament later this month.

The association’s president, Mr Steve Kaping, who has already warned that the association would collapse if the new legislation were to be implemented, said today he would be had, let down by the Government.

He said many aspects of the new legislation were totally unacceptable and that he suspected the Government was trying to rush the legislation through Parliament as fast as possible.

The association’s executive is to meet in Bloemfontein tomorrow and Saturday to discuss the impending legislation.

A Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce sub-committee has reported that reports have been published that the proposed legislation put community councils in an impossible position.

Mr Kaping said he was extremely concerned at the lack of adequate finances provided for community councils in the legislation.

"If the councils cannot deliver the goods to their people, then what is the use of having them?"

Issues in the legislation he criticised were:

- The "totally inadequate" time given to people to comment on the legislation.
- New influx control measures in the legislation that "sets the stage for a sharp increase in the prequel population.
- The exclusion of blacks from the new development boards, which he believed were the old administration boards in disguise.

He also criticised the lack of consultation with blacks in the formulation of the Bills.

The Bills had been discussed with administration boards before they had been published but not with blacks - who were most affected by them.

Emphasis was placed in the Bills on influx control rather than decentralisation and regional planning, he said.

errors, B.P. should read Rynants, B.P.
Kosowsky, I.I. should read Kosowksy, I.I.
corrections to D.C. 185:

G. Claven
E. de Krom
D. du Plessis
D. Mason
R. Macmillan
A. Bergin

Section of commercial law: a study already completed that topic:

The following students be exempted from the vegetable instruments:

10
Prepare for urban blacks' growth

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

The proportion of blacks to whites in the urban areas, particularly the industrial regions such as the Witwatersrand-Pretoria area, would rise sharply during the next 10 years, the chairman of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce black housing committee, Mr. Nigel Mandy, forecast yesterday.

And he urged that housing programmes be stepped up and influx controls amended to accommodate the growing need for black workers in industry and commerce.

Elaborating on a report issued by the chamber earlier this week, Mr. Mandy said that in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas in 1979 whites made up 33% of a total of 1,694,000 workers, coloureds represented 8%, Asians 1%, and blacks 64%.

Figures for that year showed 83% of whites, 67% of Asians, 74% of coloureds and 33% of blacks lived in the urban areas, according to the Rickert Commission report.

And the Browne Commission on municipal financing had found blacks outnumbered whites in every municipal area in South Africa.

The Rickert Commission had found that 21% of the labour force was white.

This percentage had since shrunk and would continue to fall as blacks became more involved in the industrial and commercial life of the country.

Blacks were therefore becoming more vital to the economy as workers and spenders.

The Rickert Commission had recommended the pass laws should be liberalised and that the influx should be controlled by the availability of housing and jobs.

The administration boards had a sad record on provision of housing and this would slow down the intake of black labour needed in the urban areas.

"It is therefore essential that we pre-empt the labour need by intensifying house-building programmes. There is also a critical deficiency in the necessary physical and social infrastructure," Mr. Mandy said.

Throughout the world the mass movement of populations from rural to urban areas continued and South Africa was no exception.

"It is essential, therefore, that the provision of housing and related facilities be accelerated to meet the predictable need," Mr. Mandy added.

The influx control laws should be amended to accommodate a growing need for black workers in commerce and industry, he said.
Councils to meet over new Bills

By HARRY MASHABELE

THE Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, known as the Super Council, holds a two-day conference in Bloemfontein, beginning tomorrow, to discuss three new bills announced last October by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The conference is being held amid the controversy that the bills -- the Black Community Development Bill, the Local Government Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development -- place blacks in a worse position than before.

Mr. Steve Kgane, chairman of the council, said he found most of the proposed changes in the draft legislation "totally unacceptable".

"We were looking forward to a better deal for urban blacks. This hope was raised by statements both from Prime Minister F. W. Botha and Dr. Piet Koortahl, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

"But the proposed Bills are not in accordance with what we were made to believe and expect. Very few positive aspects, such as mobility in and out of prescribed areas, are contained in the revised Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act," Mr. Kgane said.

He said he found the rest of the proposed changes in the draft legislation were totally unacceptable. The changes were not even in line with the Riexert Commission report.

Mr. Kgane also emphasised that the proposed legislation gave courts of law no option to exercise their discretion when dealing with so-called offenders of the Urban Areas Act.

As chairman of the association, Mr. Kgane is likely to set the tone of the conference on the three Bills with his own attitude and any opposition by the organisation would mean that even Government-created community councils rejected the proposed legislation.

The Super Council, formed in 1978, is an umbrella body and mouthpiece of community councils which the Government has formed in black urban areas throughout the country.

At present there are 226 different community councils represented by about 2,000 councillors, most of whom are members of the Super Council, according to Mr. Kgane.
Call on Govt to involve blacks

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

Mr Steve Kgaame, president of the Urban Councillors' Association, yesterday called on the Government to closely involve blacks in the redrafting of the three controversial Bills affecting urban blacks.

The decision by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to withdraw the Bills and to redraft them has been widely welcomed in the black community.

The final version of the new legislation will go before Parliament after the general election.

"I am delighted with this decision," Mr Kgaame said.

"This will give Dr Koornhof time to consult with urban blacks over whatever new steps he is going to take to improve the quality of life in the black urban residential areas."

He said the widespread criticism of the three Bills should be a lesson to the Government that whenever new legislation is compiled, the people who are going to be affected by it should be closely consulted.

Before the three Bills were made public last year, Dr Kgaame's association criticised the Government for not involving black leaders in their formulation.

It now appears that a committee will be appointed to redraft the Bills. Sources in Dr Koornhof's department are not ruling out the possibility that blacks might be included on this committee.

Meanwhile, a penetrating study of the Bills, which has been commissioned by the South Africa Foundation, has emphasised it is essential that blacks should be represented on development boards, which will take the place of administration boards.

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Awarded to the student with the
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Keg

CITIZENSHIP

Highest in Annual Survey

Examinations to the best male

Awarded to results of final

Professor George Menzes Prize

B F McEachern

J H Keg

D P Weeks

J C Cunningham

P M Saldurn

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the 2nd, 3rd and Final Years.

Corporation Medals

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in:

Sixth Year
P F Dunckley

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

Molly Cohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.
Miss C Tredgold

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

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

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.
D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.
R A van Rosenveld.
Anger of councils is Bills' striking feature

By HARRY MASHABELA

A STIRRING feature of the three draft Bills announced by the Department of Co-operation and Development late last year is that they have aroused much anger and bitterness even among Government-created community councils.

This emerged at the national executive meeting of the Urban Councils Association, an umbrella body for community councils throughout the country.

The meeting, held in Bloemfontein at the weekend, had been called specifically to have a hard look at the three Bills - the Local Government Bill, the Black Community Development Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill.

Councillors denounced the proposed legislation as "framed in the spirit of denying blacks the legal right to remain in urban areas and also aimed at making life for urban blacks more difficult."

Mr Steve Dope, president of the Urban Councils Association, said blacks went into community councils because they were concerned about the future of the country and believed in peaceful change.

But recommendations which councillors had made to regional committees, formed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koortbob in 1979, had not been included in the proposed legislation, the meeting was told.

The Bloemfontein weekend meeting resolved to meet Dr Koortbob before the end of the month to inform him that community councils found the proposed legislation "totally unacceptable".

They are also to demand that all funds donated by the administration boards to the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs over the years be refunded.

Dominque Sam Butti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, another Government-created body, has also questioned the sincerity of the Government as a result of the proposed new legislation.

In his New Year's message, Dr Butti said the new Bills "proved once more that a new deal of change for our country and all its people is not possible within the framework of the Government's apartheid policy."
councils want urgent meeting

FLAWS REVEALED IN BLACK BILLS:

By Tom Daly

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Technology

Prize

student in

Travel Prize

3rd major courses.

Memorial Prize

women student

3rd major courses.

First Prize

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Architect.

ARCHITECTURE

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Relevance.

Training group criticises Bill

BY JEREMY BROOKS

A NATIONAL training body has expressed its extreme dis-quiet over proposed labour legis-
lation and has requested the
Department of Manpower Utili-
Zation to urgently review a Bill
before it is presented in
Parliament.

The Manpower Training Bill
was criticized by the National
Development and Management
Foundation for its “vagueness.” The Bill did not cater
for modern needs of technical
training, the foundation said.

At a Press conference in Jo-
hannesburg yesterday, the
foundation released the con-
tents of a letter addressed to
the Director-General of Man-
power Utilization commenting
on the Bill.

The Bill makes it an offence
for anyone other than a trade
union, federation of unions, in-
dustrial council or educational
institution to offer labour relat-
cions training unless the
courses are approved by a Gov-
ernment register.

The foundation’s general
managers, Mr A M Rediterati
and Mr R I Marnon, said that
while the Bill was command-
able in that it consolidated all
existing Government training
legislation into one non-racial
Bill, there were still many as-
pects which were disturbing.

The most important of these
was a clause empowering the
Minister to impose a levy at
short notice on all employers to
finance any training scheme.

“The Minister could, with re-
spect, have the power to shift
the total cost of training to the
private sector . . . with no right
of appeal,” they said.

“We strongly object to the
inclusion of this clause unless
the Minister allows the private
sector to appeal against the
imposition of a levy which is
agreed to by Parliament.”
WAGE REGULATION

- ALLOWABLE -

1. INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL ORD.
2. WAGE DETERMINATION BOARD.
3. HOUSE AGREEMENT (E.G. DATSUN PRESS)
4. INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL (E.G. DATSUN PRESS)
5. INFORMAL HOUSING AGREEMENT OR OTHER EMPLOYEE ASSEMBLIES.
6. WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT (E.G. BMW, DATSUN)

BINDING

- BY WAGE OR CONCILIATION
- BINDING ON NON-PARTY

3. CDA (MERCEDES), MOTOR

Opposition to Bills 1979 for urban areas for blacks
New Bill will bind blacks even more, says advocate

Tribune Reporter

A SENIOR Johannesburg advocate yesterday exposed the “stark horror of a black person’s existence” at the meeting of 70 prominent lawyers.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, director of the Legal Resources Centre said at the end of a lengthy analysis of one of three new Bills governing black life that it did nothing to remove hurtful discrimination against blacks.

The Black Community Development Bill, published recently as part of Dr Piet Koornhof’s “new deal” for blacks, would instead have “serious implications” for blacks living in homelands.

Mr Chaskalson was addressing Lawyers For Human Rights in Johannesburg.

Mr Johan Kriegel, chairman of the lawyers group said Mr Chaskalson had exposed, “the stark horror of a black person’s existence” in his analysis.

The envisaged new Bill would create “a more stringent control” on the influx into the metropolitan areas of blacks. It would also make it difficult for such blacks to find employment in the towns.

Repatriation of unemployed blacks to the homelands could increase as a result of the new legislation.

“There is a great deal of poverty in the homelands and considerable economic pressure on people living there to seek jobs,” said Mr Chaskalson.

This could mean that the “problems of poverty, overcrowding and unemployment” be concentrated in the homelands,” he said.

Mr Chaskalson expected that, in urban areas within the boundaries of homelands, would be particularly affected. Among them is KwaMashu. Unless there was concerted development to provide accommodation and work for people in places like KwaMashu “their prospects will be extremely bleak”.

At the same time people living in remote rural areas would be subject to “an increasing problem of poverty.”

Employers too could suffer from the new Black Community Development Bill. They would be liable to increased penalties “for influx control infractions. This would make the position of black migrant workers “much more difficult.”

“Migrant workers are likely to drop to the bottom of the pile, doing the worst and lowest-paid jobs for which labour cannot be found locally and without any reasonable prospect of being able to escape from this situation,” said Mr Chaskalson.
posed to what the
Klerk commission has intended.
Dr Klerk's role at the meet-
ing is presumably to try to sal-
vage some of the original
intentions.
Some of the non-Government
agencies that submitted com-
ments on the Bills have also been
invited to attend the meeting.
Observers regarded it as sig-
nificant that, when Parliament
opened on Friday, Dr Koornhof
was not among the Ministers who
gave notice of legislation.
This was taken as a “sure sign
of a big re-think” by many ob-
servers, while others felt it might
be a pointer to an early election.
Mr J H T Mills, Director-Gen-
eral of Co-operation and Devel-
opment, yesterday denied that the
measures were being
reconsidered.
In an interview, he said: "The
legislation will go through and it
remains basically the same as
originally published. There will be
some changes of emphasis, but
little has been re-written."

Advisors
Mr Mills said the legislation
had not yet been introduced in
Parliament because legal advi-
sors had to study the complex
drafts.
Politically, the “new deal”,
launched in an atmosphere of
hope and promise, has become a
hot potato. The Bills have been
slated across the spectrum and
even within the National Party
they have become highly
unpopular.
NP rightwingers are suspicious
of major relaxations in the con-
trols surrounding urban blacks be-
cause they fear it may ultimately
lead to integration.
Verligites are equally unhappy
because, in reality, the Bills in
their original form do not consti-
tute a “new deal” and in many
respects leave urban blacks worse
off.
There is a strong feeling in
informed circles that Dr Koorn-
hof was let down by the legal
draftsmen in his Department,
who failed to translate his reform-
nist intentions into the proposed
legislation.
Dr Koornhof has already an-
nounced that the Bills will be
amended.
But there are strong indications
that the amendments drafted so
far will not save the situation.
After the Sunday Times pub-
lished a major critique of the
proposed laws late last year, Dr
Koornhof issued a statement
saying:
“I have endeavoured to obtain
a wide spectrum of advice be-
cause I want legislation that will
satisfy the aspirations as far as is
humanly possible of all the varied
peoples involved in this complex
situation.”

He announced that the Group
Areas Act — originally used as
the regulating mechanism of in-
flux control — would no longer
form the basis of the “new deal”.

• To Page 2
NAT'S RETHINK
NEW DEAL

Dr Piet’s
great Illusions

THE so-called "new deal" for urban blacks announced by Dr Piet Koornhof last year has become a major headache for the Government. It is, according to sources, undergoing a major rethink.

In its original form the "new deal", intended as a great improvement in the lot of urban blacks, has been savagely criticized for not living up to expectations.

According to informed sources, Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has called a meeting in Cape Town for February 3 when the three-Bill package will be discussed.

Dr Piet Ricketts, chairman of the commission whose recommendations were meant to form the basis of the new legislation, is among those who have been asked to attend.

In-depth analysis of the Bills in their first draft.
Cape Provincial Institute of Architects’ Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year
P F Dunckley

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

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

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

For the best work in fourth year.

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.
R A van Rosenveld.
Influx control exemption for some blacks?

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

GREATER use of existing powers to exempt better-educated and wealthier blacks from influx control regulations is being blamed.

The director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr G H T Mills, said yesterday in an interview: "Large categories of blacks must be freed totally from influx control... doctors, lawyers and teachers. But not only professional people. Businessmen and homeowners too."

Mr Mills was elaborating on an address to departmental commissioners, in which he sketched some challenges faced by the department and some of its proposed responses.

He declined to expand more specifically on plans to exempt middle-class blacks from influx control, except to say: "It is for the Minister, Dr (Piet) Koornhof, to spell out the precise details."

But it is understood that Dr Koornhof's trio of "reformist" Bills — to be introduced in the present session of Parliament — will facilitate the drawing up of regulations to exempt designated categories of blacks on masse from influx control.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development already has the power to exempt "any black or any group or category of blacks" from the provisions of the key influx control law, the Black (Urban Areas) Act.

The Urban Areas Act will be withdrawn and replaced by the Black Community Development Bill, which re-enacts the clause empowering the Minister to exempt blacks from influx control provisions (which contained heavier fines in the already published draft version).

It can be argued that exempted blacks will have to produce proof of their status, and that the difference between this and having to produce a reference book is negligible.

But that contention does not stand if the exemption clause is used to give the black bourgeoisie — or selected sections of it — immunity from prosecution under the influx control laws and the proposed heavier fines.

But Dr Nthato Motsamai, chairman of the South African Civic Association, was unimpressed: "I am certainly not interested in exemptions. I am only interested in the blanket exemption from the pass laws of all South Africans, regardless of colour."

"Partial exemption, he added, divided blacks into haves and have-nots and thereby exacerbated rather than relieved tensions."

"Complete abolition of influx control has long been a key aim of black nationalists, who declared the pass laws to be "Enslavement No 1" decades ago. In his address Mr Mills made it clear that there was no prospect of absolute abolition."
Dr Piet’s gr. 

THE BUZZ of pre-parliamentary speculation — heightened this year by hot debate on prospects for an early election — keeps returning to one question: what will become of Dr Piet Koornhof’s much-vaunted “new deal” for urban blacks?

The 1981 session represents, for optimists, a frail hope that the Government will at last begin to give legislative form to some of the reformist rhetoric it has been generating since Mr FW de Klerk came to power two years ago.

When Nationalists are challenged to produce some sort of proof of the Government’s sincerity in this regard, the Minister of Co-operation and Development’s three-Bill “new deal” is always high on their list.

A respectable new deal for urban blacks — whose plight has for years been subject of intense political debate — would provide an excellent opportunity for a gesture of goodwill from a government whose reformist image is wearing very thin.

But the three Bills, launched as they were in an aura of reformist euphoria (Dr Koornhof went so far as to quote slave emancipators like William Wilberforce and Abraham Lincoln) appear after painstaking analysis to fall far short of the hopes they kindled.

The fact that the proposed new legislation was published for general scrutiny before being laid before Parliament was generally welcomed, as was the invitation to interested parties to comment on its provisions.

This enabled experts versed in the web of laws and regulations entangling South African blacks to pick their way through the amazingly complex Bills.

And what is the outcome of all this research? It has shown, say informed sources, that Dr Koornhof’s legal draftsmen, headed by Mr J Lambrechts, have produced a package that, in important respects, is exactly the opposite of what Dr Koornhof promised.

Instead of increasing urban black security, the Bills would deprive future generations of the precious Section 18 rights (which are earned by birth in urban areas, 10 years’ employment with one employer, or 15 years’ residence) and replace these with the tenuous sanction of permits administered at the discretion of Department of Co-operation and Development officials.

IMMOBILISE

Instead of increasing the mobility of urban blacks, and their ability to find work, new laws would prevent them from seeking work without official sanction and immobilise them while they awaited jobs through the inefficient workings of the labour bureau system or the limited recruiting system.

Instead of easing some of the burdens of influx control, they would remove none of the real objections to the hated dopes.

Blacks must still produce proof on demand of their right to be in a particular place, and they are presumed guilty until proven innocent. The proposed penalties for offences, including those for people who harbour blacks without proper documentation, are much increased.

Instead of freeing blacks to some degree from the clutches of bureaucratic control, new devices such as “approved accommodation” and “bona fide employment” add to the array of discriminatory powers officials exercise over their lives.

Understandably, most of the critical attention is focused on the influx control aspects of the Bills and on the loss of Section 18 rights to future generations of blacks.

Influx control — administered through the hated pass laws — is arguably the greatest cause of humiliation, unrest and dissatisfaction among blacks, and has been for years.

These shortcomings in the proposed legislation were sharply revealed in a searching analysis by Prof Nic Olivier of the Progressive Federal Party.

It was an analysis that infuriated Dr Koornhof.

He accused Professor Olivier of casting an unjustified slur on the Bills and said he had “completely misinterpreted” the concept of the proposed legislation.

He said there was no question of future generations of blacks being denied rights in urban areas and, in any event, many aspects of the legislation were being amended.

For example, in a major departure from the original draft, he announced that the Group Areas Act would not be included in his legislation as the regulating factor of influx control (although, in its own right, the Act will continue to regulate the rights of races to be in specific areas).

But, according to well-informed sources, Prof Olivier was by no means alone in his interpretation. Other detailed, but yet unpublished, analyses of the legislation came precisely the same conclusions: the Bills as published simply were an aggravation of the reformist sentiments expressed elsewhere by Dr Koornhof.
Furthermore, it has been found that the draft Bills conflict in important respects with recommendations of the Rieker Commission on which they were supposed to be based.

This is particularly true of the suggested loss of Section 10 rights, but also in regard to increasing restrictions on job-seeking for blacks. A fundamental Rieker Commission principle was that the legislative and administrative procedures governing labour should be simplified, not expanded.

Also, in failing to make provision for the established urban blacks and for the urbanisation of rural blacks who are able to find accommodation, the Black Community Development Bill, as originally published, achieved a result completely different from what was envisaged by the Rieker Commission.

The thrust of the Bill is to make all blacks “disqualified persons” (i.e. disqualified from living in “white” areas) and eventually, when all the homelands are independent, all blacks — irrevocably burdened by citizenship of homelands many of them have never seen — will be prohibited immigrants.

This means their sojourn in urban areas will always depend on regulations imposed and administered by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development — hardly the vision of increased security so enthusiastically heralded by Dr Koornhof.

Investigate

And their rights to seek employment and find “approved accommodation” (yet to be fully defined) will depend similarly on the bureaucratic sanction of Department officials — again, not quite the picture of mobility originally described.

Even in the Bill dealing with black local government, analysis shows that Dr Koornhof’s stated intentions have not been realised.

When the Bills were launched, he said black local governments would be granted autonomy similar to that of white local governments.

But, on investigation, it appears that the new dispensation in this regard is little different from the Community Councils Act, that the constraints on black local authorities will be considerably more than on white ones, and that real power will continue to reside with the Department of Co-operation and Development.

To start with, the Minister and his officials have the discretion to decide on the powers of councils.

They also control appointment of heads of departments and their functions, financial structures, and the electoral system.

And the Bills are unpopular in many quarters, including within the ruling National Party, where they are considered bad news as well.

As one Nationalist MP said: “The Bills don’t satisfy anybody. The right wing is against them, and the left wing of the party is just as opposed to them. The whole exercise has been handled with indecent haste.”

Costly

That haste is likely to prove politically costly to Dr Koornhof. Informed sources say at least one of the reasons why, he, a senior Cabinet member, failed to secure election to the party’s Transvaal head committee last year was as a result of bitterness about the Bills and the fact that they became public before the caucus knew their contents.

But all is not lost. Dr Koornhof has already given assurances that the final legislation will be different from the draft Bills, as a result of representations made from various sources.

But different they will be is one of the crucial fascinations of the coming session.

In the final versions, will the letter of the laws coincide with the spirit in which Dr Koornhof originally announced his “new deal”, or will the largely retrogressive terms in which his legal draftsmen first couched them prevail?

In the answer to that lies an important key to this year’s success or failure as a harbinger of real reform in South Africa.
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**Effective Debating: Laws vs. Free Speech**

Referring to the closure of the press and assembly law, the speaker mentions the importance of protecting these freedoms of expression in the context of national security and the need for a balance between security and freedom of expression. The speaker argues that the new laws, while necessary, should be implemented in a way that does not undermine the fundamental rights of citizens. The debate highlights the tension between national security and individual liberties, and the speaker presents arguments for both sides, emphasizing the need for careful consideration of the implications of such laws on the democratic process.

**The Chairman of the Joint Meeting: Marion H. Dunn**

Yesterday, holistic laws that were their duty to defend their community. The speaker mentions that new legislation on black lawyers was passed, which it was their duty to propose. The speaker highlights the role of the Lawyers General in this context, emphasizing the importance of including representatives of the community in the drafting process. The speaker concludes by emphasizing the need for a balanced approach to legislation, ensuring that it serves the needs of the community while respecting individual rights.

**Speaker:** The new laws are necessary, but we must ensure that they do not infringe on the rights of lawyers and the community. The speaker emphasizes the importance of consultation with representatives of the community in the drafting process to ensure that the new laws are in the best interest of the community.
Top legal man hits at closure of Post

By Jon Qwelane

It was regrettable that the largest concentration of blacks outside the homelands found itself deprived of its newspaper with the closure of Post and Sunday Post.

This was said today by Mr J C Krieger SC, chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, when he opened the annual congress of the Committee for Human Rights, an association of lawyers, in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Mr Krieger said freedom of speech, of association, and of expression were fundamental to any democratic society.

"The means for a meaningful feedback to the Government cannot and dare not be destroyed.

"He who loses contact with the governed is running into a very dangerous area," he said.

On the taking of fingerprints in terms of proposed legislation, Mr Krieger said: "In terms of the law, the taking of fingerprints is justified only in certain limited circumstances.

"In a criminal case, in the event of an acquittal or charges being withdrawn, the fingerprints of the suspect are immediately and automatically destroyed.

"Taking a citizen's fingerprints is a serious intrusion into an individual's privacy," he said.

If there were a clash between law and order and human rights in South Africa, it did not mean that anything was wrong with human rights, but with the structure of society.

"If there is disparity or a lack of harmony between law and order and human rights, it means that the form of law and order as well as justice adopted is the wrong one.

"There is never anything wrong with human rights," he said.

Lawyers had publicly to deal with Government legislation because it involved a "wide spectrum of human rights.

"Even lawyers will be astounded by the many fundamental human rights which we take for granted automatically — that are involved in the proposed legislation affecting urban blacks," he said.

He urged lawyers, attorneys and law academics to keep parliamentarians informed of their views and knowledge of proposed legislation so that nobody could say the legal profession had failed in its duty to the country's black citizens.

I wish to say with deference to the Government that the means of meaningful feedback — such as the Post newspapers — with the Government dare not be destroyed.

"Any government which loses contact with the governed is entering a very dangerous area," Mr Krieger said.

Devoting the closure of the two black papers, he said: "The right to know edge and the right to evaluate knowledge for oneself — and to communicate this — is fundamental."

Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, leading the discussion on the new Bills affecting blacks, said control over the residence of blacks in urban areas was one of two pillars on which the influx control system was built.

The other pillar was the control over the right to take up employment.

"If the Bill is enacted in its present form it will, in effect, be a declaration by the Government that blacks living outside homelands are to be regarded as disqualified persons with no right to be in white areas.

He added that the names of administration boards would be changed.

The composition of the boards would be changed to include experts.

But apart from this, the powers and functions of the board and councils would be much the same as they used to be.

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Helen Gardner Travel Prize

p F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in Cape Provicial Institute of Architecture, Prize

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Fine Art & Architecture

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Miss C Tredgold

In this year.

Holly Gold Award Prize

p A Rapponett

First, Second and Third major course.

Satisfiedly completed for a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

p F Dunkley

For the best student in Cape Provicial Institute of Architecture, Prize
Legal men, new deal!

LEGAL MEN PROTEST

Legal men, new deal!

SOUTH AFRICA'S TOP LEGAL MEN ARE

BY ARNOLD GEVER

LEGAL MEN PROTEST
The existing iniquity-control legislation was administered in such a way as to impose controls on the black population and on the conditions of residence, for blacks in urban areas. The new bill was designed to take up the existing system of iniquity-control, which included the following key points:

- The Bill was particularly designed to protect the interests of the black population, especially in urban areas.
- It aimed to provide a framework for the enforcement of the law.
- The Bill was framed to ensure that the human rights of all citizens were respected.
- It sought to eliminate the discriminatory practices inherent in the existing system of iniquity-control.

The director of the Johannesburg Law Courts, Mr. George Black, SC, leading the group of attorneys, in his statement, emphasized the importance of the Bill in protecting the rights of all citizens, especially the black population. He called it a milestone in the history of race relations, and as such, it should be supported by all South Africans.
Koornhof explains hopes

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced in Parliament that he would hold important discussions on February 5 with those people concerned with the proposed draft legislation affecting urban blacks.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he said it was hoped that the three draft Bills which had been published for public information late last year would remove certain hurtful and unnecessary discrimination.

Important amendments had already been made to the draft Bills.

People like Dr P. J. Riekerk and Professor Nic Wiehahn would be among those who would attend the meeting. Afterwards the draft legislation would be referred to the cabinet and the caucus before being placed before Parliament.

Earlier Dr Koornhof said the Progressive Federal Party did not speak on behalf of the whites, blacks, Indian or coloured peoples but on behalf of a clique who told them what to do.

The National Party was aiming for maximum stability, happiness and prosperity for all the country's peoples. — SAPA.

D H Price Lowie
D H Price Lewis

For the best year work in fourth quarter prize.

General J B M Hertzog prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.

D H Price Lowie

Of professional practice.

Surveying (in the subject Architecture) or quantity

For the best student of

David Hooden prize.

Miss C Trengold

In this year.

For the best woman student.

Molly Cohl memorial prize.

P A Rapport

For a student who has

Helen Gardner travel prize.

P F Dunkley

Sixth year

For the best student in:

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
New government deal will ‘erode’ rights

LEADING attorneys, advocates and law academics from all over South Africa are to present Members of Parliament with a critical analysis of the government’s proposed “new deal” for urban blacks.

The decision was taken at the second public meeting of Lawyers for Human Rights, in Johannesburg at the weekend. The association, which includes eminent legal personalities from all over the country, monitors and fights the violation of individual and group freedom in South Africa.

In a highly critical assessment of the proposed Black Community Development Bill, the lawyers warned that the “new deal” announced by Dr Piet Koornhof last year would aggravate the plight of millions of black South Africans and further erode basic human rights.

They said the proposed legislation did not “recognize the fundamental right of a citizen in the land of his birth to live and work in the place of his choice,” and would lead to increased unemployment, poverty, overcrowding and crime – particularly in the homelands.

The association deplored the extensive powers vested in the executive branch of the state by the draft bill, and protested against a provision in the bill which excluded the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in matters governed by the proposed legislation.

Other points made in the statement to be sent to MPs were:

- The people intimately affected by the proposed legislation had not been granted the opportunity to participate in its design and would not be instrumental in its enactment.
- Existing influx control laws were applied in a racially discriminatory manner, causing profound indignity and subjecting black people in urban areas to bureaucratic control in nearly every aspect of their daily lives.
- Instead of eliminating harmful discrimination, the proposed Black Community Development Bill would perpetuate and extend the discrimination inherent in the existing system of influx control.
- Criminal law was being overburdened as an instrument for the enforcement of administrative control of living conditions and employment opportunities for black people.
- Vested rights under section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act were not entrenched in the draft Bill and would instead be replaced by tenous privileges based on administrative discretion.
Koornhof must explain new deal. Bills—Helen

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Whether Dr. Koornhof's "new deal" Bills for urban blacks were amended or not, did not absolve him from explaining his initial misrepresentation of them, according to Mrs. Helen Suman (PPU, Houghton).

During the no-confidence debate yesterday, Mrs. Suman questioned the "brazen effrontery" of Dr. Koornhof — the Minister of Co-operation and Development — who last October "misrepresented" the draft Bills as giving "blacks just as much freedom of movement as whites."

"What blatant nonsense," she said.

She asked whether whites were subject to a fine of up to R200 for being in an urban area without authority, whether whites had to produce permits on demand to prove their right to be in an urban area, and whether whites had to have approved accommodation before they could have their dependants living with them.

MISFORTUNE

She said she could only hope that the amendments by the Minister would take cognisance of the strong diverse reaction to the draft Bills voiced by all who had had "the misfortune to wade through the badly-worded ambiguous clauses."

If these "totally unacceptable clauses" were not amended the "new deal"

would go down in political history as a "scandalous betrayal of a solemn undertaking."

The credibility of the Prime Minister would disappear "like the morning mist," said Mrs. Suman.

HOSTILITY

Perhaps even more serious, was the fact that the darkening mood of hostility among blacks would deepen. Already it had been aggravated by deprivation of citizenship, and the ongoing struggle to make ends meet as inflation eroded pay packets, she said.

"I am well aware that with the military and para-military forces at its disposal, and with the vast powers it has to ban and detain people, the Government can hold the situation for a long time — but only at the cost of life, becoming ever more uneasy for the whites in South Africa," said Mrs. Suman.
Mr. F. S. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What progress has been made in the implementation of the 99-year leasehold scheme and (b) how many such leases have been registered?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) To date general plans comprising 100,568 stands were approved for participation in the 99-year leasehold scheme.

(b) 642 rights of leasehold have been registered and a further 1,861 applications are on hand and in the process of registration.
BLACKS ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

the latest
it’s worse

COULD MAKE

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IN BATTERSBY
- Correspondent

- Mrs Helen Suzman
... attacked by Dr Koornhof

Earlier, speaking during the No-Confidence Debate, Dr Koornhof said that the proposed legislation would be discussed at a meeting between experts and top officials of his department on February 5. He said the meeting would be attended by Dr P J Rickert, chairman of the Riektor Commission, whose recommendations are meant to form the basis of a new legislation.

Dr P J van der Merwe, Dr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Urban Foundation, and Mr Pieter Cloete, a Johannesburg advocate, will also be present.

Also attending the meeting will be the deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrisson, the deputy Minister of Development, Mr J G Wentebel, and the Director-General for Co-operation and Development, Mr J T Mills, and some departmental officials.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament that directly after the meeting would discuss the legislation with other interested parties and thereafter would submit it to the cabinet and the NP caucus.

He said the intention was to publish the final legislation in Parliament as soon as possible after something unforeseen happens.

Dr Koornhof was speaking before the announcement of a General Election and it is now considered highly unlikely that the legislation will be introduced before the current Parliament formally dissolves on February 27.

A senior departmental official, however, told the Sunday Express this week that the department was continuing work on the Bill as though it was being introduced during the current session.

Thursday's meeting is seen as a last-ditch attempt to salvage the recommendations of the Riektor Commission, particularly those relating to future generations of urban Blacks.

While it is generally accepted in informed circles that Dr Koornhof is genuine in his intentions to honour the spirit of the Riektor report in securing a "new deal" for urban Blacks it is clear that the political climate has turned against him.

It is reliably understood that Dr Koornhof has been unable to sell his case to the Cabinet which is committed to a hardline ideological stand on the position of Blacks in "White" South Africa.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, dashed hopes of progress on the urban Black issue in the Assembly this week when he laid heavy emphasis on the need to protect the rights of Black men and refused to concede that they were a separate interest group entitled to political rights within "White" South Africa.

The collective effect of the new "Koornhof Bill", read in conjunction with the original draft legislation, can be summarised as follows:

- Future generations of urban Blacks will be subjected to their inalienable claim to section 20 rights.
- The presence of Blacks in controlled (urban) areas will be regulated by permits.
- The 72-hour grace period will fall away.
- The introduction of Blacks into "controlled areas" will be conditional on official satisfaction that the employment sought is bona fide, that there is a shortage of labour in the "controlled area" and that acceptable accommodation is available.
- It will now also become an offence for any person to "harbour or allow or willfully assist" a Black person to remain in a "controlled area" without a permit.
- The penalties relating to "illegal Blacks" who fail to produce documents and for "illegal Blacks" have been substantially increased.

By JOHN KANE BERMAN

substantially the same conclusions as Prof Olivier. Despite having said that Prof Olivier had misinterpreted the bill, Dr Koornhof promised to alter it. It is clear from both Prof Olivier’s and the other experts’ analyses, that the Bill will have to be radically altered in principle, not simply watered down if its objectionable features are to be removed.

The "prohibited immigrants" issue is a case in point. In proposing to relegate every African man, woman, and child to this status, the Bill goes further than even Dr Connie Mulder contemplated when he said there would be "no Black South Africans".

Dr Mulder was doing no more than reiterating the established Nationalist policy of stripping all Africans of their South African citizenship and making them foreigners.

It is possible to be a foreigner without being a prohibited immigrant, but Dr Koornhof’s draft Bill seeks to confer this additional disability on Blacks.

It works like this: Section 31 (1) (d) (e) defines a prohibited immigrant as "a Black person in possession of, or required to be in possession of, a pass or work permits or any other laws which

Move SA

to entrench ‘no Blacks’ policy?

Koornhof’s "new Bill has run counter to the philosophy of the Riektor Report. But examination of the evolution of a new areas policy shows that it is Dr Koornhof that is really out of step in this regard.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash has thus noted in a memorandum shortly before August, that draft legislation in 1969 sought to extinguish Section 10 but was amended after a public outcry.

John Battersby writes that the Sunday Express has examined the "new Koornhof Bill" that deal with the definition and status of a "prohibited immigrant" and it is likely any material change to the original draft legislation.

- Sheena Duncan
... memorandum

or has succeeded in blocking Pretoria’s plans to strip Zulus of their SA citizenship. He has so far also been able to limited rights of urban Africans. The Bill runs counter to the philosophy of the Riektor Report. But examination of the evolution of an urban areas policy shows that it is Dr Koornhof that is really out of step in this regard.

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or has succeeded in blocking Pretoria’s plans to strip Zulus of their SA citizenship. He has so far also been able to
A NEW "Koornhof Bill", which seeks to accommodate sharp criticism directed at the "new deal" draft legislation released last year, will not alter the chief objection to the proposed legislation — namely the removal of the right of urban Blacks to live and work in "White" South Africa.

This is the view of experts who have studied the document which has been circulated among the parties who will attend a top-level meeting with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town on Thursday.

A copy of the document has come into the possession of the Sunday Express.

It appears that the document is intended to be a replacement for Chapter Five of the original draft of the Black Community Development Bill, which deals with the residential rights and conditions of employment of Blacks in urban areas.

However, experts are not clear on the status of the document and a senior departmental official would only say that it is a new draft of part of the legislation.

According to experts who have studied the document it does little to improve the existing position relating to the presence and employment of Blacks in controlled (urban) areas and, in some cases, aggravates them.

They insist that the main objections to the original draft legislation, which has evoked widespread criticism since it was released for comment in October last year, still remain. They concede that the replacement of the Group Areas Act as the chief instrument for effecting influx control has considerably simplified the proposed legislation, but they claim that the measure will still deprive future generations of urban Blacks of the rights bestowed on them in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945.

When the draft version of the Black Community Development Bill was launched with a fanfare by the Department of Co-operation and Development last year as part of a package deal for urban Blacks it was hailed by Dr Koornhof as a "new deal" for urban Blacks which "would make them as free as Whites". Dr Koornhof came under heavy fire from the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik Zyl-Stlhembert, and the PFP's chief spokesman on Black Affairs, Mrs Helen So- man, during the No-Confidence Debate in the Assembly this week.

Dr Koornhof reacted angrily to their charges that he was not delivering on his promises on a "new deal" for Blacks...
people models on which they were stripped of their South African citizenship when the Transkei, BophuthaTswana, and Venda became constitutionally separate States.

Since the Government intends to make all the Bantu states separate and at the same time strip Blacks officially linked to them of their South African citizenship, the implication of the draft Bill is that as each Bantustan goes separate, its nominal citizens will become both foreigners and prohibited immigrants in South Africa.

Indeed, unless Dr Koornhof alters the relevant clause, the six million Africans who have already lost their SA citizenship with the acts of independence of the Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda will wake up one morning to find that they have suddenly become prohibited immigrants in the land of their birth.

Analysis of the draft Bill and present legislation makes it clear that this applies not only to Blacks living in the Bantustans but also to those living in the so-called White areas.

Another aspect of the draft Bill that has so far escaped attention is that it circumvents one of the problems Chief Ga-
sha Buthelezi has created for Pretoria by refusing independence for KwaZulu.

In so doing, the inakatha led-
generations of Zulus from gaining the right to acquire permanent residence by virtue of birth in an urban area.

Under a 1978 amendment to Section 12 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, children born to citizens of independent Bantustans after the date of independence are no longer entitled to the urban residence rights conferred by Section 10 (1) (a) of that Act.

Children born to Transkei Xhosas, Tswanas, Vendas and shortly also Ciskei Xhosas already suffer under this disabili-
ity. But Zulu and other children do not and would not as long as their homelands remained constitutionally part of South Africa — except that now the effect of the repeal of Section 10 contained in the schedule to the draft Bill is that all future generations of Black children will lose birth-conferring urban rights irrespective of whether their homeland becomes inde-
pendent or not.

Another little noted implication of Dr Koornhof's Bill is that all those Blacks currently working out 10 years' service with one and the same employer in order to gain urban residence rights under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act, will find their ef-
forts have been in vain.

Some observers believe that in undermining the already ed immigrant has been aban-
doned in the new "Bill" and replaced with the term "auth-
orized alien", experts who have studied the new document insist that this is "playing with words" and that the original intention remains.

In the original draft legislation a "prohibited immigrant" was allowed to be in a controlled area if he was in employment or taking up employment with current legal authority endorsed in his passport and if he was residing in approved accommodation.

In terms of the new "Bill" a Black will be regarded as an "authorised alien" in a con-
trolled area if he has current and lawful authority to be in the area endorsed in his passport and if he is accommodated or taking up accommodation in approved accommodation.

The conditions on which a Black from one of the independent states lawfully resides in the Republic remain substantially unchanged.

However the definition of a "prohibited immigrant" as a Black in possession of, or re-
quired to be in possession of, a passport has been dropped.

The clear implication of the "Bill" remains that an "alien" Black who does not have lawful authority endorsed in his passport will be "unauthorised" or "illegal".
Urban Bills may be heard soon

Cape Town — Despite widespread criticism of three Bills affecting urban blacks, Government officials are hoping that they will go before Parliament before it prorogues later this month.

"We hope to do it, but whether we will have enough time is another question. But if we can get them through Parliament this session, we certainly will do so," said one official in the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Officials in the Department have faced a mammoth task in dealing with all the memorandums submitted to them by organisations and individuals who have commented on the Bills in their draft form.

Probably the most controversial aspect of the Bills is the new, tougher system of influx control they provide for.

SECURITY

It is understood that substantial changes have been made to the Bills since they were published in draft form in November. It seems that among the changes is one which will give added security to blacks who are legal residents of urban areas.

But the changes will have to be far-reaching to placate black leaders who have criticised the Bills. kwazulu leader, Chief Gafo Buthleli, is certainly not impressed with some of the changes to the Bills which he has heard of.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Koozcith, is expected to hold talks later this week with representatives of some of the organisations which submitted memoranda commenting on the Bills in their draft form."
Reports rap poor control by boards

from page 1

to give reasons for fluctuations in gross profit, percentages, but no reply was forthcoming.
- Contributions to certain funds appeared to be inadequate.
- Stores records for the brewery were incomplete, stocktaking lists for liquor, diesel fuel and
  magnesium differed from the financial statements.
- The existence and value of immovable assets of R15 628 816 could not be verified.
- While reports tabled on the other boards were not as critical, they do reveal substantial losses.
- The Northern Natal Board lost R31 000 to "fruitless expenditure" and wrote off R30 000 as
  "irrecoverable" after a banking institution was placed under curatorship.
- The Central Transvaal Board lost R41 000 to fruitless expenditure after getting ministerial approval.
- The Central Transvaal Board will probably write off R19 500 owed to it by a bank under curatorship.
- The Southern Orange Free State area Administration Board, as the auditor-general, Mr G. G. Schickert
  noted, had found it impossible to verify the existence and value of immovable assets totaling R15 628 316.
- Its reports on the finances of five boards for 1978/79, tabled yesterday, show they stand to lose nearly R500 000 and are
  owed nearly R10 million due to bad investments.

Scathing attack on boards for blacks

By Peter Sullivan

SAFETY - Inefficiencies on the part of administration boards could cause race friction in South Africa, a parliamentary select committee has declared.

The same committee which first disclosed the start of the information scandal, the Select Committee on Public Accounts, has issued a scathing report condemning the general financial administration of certain boards.

The report deals with findings of maladministration, bad investments, "fruitless expenditure and untraded assets in the boards by the Auditor General.

According to the minutes of proceedings of the Assembly tabled yesterday, the Speaker, Mr J.

J. L. Oosthuysen, yesterday tabled the 25th report of the

Report reveals huge State cash waste

By Peter Sullivan and Tom Duff

THE ASSEMBLY - Another major scandal has erupted over the handling of funds by black administration boards, following the latest reports of the Auditor-General to Parliament.

The reports identify major losses, including one case in which more than R15 million is unaccounted for. Fruitless expenditure, bad investment and unsatisfactory checking and controls by the boards are slammed by the Auditor-General, Mr G. G. Schickert ting.

In the case of the Southern Orange Free State area Administration Board, he found it impossible to verify the existence and value of immovable assets totaling R15 628 316.

Its reports on the finances of five boards for 1978/79, tabled yesterday, show they stand to lose nearly R500 000 and are owed nearly R10 million due to bad investments.

This follows last year's disclosures by The Star that millions of rand were invested by other boards in the Rand Bank and Randburg shortly before the banks were placed under curatorship.

Hundreds of thousands of rand of taxpayers' money were lost through bad investments.

Over the past year, three boards have been dealing with the Southern OFS Board in the most critical.

It reveals mismanagement on an appalling scale.

Prize male or

Average

CHEMICAL
Select Committee on Public Accounts

Although the committee is heavily dominated by National Party MPs it delivered a scathing report on the administration of the black administration boards.

"Your committee is perturbed at the unsatisfactory internal control measures, the general financial administration and the investment policy of certain boards," the report said.

"The boards apparently devote little attention to their cash flow requirements, in consequence of which larger amounts are invested than are required for reserve purposes," it said.

A sum of R233,839 was still owed to the board after investments in "two particular financial institutions."

Despite restrictive instructions the board incurred, without approval, a liability of R6,137 in finalising statements.

The board incurred a calculated loss of R278,161 on unsold dwellings.

Liquor stock and empty container deficiencies, amounting to more than R85,000 "came to light" at two liquor halls.

The board was asked to Page 3, Col 3
MARION DUNCAN talks to 'ware Afrikaner, an original, committed to the establishment of a just society. Self-effacing, pragmatic, he is completely dedicated to his role as executive director of the Urban Foundation.

His office is unimpressive, almost monastic in its lack of usually compulsory executive accoutrements. No heavy wooden desk. No leather chairs. No company-paid originals on the walls.

But the man himself is impressive. Even in his conservative grey suit, pale blue shirt and buttoned cuffs he projects an air of quiet yet distinctive command.

Mr Justice Jan Steyn is an original in ware Afrikaner committed to the idealism of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and all those other politically unpopular human rights that get his countrymen into such a form of righteous indignation.

He has just resigned from the Bench of the Cape Division of the Supreme Court after 17 years, to devote all his time to the executive directorship of the Urban Foundation.

REMARKABLE

It is a remarkable decision - to move, at the age of 53, from a lifetime in law to an uncertain new world of social concern.

"One never makes decisions of that kind for one reason only he says, with characteristic care and consideration of his words.

"Having spent four years in this position" he was granted special leave from the Bench to head the foundation "and having seen the potential which exists for the private sector to play a role in the process of change taking place in South Africa. I think the challenge which the position offers are such that I could not refuse to meet them.

The second reason is I think it important that the executive head of the foundation should indicate his personal commitment to the permanence of this catalyst for change.

CONVINCED

"And then finally, in my contact with the black community with whom we work so closely, I have become convinced that there is a great force for good of society and have responsibilities as members of that society which are complementary to the performance of our duties as businessmen or professional men.

Nobody in South Africa can afford to stand on the sidelines. The issues are too important and the risks too great."

He is the son of a Dutch Reformed prairie and a mother who was a tireless worker for social rights. "I was brought up in surroundings where concern was a common word. My down the path towards confrontation. I solemnly believe there is a possibility of evolutionary change in this country."

It would be easy to describe these words as the philosophy of an academic, but Judge Steyn is pragmatic in his views and his credentials formidable.

He served as registrar to the former Chief Justice, Mr. Justice N. Butcher-Thompson; he practised at the Cape Bar during the 30s; he took silk in 1963 and was appointed to the Cape Division of the Supreme Court a year later.

CONTROL

For 10 years he was chairman and president of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, and is an internationally noted authority on crime, its control and penal reform.

For 22 years he lectured on company law, criminal law and criminology at the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. And he was the motivating force behind an Institute of Criminology at UCT.

He is, however, no bleeding heart liberal. When the black consciousness movement for example, he had this to say: "We must all see any form of black nationalism which adopts violence as its chosen method for change as dangerous. But having listened to some blacks who have gone..."
New passes for old

Recent statements on influx control indicate that Pretoria could be planning to exempt certain categories of urban blacks from most legislative controls. Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof has said the three controversial Bills relating to black development will be revised before reaching Parliament, and CAD director general G H T Mills has been reported as saying that government is considering "a greater use of existing powers" to exempt blacks who do not currently qualify under Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, to live and work in prescribed areas.

"Large categories of blacks must be freed totally from influx control... doctors, lawyers and teachers. But not only professional people. Businessmen and homeowners too," Mills said. He could not elaborate further pending announcements in Parliament by Koornhof.

Observers have reacted cautiously. For a start exemptions have long been part of the influx control machinery and have been used administratively, though not freely, by commissioners to allow black lawyers, teachers, doctors — and government officials — to move from one area to another. In practice, the numbers involved have been little more than a trickle.

The extension of exemptions to embrace what is effectively a black middle class, even in the homelands, contrasts with steps to tighten control over the mass of unskilled labourers. Repatriation to the reserves remains a grim prospect for those who lose their jobs in the metropolitan centres, and access to these areas is becoming increasingly difficult for those on the outside.

An interesting aspect of Mills's statement is the inclusion of "homeowners" in the category of those to be exempted. This could be interpreted as an attempt to sell the 99-year leasehold scheme, still viewed with much scepticism by blacks. But the concession comes bound up in other restrictions. On paper, holders of Section 10 rights may move from one prescribed area to work in another. But this is contingent on available housing, and the immense backlog in black areas makes this a dead letter.

Also: how does a black become a homeowner unless, according to present regulations, he already qualifies to be in a prescribed area? The Rickert Report proposed that entry into prescribed areas be dependent on housing and jobs. Mills's suggestion that homeowners be exempt from influx control could mean Pretoria is planning to implement this meaningfully. But except for independent professionals it is probable that only a small number of top black employees will qualify by obtaining company (or government) assistance in obtaining houses. This is a Catch-22 situation for all except a tiny elite.

Of course, the granting of an exemption would still appear to require that the recipient produce proof of his status, and that this be contained in a reference book...
The Government has decided to withdraw its three controversial urban black Bills for further consideration.

The decision was announced in a special statement to Parliament today by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

It was in the face of strong criticism of the Bills by urban blacks, the official Opposition and organisations such as the Urban Foundation.

Dr Koornhof said the Bills were to be referred to a committee of experts which would combine the expertise of outsiders with that of officials of his department.

RIEKERT REPORT

The purpose of the review was to ensure that the Bills were in agreement with the content and the spirit of the White Paper on the Riekert Report.

The committee doing the investigation would be handed to a legal expert who, with the other committee members, would be announced soon.

The committee would be asked to complete its report by April 15 so that the legislation could be introduced during the next session of Parliament later this year.

COMMENT

He said recommendations received after the Bills were first published for general comment would be taken thoroughly into account in the investigation.

Welcoming the Government’s decision today, Mrs Helen Sisulu, the Opposition’s main spokesman on black affairs, said it was wise to withdraw the Bills as there was undoubtedly justification for the adverse criticism drawn by the Black Community Development Bill in particular.

ALTERATIONS

She said considerable alterations would be necessary if the Minister’s aim was to be achieved, namely bringing the Bills into line with the spirit of the White Paper on the Riekert Report. The changes would be even more necessary if they were to meet the objective.
Suspicions confirmed

The Auditor-General's disclosures of appalling financial management by some administration boards confirms the worst suspicions about these institutions since their establishment in 1971. The political odium of the system, with most blacks regarding the boards as apartheid institutions, has now been heightened by evidence that the rot sometimes extends to the management of black towns' meagre finances.

The most appalling thing about the AG's disclosures is that normal controls do not apply. Financial dereliction by officials of a white local authority would be matched by swift retribution from a town council.

Then there is the racial dimension: the fact that white-run boards have squandered hard-earned "tributes" of black township residents and their employers. Opposition calls for the abolition of admin boards are therefore fully justified.

The reports confirm our view, made when the reports on other administration boards were tabled last year (reporting injudicious investments with a financially unstable bank), that there is a serious and scandalous mismanagement of the boards," said Harland Bell of the NRP.

The reports strengthen the arguments of the Browne Committee (which investigated local authority finance) that blacks be granted freehold property rights in order to provide a stable tax base for autonomous local authorities.

Otherwise, black local authorities would have to continue to rely heavily on liquor operations and sharply increased levies on employers of black labour.

Assuming that government follows through its apparent intention to hand over township liquor business, including the production of sorghum beer, to local free enterprise, the Browne Committee calculated that employer levy contributions would have to be increased to R201,8m in financial 1989/1990, or R52 per worker. In terms of the existing system of site rentals, local authorities would be hard pressed to raise more than R37,2m from this source in 1989/1990 — about 7% of projected revenue needs. To raise rents to more acceptable levels would be politically reckless.

The committee said it would be unreasonable to expect township dwellers to develop a sense of civic pride or a sense of involvement in local authority politics if residents are denied a vested interest through property ownership.

As a further step to hasten the financial self-reliance of black local authorities, the committee suggested they be relieved of their responsibility to operate agency services on behalf of government. This includes work done on behalf of the SA Development Trust, interest and redemptions on loans in respect of schools, labour bureaux, aid centres and inspection services and administration costs in connection with these services. In financial 1977/1978 the burden amounted to R52,5m for community councils and administration boards. The committee recommends that these duties be taken over by the Department of Co-operation and Development. According to the committee, these services were run at a loss of R41,5m in 1977/1978.
APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER DRAFT LEGISLATION
BASED ON THE REICHERT REPORT AND
THE WHITE PAPER THEREON

(Statement)

"The Minister of Co-operation and Development: Mr. Speaker, arising from the White Paper on the Reichert Report, the following three draft Bills were published for general comment in October last year—

1. Local Government Bill.
2. Black Community Development Bill.
3. Law on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

I have made it clear from the outset that the objective of the proposed legislation is to improve the quality of life of Black communities in urban areas and, in accordance with the "Contract of Independence" pledges, to show ways and means towards their ascension. Accordingly, the proposed legislation is intended to give recognition to the settled Black urban inhabitants and to regulate property in the process of urbanisation and suburbanisation.

The Bills were published in order to afford all interested parties an opportunity to comment and to make suggestions about how these objectives could be best achieved. I want to convey my sincere thanks and appreciation to the large number of people and bodies for the penetrating studies they undertook, which are clearly evident from their comprehensive and valuable comments.

The diversity of the comments and the criticisms voiced in it indicate that there are considerable differences in the interpretations given to the published Bills. In some circles, they are even considered to have a negative effect, instead of the positive effect that is intended.

Because this matter is so important to the maintenance and promotion of good relations, I have decided that the draft legislation as a whole should be thoroughly revised in order to ensure that it will be fully in accordance with the contents and spirit of the White Paper and of the Reichert Report, with due observance of the proposals and the comments that have been received. For this purpose, it has been decided to entrust to a committee of experts which will combine the expertise of interested and of senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development. This committee will be led by a prominent lawyer. His name, as well as those of the committee members, will be announced by me as soon as possible.

The committee will be expected to complete its task not later than 15 April 1983, so that the legislation may be introduced during the next session of Parliament this year."
171. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as unemployed in the area of each Administration Board as at 31 December 1979 and 1980, respectively?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADMINISTRATION BOARD</th>
<th>MALES 31/12/79</th>
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<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>4 255</td>
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<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>36 230</td>
<td>38 182</td>
<td>16 113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>1 712</td>
<td>1 043</td>
<td>650</td>
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<td>Southern Orange Free State</td>
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<td>Orange-Vaal</td>
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<td>441</td>
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<td>Port Natal</td>
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<td>Drakenstein</td>
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<td>West Rand</td>
<td>21 078</td>
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<td>East Rand</td>
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<td>Highveld</td>
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<td>680</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>201</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Transvaal</td>
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<td>77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Transvaal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Transvaal</td>
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<td>268</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Transvaal</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administration Boards: representations

MRS. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any Black persons or organizations recently made representations to him in regard to Administration Boards: if so, (a) by whom were the representations made, (b) when and (c) what was the nature of (i) the representations and (ii) his reply thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

No Black persons or organizations recently made representations to me in regard to Administration Boards in general.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, is he not aware of the attitude of the Select Committee on Public Accounts to this whole matter? Does he not read the minutes of this House? [Interjections.]
Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development—\(3:39\)

Whether steps were taken by his Department to draw the attention of commissioners and other officials concerned to the ruling of the Appellate Division in the Komati case on the validity of Regulation 20(1) under the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes, by means of a Circular Minute to all Chief Commissioners and Administration Boards on 26 August 1980.
THE pass laws have for so long been one of the most visible and humiliating instruments of apartheid that one can readily understand the desire of blacks to get rid of every vestige of the hated system.

Thus as the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, goes back to the drawing board to review his three draft Bills dealing with black mobility, the advice to him from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is that he should withdraw influx control measures entirely.

Dr Koornhof has, equally understandably, indicated that the Government is not prepared simply to scrap influx control, though it is committed to removing ‘hurtful discrimination’ and relaxing controls in line with the recommendations of the Riekhart Commission.

It is apparent that if the matter is not to remain deadlocked at this level there is an obligation on all concerned to give serious consideration to the social and economic as well as the political implications of influx control, both in the short term and the long term.

That these three aspects of the problem are inseparable has already been implied by Chief Buthelezi, who said recently that the greatest threat to the security of South Africa was going to come from ‘the vast throngs of unemployed and disowned’ living in squatter areas outside the cities. A similar warning has been voiced by the Urban Foundation, which has urged that the only effective means of control is a rapid programme of rural development that would induce people to remain in the rural areas.

It must be remembered that the whole pass-law system as it has developed over many years is not the problem itself, but an attempt to deal with an underlying problem of haphazard and uncontrolled urban growth that is today assuming runaway proportions in many parts of the world, particularly the developing countries.

The assumption that urban living is the answer to population growth in under-developed regions is being increasingly questioned. Sound agricultural investment, which has been singularly lacking in most developing countries, brings returns as much as three times higher than costly investment in other sectors of the economy, according to a recent Worldwatch Institute report.

Uncontrolled urban conglomerations are already showing signs of breakdown, with the poor in the towns having less to eat than their impoverished country cousins.

Laws alone will not halt the drift from the country to the towns, but those who are genuinely seeking solutions that are socially responsible as well as politically acceptable must acknowledge the complexity of the problem and realise that a sudden abolition of all forms of influx control is more likely to aggravate it than solve it.
ow deal for black town councils

Dr Koornhof... the bills are under fire.

The executive powers are
considered too powerful. If does
not interfere with local
matters. The town council
must have the power to make
laws and regulations. It is
also important to have
representatives of the
community.

The black town councils
are seen as being
unrepresentative. It is
important to have
representatives of all
sections of the
community.

The proposals for the
constitution of the
councils are not yet
finalized. The proposals
will be discussed in the
Assembly. It is important
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Catch 22 in Neighbors' Mails
Influx control is "slumming block"

By Tom Duff

Influx control is going to be an extremely difficult issue to resolve, says community council leader, Mr. Musapho Kunda, who is one of the block members of a committee that is reviewing legislation affecting urban blocks.

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr. Koornhof, has announced the names of men who will serve on a technical committee which will review three controversial Bills which were recently withdrawn for further study.

COMMITTEE

The Committee will be chaired by Mr. Janse van Rensburg and its members include: Mr. Hendrik van der Walt MP, former president of the Committee for Cooperation and Development, Mr. F. van der Craven, etc.

Professor A. Wulff, lecturer in African Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and chairman of the Department of Community Councils and the Last Hope Community Council, has also indicated that he will serve on the committee.

Mr. Kunda said today that for the first time blocks were being drawn into the process of drafting legislation.

The Bills had been widely criticized. One of the most controversial aspects was the new, tougher form of the Bill, which for which they were needed.

The Bills are to be reviewed with the purpose of bringing them in line with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Constitution.

A. Wulff, member of the White Paper on the report, while also taking note of the comments made on the Bills by various organizations.
Blacks to review Koornhof Bills

THE ASSEMBLY — Two blacks have been included in a 10-man committee to review the draft legislation which was to have given a new deal to urban blacks.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced the names here yesterday.

The committee will be chaired by Mr Justice I. M. Grosskopf and includes several senior members of government departments.

The two blacks are Mr R. Mokate, a member of the Wiehahn Commission whose chairman, Prof Nic Wiehahn, is also on the committee and Mr M. B. Kumalo, a Witwatersrand University lecturer and chairman of the East Rand Community Council Liaison Committee.

Dr Koornhof withdrew the draft legislation earlier this year after widespread criticism that their effect would be the opposite of what he had promised, would limit black labour movement and increase black insecurity.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday the commission would be instructed to review the draft legislation urgently and completely, and to simplify it. The committee would have to ensure that resulting draft legislation reflected the content and the spirit of the Wiehahn report as well as the government White Paper on the report.

The committee would take proper account of proposals and comments already received and could hold further consultations with whoever it wished.

"The cabinet has further decided that, after completion of the committee's task, it will propose that the draft legislation be referred to the select committee on the constitution instead of it, might have constitutional implications.

— PC.
The text appears to be discussing the relationship between health expenditure and income inequality, with a focus on health services for poor and non-poor communities. The table likely contains data comparing health expenditure across different years and types of expenditure. The text may be discussing the implications of this data for health policy and planning.
DR PIET KOORNHOF’S decision to include two blacks in a committee of 10 which will urgently review draft legislation which was to have given a new deal to millions of urban blacks is a step in the right direction. It reveals a co-operative attitude without which the Government will find it difficult to implement any of the Wiesah Commission’s recommendations aimed at improving the quality of life of blacks in white areas.

The qualifications of the two black members leave no doubt that their appointment was based on ability rather than political expediency, a fact which should earn Dr Koornhof the plaudits of even his sternest critics. Mr B Mokale is a member of the Wiesah Commission, and Mr M B Kumalo a Witwatersrand University lecturer and chairman of the East Rand Community Council liaison committee.

Three new Bills launched by the Government late last year in an aura of reformist euphoria were designed to amend existing legislation controlling blacks. They were the Local Government Bill, the Law on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill. So great was the antagonism they generated, however, that it was wisely decided to withdraw them and completely redraft the legislation.

All have been castigated as more discriminatory than ever, and held to be in contravention of the basic principles of common law because the onus of proof in the case of contraventions was placed on the accused instead of the State.

Against this background of condemnation the Government has been compelled to take note of the hardening attitude of blacks and their growing unity in the face of legislative action to manipulate their lives. Hence the rethink and the wise decision to employ the services of two capable blacks in an effort to iron out the contentious ruffles.

We hope that the final draft that emerges will genuinely improve the lot of the urban black by setting in motion a process of meaningful political and social change, thus pre-empting radical recalcitrance. The Bills as first published were by no means an expression of the reformist sentiment so blithely and frequently expounded by Dr Koornhof.
Three urban Bills withdrawn

with the contents and spirit of the White Paper on the Biekert report.

The committee would be headed by a legal expert to be named soon.

The committee would be asked to complete its report by April 15, so legislation could be introduced at the next session of Parliament.

He said recommendations received after the Bills were first published for general comment would be taken thorough-

ly into account in the investigation.

Welcoming the decision today, Mrs Helen Sisman, the Opposition's main spokesman on black affairs, said it was wise to withdraw the Bills as there was undoubtedly justification for the adverse criticism — especially over the Black Community Development Bill.

She said considerable alterations would be necessary if the Minister's aim was to be achieved. The changes would be even more necessary if they were to meet the objective of removing hurtful discrimination.

It would be even better if the Minister did away with all discrimination, such as contained in the pass laws — the single biggest cause of racial friction.

An important question was whether Dr Koornhof was going to include blacks on his committee of experts. They were the people best suited to bring knowledge and expertise into the subject of how to improve the quality of life among urban blacks.
Koornhof’s Bills Need Overhaul

Political Staff 339

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, DR. PIER Koornhof, said that measures must include steps to repeal press laws and curb new regulations. Opposition spokesmen hailed the decision — but cautioned that any revised

The Minister urgently reviewed the amended regulations that his three draft Bills on black rights would be.
FUNCTIONS

The functions of the committee are to:
- Provide advice on the development and implementation of new economic policies.
- Monitor the effectiveness of existing economic policies.
- Advise on the allocation of resources to various economic sectors.
- Review and evaluate economic data.
- Conduct economic research and analysis.
- Coordinate with other government agencies and international organizations.

The committee is composed of representatives from various government departments and stakeholders in the economy.

WHAT WE DO

We are committed to:
- Promoting economic growth and development.
- Ensuring fair and efficient distribution of resources.
- Maintaining stability in the economy.
- Protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development.

We work closely with other government agencies and international organizations to achieve our goals.

THE COMMITTEE

The committee is composed of representatives from various government departments and stakeholders in the economy.

We meet regularly to discuss economic issues and make decisions.

We welcome feedback and suggestions from the public.

Please contact us at info@economiccommittee.gov for more information.
the costs of this process of concentration and centralisation, and the relatively lean times between 1974/5 and the start of the recent upswing.

"But this economic growth has itself generated inflation."

He points out that the crucial factor in inflation is that whites have various options to cushion its effects, while blacks have none.

"The value of assets such as property and jewellery increases with inflation. Whites have that cushion. If inflation runs at 15%, and whites get a 12% salary increase, their families will not starve."

"If blacks get an increase of 20% when inflation runs at 15%, they will not even have maintained the status quo."

For blacks, Dr Keenan believes, bigger wage increases during an economic upswing will make little difference to their quality of life so long as inflation and the Consumer Price Index continues to hit the rungs of the economic scale.
Professor J.F. Potgieter and, basing his study on the HEL, Dr. Keenan argues that present methods of calculating do not include a number of factors.

Present methods, he says, calculate transport costs on the assumption that only one person in the household is working; they assume a stereotype structure of a household consisting of a core nuclear family with a male head-cum-breadwinner; and they assume that households act as rational "corporate" economic units — in other words, that the incomes are pooled for common expenses.

The overall base of present methods, Dr. Keenan adds, is conservative, and current calculations also assume that no income goes to dependents outside.

The value of the HEL is that it provides a base for comparison, he says, and as an absolute measurement, it is conservative and consequently underestimates the level of poverty.

The HEL has been modified to include transport cost component for each member of the household in formal employment at any particular time.

Dr. Keenan says the stereotype of a nuclear family headed by a male breadwinner is not that common. Most households are extended family units, usually headed by older people, more often than not women who are widowed, separated from their husbands or who may never have married.

The rest of the household usually consists of a number

...ing the stealing of goods and their distribution more difficult and risky.

Women engaged in dressmaking for "informal" income say business has declined in recent years for various reasons, among them increased competition from big chain stores now catering more for blacks.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

How successful have the various strategies been? In spite of the considerable changes that have taken place in households to meet the crisis, Dr. Keenan has found that the number of households below the HEL increased from 28.4% in July 1978 to 37.3% in 1980.

In this calculation, formal and "informal" incomes and all deductions to relatives have been taken into account.

In the same period, the income/HEL ratio declined in 39% of the households. Dr. Keenan observes that during the period, one man committed suicide, and another attempted to do so because they felt they could no longer maintain their dependents.

A negative change of just 10% would put more than half the households below the HEL. Dr. Keenan believes it is likely this figure has already been reached with big new increases in both rents and consumer items.

And, with inflation affecting the poorest people more, Prof. Keenan has no doubt that their "quality of life" has deteriorated even
how children are being sent away so that mothers can go to work, and as a result, how exploited poor labour is used to do their domestic chores.

At the same time, a tendency towards a matronymic family is emerging, away from the accepted stereotype of a male head-cum-breadwinner.

Using Rockville for the study is important in several aspects.

For one, many of the residents are "three or four generations urbanised", having been resettle from the old Western Native Township in the early 1960s. They presumably have a better knowledge of and access to the labour market than those more recently established in town.

More important, Dr Keenan asserts, is the class position: Rockville is probably more "petty-bourgeois" than most other parts of Soweto, reflected in matters such as occupational classes, house ownership, incomes and so forth.

Average household incomes in the sample are significantly higher than for Soweto as a whole. Using the 1977 average and indexing it with the Consumer Price Index for lower income groups for 1977-78, he calculates the mean household income for Soweto as a whole to have been R224.50 in 1978.

The average household income — supplemented by other "informal" income — in the study was R340, about 25% higher than for Soweto as a whole.

**METHOD OF CALCULATION:**

In understanding Dr Keenan's findings, it is necessary to look at the methods he has used for calculations.

He has modified the widely-accepted calculation derived at the time, that 27% of all households were engaged in "informal" economic activities, which produced irregular incomes. Some of the activities were often bordering on the illegal, and included dagga trading, prostitution, brewing, shebeens, stealing goods, and redistributing them.

"Informal" income made up 12.4% — most of it earned by men — of the overall total. Dr Keenan outlines figures which indicate that the majority of household participants in "informal" activities in order to maintain a bare minimum of subsistence.

However, "because of various restraints, "informal" income dropped to 11.1% of the total by the end of 1980, and wage earners are becoming increasingly dependent on opportunities for overtime work.

In 1980 alone, the CPI for lower income groups increased by 20.05%, and the food index went up by 25%. In the 30-month period to the end of 1980, the CPI for lower income groups went up by 30.64%.

In the same period, average wages went up by less than 20% — from R155 per month in 1978 to R183 at the end of 1980.

In fact, the study finds, 70.5% of all individuals' wages have declined — men's wages by an average of 8.4% and women's by 16.5%.

**STRATEGIES:**

What strategies are adopted by people to adjust to prolonged erosive pressure and to counter the attack on their living conditions?

Dr Keenan says there has been a conscious attempt to decrease the number of dependency on such income.
The rig a black

are like packed ovens. People jostle for places without a care for others, even the aged.
Hours of being a train commuter

When Mr. Joseph Ndlou returns home from work in the evening he is irritated by his children. He makes a quick exit to find safety from the rigours of being a black train commuter.

The ordeal of travelling daily between the glitter of Johannesburg and the shanty town of Soweto is nerve-racking.

Mr. Ndlou is married and has five children. He is the only breadwinner. His struggle to make ends meet with his meagre salary aggravates his bitter mood.

Travelling between Soweto and the city is like going into battle. The journey is treacherous.

Mr. Ndlou’s day starts at 5 am. To be at work on time he has to catch the 6 am train from Soweto station. He has to walk from his house to the station and catch the train which is dark in winter.

Victims

As he walks, he tries to stay as far away from the train as possible. He knows that during peak hours, the train is crowded with people. Some of them are armed with knives and guns. He has to be careful not to attract their attention.

In the hustle and bustle of the station, there are pickpockets everywhere. Many people lose their belongings on the train. Mr. Ndlou always keeps an eye on his wallet and documents.

Mr. Ndlou has had his share of the urgency. One winter evening, three men tried to rob him. He fought back and managed to escape with his life.

The things took his money, watch and shoes. He never forgot the fear of being stabbed in the dark.

Mr. Ndlou was saved because three other commuters appeared on the scene. Since then, he joins other people to cross the road at night.

Mr. Ndlou knows he is lucky. Many early commuters stumble across corpses.

The pickpockets do not end there.

Soweto trains, particularly during peak hours, are like packed trains. The struggle to get aboard is something young and old have come to accept as normal.

There is no courtesy. Knives and guns are common. Sometimes a train car is already packed and people have to hang on to the outside because they will be late for work if they miss it.

Muscle

The story is the same in the evening. People just get on the train without a care for others, even the aged.

As the hustle and bustle of the train, muscles have a field day. Many things use unorthodox methods.

On Friday evenings — payday — a gang of thugs, knives drawn, will cause chaos by cornering a victim and demanding his pay packet. In the frenzy, people risk death and injury. Some are beaten to death on the train and crowded onto the street.

Mr. Ndlou remembers people who were flung to death from moving trains when they tried to resist robbers. He remembers the night when a creased knife was found under a woman’s clothes. Her body was hanged on a tree.

Daredevils

The things were demanding money. But out of the blue, the things pounced on them. The robbers jumped through the window — to their deaths.

Two were beaten to death on the train and crowded onto the street.

But such personal crusades are rare. Railway police raid trains from time to time.

"But as you know, a cop can be seen a mile away. When they are going from coach to coach, the things hit them," said Mr. Ndlou.

The trains also have their daredevils. They are the "staff riders," dropout men who travel for fun on the outside of trains. Many have run into their deaths and others have been detained.
Shifting black attitudes to Revolution

By Patricia Lawrence

[Image of page with text and graphics]
and reform

Disparities of naked force or armed fraggadiddles; such police action at Silverton last year or the SADF's raid on Maputo last month may evoke despair in black ranks, but they also arouse fear — and fear can inhibit the rise of revolutionary fervour.

The July 1979 assessment of Prof David Welch of the University of Cape Town, still seems apposite — in spite of the developments since then — of which the final eclipse of Mr Ian Smith and his black surrogates in Rhodesia is the most important.

Do not ignore the smouldering rage of many young blacks in the urban areas and the likely growth of their intractability," Prof Welch said in a paper in which he gave reasons why both black and white might pull back from the abyss of race war.

"But I would maintain that a far more significant emotion in black communities in general is fear — fear of the coercive capacity of white society and the disinclination which flows from a sense of powerlessness.

"There can surely be little doubt that a substantial majority of blacks would prefer a negotiated accommodation to a protracted period of confusing urban violence and guerrilla war, in which the blacks would have no certainty of a decisive victory."

Thus white military strength seems to be an indispensable condition for negotiated settlement: Black people will only talk and negotiate as long as there is no easy prospect of power flowing from the barrel of a gun.

But bedingigespolitiek (bargaining politics) is a two-way process: blacks must also be encouraged to negotiate by a policy which honours the hope of achieving meaningful gains through political bartering. It is in this context that the April 29 General election and Mr Botha's apparent preference for belligerency above reformism acquired pertinence for all South Africans.
Blacks in Bills a say

Political Correspondent

Two black men were this week appointed to a government committee to draft new laws to control the lives of coloured blacks — the most direct say blacks have been given in the running of the country.

The announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that Mr P. M. Kamata and Mr B. Moloba had been appointed is understood to be increasing tension between the wings of the party.

Verlindehoop's appointment as the third and of the wedge of black majority rule. They argue that it should be given a say in the drafting of laws they can convincingly demand other rights as well.

Neither Mr Kamata, a lecturer in African Languages at the University of the Witwatersrand, or Mr Moloba, a member of the East Rand Community Council, could be reached for comment.

Dr Koornhof has referred the Bills to the committee headed by Mr J. P. Groenkloof, for refiguring after criticism of the draft Bills published last year.

G L Chang

Mark.

obtaining the highest average

for the first year student

A & C I Prize

J. H. Hens

CGTT Engeneering to the best student in Land Surveying or

awarded to the student who the

Samantha Botha Menzies Prize

Professor George Menzies Prize

B. F. Meijard

J. H. Hens

D. P. Weeks

J. C. Cameron

P. M. Salomon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N. Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G. Littlewood

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

for the Zid. 2nd and 3rd years.

for the best student in each

Corresponding Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

1. (a) How many Black spots were removed in 1979 and 1980, respectively, and (b) in which (i) district and (ii) province was each such Black spot situated?

(b) what was the population of each such area and (b) where were the inhabitants of each such area resettled;

3. what was the (a) amount of compensation paid out by the State, and (b) total cost of resettlement to the State, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1979: 3;
1980: Nil.

(b) (i) Districts of Louis Trichardt,
Pietersburg and Carolina.

(ii) Province of Transvaal.

FEBRUARY 1981

(2) (a) The following number of people were settled:
Louis Trichardt: 6 446,
Pietersburg: 1 584,
Carolina: 4 739.

(b) The inhabitants of the three areas concerned were resettled in Lebowa, KwaNdebele and KwaSwa.

(3) (a) R679 493.

(b) The total cost is not readily available and cannot be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed unjustified.
170. MR. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the police during the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980?

(2) how many of the infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) (a) 1 022 942.

(b) 629 941.

(2) (a) 13 295.

(b) 60 872.

(c) 77 559.

(d) 32 949.
(1) What was the content of the circular minute of 26 August 1980 to all Chief Commissioners and Administration?

(2) Whether any directives contained in the circular minute have not been complied with, if so, what steps have been or are to be taken to ensure such compliance?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) In the circular minute of 26 August 1980 all Chief Commissioners were informed of the contents of the press statement made by me on 22 August 1980, and were advised that Regulation 29(1) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R.1056 of 1968 was declared ultra vires by the ruling and that it would serve no purpose to promulgate any further fees payable in respect of lodgers permits. The Chief Commissioners were requested to inform the Administration Boards accordingly.

(2) Within the short time available it was not possible to ascertain the required detail needed for a reply.
For written reply.

Reference books/influx control

Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

1. How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas of the Republic in 1980?

2. What was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>13 273</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>29 601</td>
<td>6 568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soweto</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban</td>
<td>2 592</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pietermaritzburg</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East London</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Peninsula</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloemfontein</td>
<td>1 551</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Rand</td>
<td>2 535</td>
<td>987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Rand</td>
<td>4 648</td>
<td>1 164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) 66 397 14 653

FEBRUARY 1981

These figures only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police.
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks were removed to Black states, from each of the main urban centres during 1987? 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloemfontein</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>3,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witwatersrand</td>
<td>2,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>3,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East London</td>
<td>1,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for Pretoria and the Witwatersrand comprise the removal of 1,083 and 389 families respectively, who have resettled in the national states on their own accord, and were mainly Ndebeles and to a lesser extent Swazis.

The figure for East London comprises the removal of 460 families from Duncan Village to Mdantsane. Removal is effected as and when housing becomes available.

The figure for Cape Town comprises the removal of one family only.
Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any Administration Boards have made donations to SABRA; if so, (a) which boards, (b) over what period in each case and (c) what was the total amount donated by each board up to 31 December 1969?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. To furnish the required information the Administration Boards will have to examine their books since their inception in 1973. At present there are 14 Administration Boards, whereas originally there were 32, which means that the final accounts of the defunct Boards will also have to be examined. The costs of obtaining the information to such extent is not considered justified.

It can however be mentioned that the basis on which Administration Boards donate to SABRA had recently been revised.


achievements against its true objectives to see to what extent it has made a contribution to social change in South Africa.

**SUCCESSES**

Q: Can you tell me what you consider to be the major successes of the Foundation?

A: I think the first and major success was the shift in government policy in relation to the urban blacks which was demonstrated by the 95-year House hold legislation.

The second was the acceptance of the need for the improvement of the socio-economic conditions in which so many of our people live.

Third, if you look at the educational opportunities for our people in urban areas it was previously government policy that advanced technical training and educational facilities had to be developed in the homelands, denying the opportunities to urban Africans.

On the less tangible side of the Foundation's activity, it recognized with the publication of the Becket report that important changes in the legislative framework which applies to the urban black and his mobility would be launched and it accented itself for a role in this.

As a result of that representative investigation, which was scrupulously objective and highly professional, we came to the firm conclusion that the legislation was fatally flawed. We conveyed the contents of that investigation to the government and would like to believe that our analysis played a part in the decision of the government to go back to the drawing board.

**WORK CODE**

Q: The foundation has been associated with a code of employment practice. Have you had the success you hoped for in his area?

A: We feel that more bold and should be done to improve employment practices in South Africa. But signifi-
Churches might defy law
—Storey

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Churches might defy the law if the Government failed to re draft radically the three controversial Bills governing the lives of urban black people, a leading churchman has warned.

"There would be a 'very serious confrontation' between churches and the Government if the 'horrible' Bills were not changed," the Rev Peter Storey, acting president of the SA Council of Churches, said at a press conference.

"If the revised Bills contained 'even a residue' of aspects of the original versions—which removed the last traces of black people's rights in 'white' areas—there would be a strong reaction," Mr Storey said.

The churches might be led to invoke their decisions relating to obedience to the laws of the country.

Speaking after a meeting of the SACC national executive, Mr Storey said Government proposals for the fingerprinting of all South Africans evoked similar reactions from churches.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, SACC general secretary, said he felt less hopeful than in the past about the ability of the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to achieve reform.

Black leaders who hoped there was a chance of a negotiated settlement in South Africa had made "very courageous" statements, Mr Storey said, that Mr Botha—"who had been given a chance"—had not lived up to them.

He had thought Mr Botha to be a reforming pragmatist. But Mr Botha's election platform was much more right-wing than expected and, he seemed to be caught in the same position as Mr John Vorster.

RUGBY TOURS

The Irish rugby team and the Springbok tour of New Zealand also came under fire from churchmen. The SACC executive said it was concerned at the enthusiasm with which some overseas sporting bodies had accepted the apartheid situation and the way in which apartheid had been abolished.

"We are particularly disturbed that overseas sporting bodies, participating in sporting events, support apartheid in sport, which is not eradicated at all levels," the executive said.

Although the statement did not specify the two rugby tours, Mr Storey said it was a response to them.

"Our experience is that all sport in South Africa is not non-racial and we deny statements to the contrary," the executive said.

In another statement, the executive called on investors to enter investment, trade or travel agreements with South Africa only if their action would promote full human rights for all inhabitants of a united South Africa. "Increased" foreign investments are "an essential part of Prime Minister Botha's national strategy," the executive said.
Churches warn of confrontation over Bills

Religion Reporter

Churches might defy the law if the Government fails to radically retract the three controversial Bills governing the lives of urban black people, says a leading churchman.

There would be a "very serious confrontation" between churches and the Government if the "horrific" Bills were not changed, the Reverend Peter Storey, acting president of the SA Council of Churches, told a press conference yesterday.

If the revised Bills contained "even a residue" of aspects of the original versions — which removed the last traces of black people's rights in "white" areas — there would be very strong reaction, Mr Storey said.

"The churches might be led to invoke their decisions relating to obedience to the laws of the country."

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REV PETER STOREY...
serious confrontation.

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Bishop Desmond Tutu, SACC general secretary, said he felt less hopeful about the ability of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to achieve reform.

Black leaders who believed there was a chance of a negotiated settlement in South Africa had felt that Mr Botha — who had made "very courageous" statements — should be given a chance.

Bishop Tutu said he had thought Mr Botha to be a reforming pragmatist.

But Mr Botha's election platform was much more right-wing than expected, and he seemed to be caught in the same position as Mr John Vorster had been.

Mr Storey linked the "elimination" of black people's rights with a call by the SACC executive for churches to treat this May as a time of penitence instead of celebrating the 20th anniversary of Republic.

The executive said in a statement: "For three-quarters of the inhabitants of South Africa, as constituted in 1910 there is nothing to celebrate. Rather the reverse."

"The aim of this (homenlands) policy is to turn all black South Africans into foreigners in the land of their birth and to confine them, politically and physically, to impoverished and overcrowded ethnic ghettos."

"Only those whose labour is needed by South Africa will be admitted or allowed to remain, with such concessions deemed expedient."

BISHOP DESMOND TUTU...
... less hopeful.
By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

The creation of a type of Bill of Rights for black people could result from the redrafting of the two controversial Bills affecting blacks, which are to be redrafted by a technical committee.

The Government is willing to consider "radical" changes to the Bill of Rights and the Bill of Privileges, as the three controversial Bills affecting blacks, which are to be redrafted by a technical committee.

The Bills, which are based on the creation of a "Bill of Rights" for black people, are to be redrafted by a technical committee.

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The Bills, which are based on the creation of a "Bill of Rights" for black people, are to be redrafted by a technical committee.
committee to undertake an urgent review of his controversial draft legislation on urban blacks. Two blacks have been included — but, the FM understands, if meaningful changes are not effected, particularly concerning the entrenchment of Section 10 rights, there could be a political rumpus. The inclusion of blacks is, of course, a welcome move.

There are hopes that the new Bill (probably incorporating positive aspects of the initial three Bills) will achieve its aim of removing "hurtful discrimination" and improving the quality of life of blacks in urban areas. But some have doubts. Says Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash: "If these Bills are aimed at removing so-called 'hurtful discrimination' — and if they are to fall within the framework of present government policy — they cannot meet the needs and aspirations of the people, nor can they ever be anything but hurtful and discriminatory."

Nonetheless, Koornhof can avoid some obvious pitfalls. Clearly, statutory rights for future generations of blacks should be entrenched — as should the Section 10 rights which qualify certain blacks and their children to remain in urban areas and which the proposed legislation undermines.

A report by Pauline Morris, commissioned by the SA Foundation and submitted to Koornhof, emphasises that "development, like urbanisation, is a process and it is difficult to promote development or restrict movement of one geographical group without affecting all groups operating in one economic system."

So, the report points out, the restrictions on employment opportunities in the urban areas would result in increasing poverty and unemployment in the rural areas, placing pressures on the resources of the "national states" and peripheral urban settlements such as Winterveld. The controls would not serve to combat unemployment, but rather to exacerbate it because the envisaged controls on labour would promote mechanisation.

The new Bill, if it is to be of any use, should extend the powers and functions of local government. Unless the fundamental issue of land ownership is dealt with in the "new deal" the power of the mooted town and village councils will be inhibited by the lack of a viable revenue base.

Assurances must accordingly be given that the councils' financial resources are to be increased and that blacks are fully represented on the controlling development boards.

A positive step would be for provision to be made to integrate planning and development on a metropolitan basis. The foundation says: "The municipal delimitation of black townships within their urban or metropolitan boundaries from the point of view of planning and finance is artificial."

In addition, there was little provision in any of the Bills to integrate the planning and development of black townships with that of their urban or metropolitan regions. To work, regional planning and administrative bodies will require a degree of black representation not hitherto planned for.
Not words of Judge Steyn

In yesterday's special section of The Star on the Urban Foundation, quotation marks were inadvertently included around one paragraph, creating the impression the words had been said by Mr. Justice Ian Steyn, director of the foundation.

The paragraph read:

The signs are plain to see: in the growing popularity of the ANC and in the growing frequency of its attacks. A poll taken by The Star after the Silverton were showed that blacks thought such violence would speed up the process of change.

In fact, the words were not used by Judge Steyn but were part of the report. The Star regrets the error.
Home for elderly gets R25 000 boost

By LEN MASEKO

A SUM of R25 000 will be given to the South African National Council for the Aged (Sanca) in the next two years to improve the life of the aged.

The first cheque of R25 000 was presented to the council by the Urban Foundation at a function held in Johannesburg last week.

Presenting the money, Mr J S Mkhalipsh, of the Urban Foundation, said he hoped the grant would help Sanca attend to the needs of the black aged.

Mr Mkhalipsh said Urban Foundation has recently compiled a report on urban blocks which highlighted the problems old people faced in their daily lives.

A representative of Sanca, Mrs Z Nel, said the money would also help in the building of the first home of the aged in Soweto. A site has been allocated for the building of the home near Mofo Park.

"The home will cost an estimated R1.5 million and will house about 120 old people."

"Golfing ace Gary Player has promised to organise tournaments to raise funds for the project. And the planning of the home is handled by the Johannesburg Rotary Club. Building is expected to start towards the end of the year," she said.

Mrs Nel said there were four luncheon clubs for the aged in Soweto. Plans were ahead to have another one started at Entokozeni Community Centre in Alexandra in the near future.

"In these clubs we teach the aged to be self-reliant. They cook for themselves and do handiwork. Some even sell vegetables to make a living," said Mrs Nel.

"We have two social workers looking into the needs of the aged in Soweto. Another two social workers are operating in Vosloorus and Tsakane."

Asked whether the money would also be used in improving the transit camps housing old people in Soweto, she said: "Those are not homes for the aged. They are camps in which destitute people of all ages are placed. But we will take old people from these camps into the new home."

Mrs Z Drookie receives a cheque of R25 000 on behalf of South African National Council for the Aged from Mr J S Mkhalipsh, manager in charge of social development at Urban Foundation.
The monster annual drink-up goes some - Media Products Survey (APS) - South Africa. Blacks are spending a beer their favourite tipple.

339

South Africans drink 1.69-million litres of beer.

The highest per person is 96 g and per litre.

These figures have been calculated at R90 for each person aged 16 and over.

Disregard the R90-million a year on diversity.

Black spend R1 000 a year on liquor.
THE drinking pattern is increasing among blacks — and various people have expressed concern on the amount of money spent on liquor.

The South African National Council for Alcoholism (Sanca), said it has been proportionate increases in alcohol related problems among blacks. The pattern of drinking is increasing at a rapid rate in the community.

The chief director of Sanca, Mr Colin Wenman, said from their observation, the pattern of liquor drinking was increasing among blacks. He said Sanca was giving priority attention to this matter and the question for the need for treatment and prevention services.

SUICIDAL

Mr Wenman was reacting to a story in the SOWETAN yesterday that South Africa’s blacks are spending a staggering R1 000-million a year on boozé — or R80 for each person aged 16 and over.

Mr Tom Manthatha, secretary of the Committee of Ten, said: “It is truly disgraceful to find that people have so lost the zest for living that they find existence in suicidal tendencies.

“It is more shocking when you take into account that the history of liquor in this country has been geared to drain the last cent in a black man’s pocket.”

Mr Kambule said it was the result of political pressure imposed on the black man. He said this is not uncommon because the black American did the same thing when he didn’t have sufficient outlet for his ego.

He said: “In actual fact we should not blame the black man but the system which has reduced blacks to minor status and consequently find their delight in imbibing in alcohol.”
We need to have therefore measure of

1. Health
2. Illness
3. Health-related behaviour
4. Service facilities

Health and illness and the health care system is an integral part of our total socio-economic structure. Some aspects of this total structure strongly influence health and should therefore also be recorded. Factors have been shown to relate to health or are assumed to, can be categorised as follows:

5. Population pressure
6. Education
7. Economic Status
8. World view – attitudes and customs
9. Family strength
10. Nutritional status
11. Sanitation and pollution

It can be seen that these factors are often interlinked. Nutrition can for instance be seen as part of population pressure or economic status but should I think be measured separately.

Given the eleven categories how do we measure them?

The most difficult category to find measurements for is positive health.

Nutritional status, educational and economic status, family stability and absence of illness, so far, go some way towards this but a score should be developed that can express to some extent the ecological balance, self-reliance and "happiness index" of families and communities if this is at all possible. Perhaps it is once more a mirage we are preoccupied with.
COMMUNITY COUNCILS TO FORM NEW ORGANISATION

BY CHARLES MOGALI

Chairmen of community councils in the PWV area yesterday agreed to form an organisation which would "make representation" to the government about issues concerning urban blacks. The resolution followed strong anti-Urban Council Association of South Africa motivations by the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr. D. Thebehlali, who dismissed UCASA as an organisation of councillors and not councils.

Yesterday's meeting held in Sebokeng near Vereeniging also agreed to establish "working relationships with homeland leaders," although it was mentioned that joint representation with them was out of question.

In a memorandum distributed at the meeting and sent to certain government officials, including the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, Mr. Thebehlali said he had been instructed by his council to refrain from participating in the activities of UCASA.

He said: "Monies have been solicited from the public and certain businesses to run the administration of UCASA. Knowing the past activities of its chairman, Mr. Steve Kgame, of refusing to accede to democratic decision, chances of Mr. Kgame relinquishing his position are nil."

He rejected joint representation with homeland leaders, but added that good working relationship with "black states" be encouraged because of some urban people's "strong ties with the homeland".
Removing influx control would reduce crime

"When there was a massive urbanisation of the Afrikaner in the 1930s, we didn't have inhuman fears about gross overcrowding."

This was said by Mr. Ndamane Monamo, one of the centre for total- general studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"The Rhodesian refugees to this country have special provision made for them by many municipalities and employers - so why can't South African blacks come to the cities?"

Mr. Monamo, who says he is not a gradusalist, believes the influx laws should be scrapped immediately.

"We're talking of laws aimed at the encouragement of the territorial segregation of black and white. The first such laws were passed in 1875, and apartheid of South Africa.

"The Land Act and subsequent Act in 1938, allocated 12 percent of total land for exclusive occupation by Africans. They were to be considered temporary residents in the remaining 87 percent of white SA."

Arrests

"To carry out their ministerial motive, it was necessary to pass legislation controlling entry into white SA. An Act in 1923 took the first step toward this, followed by the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

"The presence of blacks in urban areas was controlled by Section 10 of that Act. This legislation has caused bitter resent-

ment in African circles.

"Mr. Monamo, his thin, creased face folded in concentration, leans forward: "This is the Act which controls me, my presence here, where I get married and to whom.

"It's an Act that has created a lot of criminals. Since 1979 half a million people have been arrested under influx control regulations."

He believes the system has forced everyone in the country to become a policeman. "The first question you are asked when looking for a job is: 'Do you have a reference book?'

"That is what a policeman asks when he stops you in the street.

"If you arrest a man just for walking in the street and send him to jail, making him a criminal, you can be confident that next time he will find a more appropriate reason for jail."

"Influx control has contributed largely to undermining our legal order. If a man has a family to support and has to risk his freedom to find a job, he will do so - thereby undermining the whole system."

"We're dealing with the right of people to sell their labour, to move freely."

Housing

"It is no good talking of narrowing gaps. If your house is leaking, you do not narrow the hole for a smaller inflow of water. You close it.

"The removal of influx laws would mean our police could be involved in crime detection in the true sense; so could our magistrates and commissioners. They would not be seen to be perpetuating a policy of separate development.

"The present acute housing shortage is because blacks have always been considered temporary visitors if you like."

"He quotes Dr. Connie Mulder, then Minister of Public Relations and Development, speaking on the "Black Homelands Citizenship Bill on February 7, 1978."

Phasing

"If our policies (those of the SA Government) are taken to their logical conclusion, there will be not one black man with South African citizenship."

Mr. Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Free Market Foundation and an Anglo American executive, thinks the lifting of influx control could be a positive economic factor and reduce Government spending.

"But he feels it should be phased out, while providing for freehold rights and building of houses by people for themselves, improved schools and services."

"The influx may be less than we expect. We must not assume that every migrant wants to settle in the towns. I think we are past the stage where it would be likely that half the population would suddenly appear in towns looking for work."

"Firstly, the influx would consist of many of the families of migrants now employed in the towns."

"The lifting of control should be matched by a change in housing policy, which would imply land being made available for self-help houses or private enterprise."

Lanky Mr. O'Dowd stretched in his chair as he formulated his ideas on the economy of South Africa.

"The assumption that if all these people moved into town from the rural areas more money would be spent on providing services and schools, is doubtful.

"Government subsidies show that it costs twice as much to send a child to a rural school. There is an economic case to be made for having people in a concentrated rather than widely distributed area."

Dubious

"It is also dubious whether security increases by keeping poor and starving people in the country rather than towns."

"These theories are based on the experiences of the French Revolution, but with modern rural guerrilla history, going back to the conquest of China, this seems very dubious.

"The Rhodesian experience could be used as a case in point."

Mr. O'Dowd said although many industrialising countries used some form of influx control, the most successful industrialisation had been in the Far East, which had no influx control.

"In the early part of the industrialisation of Japan crafts such as paper lanterns and crackers not only made a significant contribution to the national income but to the balance of payments."

"Rural dwellers were allowed to come to the periphery of big cities. The distribution problems of raw materials in coun-

""Could influx control be scrapped overnight - if at all?" These were questions CHARLENE BELTRAMO posed to experts - from politicians to lawyers, academics and businessmen. Several prominent businessmen declined to discuss the matter. The West Rand Administration Board and the Department of Co-operation and Development refused to grant interviews. "You can't expect a Government department to speculate on such an issue. We are expecting a Government report during the second half of the parliamentary session this year," said a CAD spokesman.
try areas fell away."

Mr O'Dowd considered the lifting of influx control would also remove points of friction between police and public — "an important point."

"When prohibition for blacks was abolished in 1961, there was not only an enormous drop in crime and the prison population, directly related to the laws repealed, but a drop in real crime."

Basic

"It also probably relieved police from unconstructive work, enabling them to give a better service."

Although Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in politics at the University of Witwatersrand, believes influx laws should be lifted, his concept of the results would probably disturb many whites, and indeed other race groups.

"Influx control is like the franchise, it is one of the basic underpinnings of the current system; without it and you'd have a revolutionary transformation of society."

He illustrates some of the effects of influx control: "It reverses, or is set to, the flow from country to town. It makes it difficult from job to another in the rural but not has Section 10 rights."

"It helps the authorities in the allocation of housing and determining where it should be. It keeps labour cheap and easily replaceable."

The Johannesburg municipality, as an example, could deport virtually all its unskilled workforce and through the labour bureau replace them within 48 hours. Arguably, the jobs of those with Section 10 rights are protected."

Mr Lodge believes, along with others interviewed, that South Africa has structural unemployment: there will always be unempoloyed, in boom times and depression.

Few influx control were removed the crime-rate in the cities would go up. Municipal rates would go up. Populations could double.

Cities could have large unstable populations — it would also provide a more volatile population in terms of political disturbance.

Discomfort

"You'd have massive migration from the really poor parts of the country to nearby cities, particularly Durban, East London, Pretoria, Johannesburg and, to a lesser extent Cape Town."

"There would be a situation of tremendous discomfort and crisis in towns, similar to what happened in the 1940s, food riots, unemployment."

Mr Lodge says: "But this will confront society with a new problem. Instead of sending a cheque to Operation Hunger or something similar, it will make urban dwellers very frightened and even a conservative government would have to make drastic reforms."

"Through force of circumstance, South Africa would have to become a welfare state."

"There would initially be a dreadful scramble for work, but ultimately pressure would be exerted and any form of racially designated protective policies regarding jobs would have to go."

"Few householders would be able to afford domestic servants, lifestyles would change considerably."

"Any regime still committed to maintaining white prosperity would not contemplate removing influx control. If they instituted that kind of change there would be vast population movements. It would make the Progressive Federal Party's confederal type of constitution completely unattractive."

Mr Lodge concludes.

Professor A Oosthuizen, of the department of urban studies at the Rand Afrikaans University believes a form of influx control should be retained.

Taxation

"I think certain forms of employment tax could be used to control urban growth and influx. Both employer and employee should pay a certain fee or tax in metropolitan areas."

"There would be a differential rate of tax — higher in growth points or metropolitan areas. Blacks would decide where to go."

"The money could be channelled back to black states. Restrictions on industries should also be lifted in these areas."

"The other side of the coin is also relevant: is it fair to exclude people from the cities? Blacks who grow up on farms have difficulty entering urban areas. Those legally living in cities often don't make fullest use of their opportunities, while some rural work-seekers might."

"What about the unemployed in towns? You will probably need a residential tax. This could be very low if employed; if you do not, the tax would come into force — for all those other than pensioners of course."

That is not preventing a flak so as creating a criminal population.

"Eliminate influx control and you eliminate half the prison population at once."

"There is one group arguing that if restrictions are a reality, it won't make much difference."

"There are pressures forcing people out of Ban
tastic, but one group, those in the cities are having an increasingly difficult time. Influx control has never been more stringent or worked better."

"Employers are reluctant to employ blacks because of the R500 fine. People here are illegally gagging — particularly if you get a homeland near a city — there are 800,000 squatters near Durban, as an example."

"The picture you get when you go to homelands and resettlement areas is of very old, very young people — the adults are working in the cities, usually illegally."

Hungry

"They are getting arrested, fined or jailed and either not leaving or immediately returning to the cities. All they can do at home is sit and watch their children cry because they are hungry. It is too pain to put the pressure to go to the cities is too strong."

"Influx control prevents authorities from recognising what the real needs of housing or schools. They therefore cannot plan properly for unemployment because they are planning only for legal dwellers — about half the real population."

"Beside that Dr Piet Koornhof's new Bills show that there is no intention of rural people being urbanised. They remove Section 10 — increasingly justifying the homeland policy. When you talk of homelands, particularly those with independence, you are not talking of South Africa in the official mind."

Mrs Duncan stubs out her cigarette. "The peace and work crisis in the civil service is a symptom of the malaise of the government administration apparent in black affairs for years."

"Did you know that there was not one single house built for letting in Soweto during the whole of last year?..."
Include urban blacks, say chairmen

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

Black community council leaders are pressing to be included at all meetings the Government holds in future with homeland chief ministers.

This decision was taken at a meeting of chairmen of community councils in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region. White Paper prepared by the chairmen have emphasized the development of the homelands should not be an excuse for depri-vation of the South African citizenship.

"We wish to ask very strongly that urban blacks be included and represented at all meetings the Government holds in future with the Chief Ministers' Council," says a memorandum compiled by the community council chairmen.

The council chairmen feel it is vital for urban blacks to be represented by urban black leaders.

They stress they do not want to separate themselves from rural blacks, but that they and homeland leaders can "complement and supplement each other."

Opinions differ between the chairmen over recognition of the Urban Councillors' Association which is headed by Dobsonville Council member, Mr Steve Kapefane.

Mr David Thebehall, chairman of the Soweto Council, is strongly opposed to the association.

Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, chairman of the KwaZulu Council and convenor of the chairmen's meeting, has taken a more conciliatory attitude.
Black co-operation a 'way out of poverty'

By J S MOJAPELO

BLACK businessmen had to form partnerships and companies to overcome their poverty hurdle, said Mr Leopold Mhlonakulu, business development manager of Barclays Bank, when speaking at the Kwanda Chamber of Commerce Conference at Pinetown yesterday.

Mr Mhlonakulu said current developments like the elimination of restrictions and the establishment of the Small Development Corporation were bringing unprecedented challenges to and opportunities for black businessmen.

And black businessmen stood to benefit from the increase in black earning power and rising levels of sophistication.

"Black disposable incomes, which presently stand at R9 000-million, are expected to increase to R19 000-million by the turn of the century. With this rise in the disposable incomes there is an increase in black levels of sophistication, which accounts for blacks becoming major consumers of a large range of goods and services," he said.

He said there was a time when blacks did not support township stores to the same extent as city stores.

But the support blacks are giving to establishments like the Black Chain Supermarket and others shows that blacks will support businesses owned by their people, provided they are competitive.

To overcome the poverty hurdle, blacks have to pool their resources.
RECENT CHANGES REGARDING MEMBERSHIP OF THE FORMER MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

1. George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, as acting on behalf of the Ministry of Co-operation and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 6(1) of the Former Municipal Corporation Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977) and under the management of the management of the DonРА Municipal Non-Euro Pric Project Fund, hereby make the following regulations:

(a) shall be in the service of the community council and shall hold office for a term of three years and may be re-elected for a total of two terms, or unless sooner removed by the community council or the Fund.

(b) shall be subject to the law, regulations and rules governing the Fund and

(c) shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, not be entitled to the payment of any benefit from the Fund or by virtue of his office.

2. Any person referred to in regulation 1, who has been discharged by reason of the redundancy of his office, shall forthwith be paid out of the fund the amount of any salary or wage that he may be entitled to receive, by the Fund, as the amount of the redundancy that incurs the payment of any benefit from the Fund or by virtue of his office.

3. After the Fund has paid out the appropriate benefit, the community council or the Fund shall recover from the community council concerned—

(a) where the benefit concerned is or includes any annuity, the full amount of each payment in respect of such annuity, with effect from the date of such payment, unless the amount of any benefit so recovered is paid out of the fund the amount of any redundancy that incurs the payment of any benefit from the Fund or by virtue of his office, to the extent to which the amount paid out of the fund is less than the amount so recovered.

(b) where the amount referred to in paragraph (a) remains payable in terms of any of the regulations or rules governing the Fund, to be paid out of the fund, to the extent to which the amount so recovered is less than the amount so recovered.

(c) where the benefit concerned is or includes any annuity, the full amount of such annuity or any portion thereof, as an actuarial designation of the Fund may, at the expense of the community council, determine, with effect from the date of such benefit.

4. No amount which in terms of the law, regulations or rules, concerning the Fund may be recovered from a local authority administration board, shall, in any case to which these regulations apply, be recoverable from a local authority administration board in respect of the retirement of any person in the grounds of redundancy.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

(File A2/14/3/B)
POOR PIET

No matter how hard he tries, he can't please them all...

Amenable

To his credit, Dr Koornhof proved to be most amenable. He agreed sceptical and suspicious, to say nothing of cynical.

Interestingly, we've often been vindicated when supposedly positive Government initiatives aimed at providing us with succour have actually turned out on closer scrutiny to be just so much hocus pocus.

Besides, we've come to understand that quite often when the Government speaks of change for the blacks, it is not always talking the same language as we do.

The Rt Rev Dr A. H. Zulu, the retired bishop of Zululand and now Speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, puts it this way: "The trouble with Dr Koornhof's proposals, as indeed with so many others by the Government, is that they are based on the assumption that the black man does not belong to the white man's town."

The respected Zulu elder goes on to say he believes it is wrong for Dr Koornhof or his Government to try to separate black from black, to create "insiders" and "outsiders" or to restrict the movement of blacks by imposing artificial urban and rural barriers.

"The rural black man must freely go to the cities because that is where he will find employment to keep him alive," Dr Zulu says.

Ease up

Among the original provisions of the draft Bills are plans to alter the status of the community councils, to improve the development of black urban areas and to tighten influx control while easing up considerably on the position of urban blacks.

Observers have pointed out that it would be almost farcical to seek to put black community councils on a par with white municipalities. These councils cannot hope to make themselves viable as they suffer from a number of disabilities. For one, they do not have revenue of their own, nor the means to generate any. They lack the authority to raise funds for the provision of essential services.

It has been further pointed out that meaningful development of black urban areas cannot take place while land ownership rights do not exist for blacks. After all, this otherwise inalienable right should be one of the main pillars of any autonomous council.

It seems clear from Dr Koornhof that the young ones, whose attitudes are increasingly becoming hardened. Their demands are being made in more strident and less compromising tones. Much of what they have to say finds favour with many who prefer to remain silent.

The majority of my people are not interested in elaborate efforts to put a gilt edge to apartheid. They do not wish to see the pass and influx control laws improved for better and more effective implementation. Neither do they wish to see the painful laws made less painful. They say that would be like asking for the shackles of oppression around one's ankles to be relaxed and made slightly more comfortable.

Misery

What is being demanded in clear unequivocal terms is for all the unjust, inhuman and discriminatory laws that make life an absolute misery for so many to be abolished entirely. Come to think of it, even that may hardly represent the core of real black aspirations and expectations as they are currently being articulated.

So where does Dr Koornhof go from there? Those who may out of charity wish to give him a chance are often left sadly disillusioned and angered when he fails to deliver the goods. Luckily for him, he does not always lack sympathisers.

There are many who appreciate that, however good and honourable his intentions may be, there's no way that Dr Koornhof can hope to act in isolation and contrary to the basic provisions and directions of his Government's policy.

It is readily conceded that, after all, Dr Koornhof is not the Prime Minister. It is known there is a limit to what he can do. Still, on the face of it the good doctor seems to be doing his best. So why shoot the man?

Courage

Meanwhile, what of the two blacks, Mr M. B. Khumalo and Mr Bert Mokololo, appointed by Dr Koornhof to serve on the review committee? One can only admire their courage. It takes plenty of guts to accept the sort of challenge they have, given the extent of black resent-
to withdraw the controversial Bills, announcing at the same time the appointment of a committee to further consider and review the proposed legislation.

I know of many black people who would have been far happier had the Minister gone the whole hog and announced the total scrapping of the whole thing. Had he, in fact, done so I'm sure Dr. Kookhoo's image in the eyes of many would have been enhanced a hundred fold. His credibility ratings would have undoubtedly soared.

As it is there is plenty of talk in the townships about the 'good news' proposals that turned out to be 'bad news' for all concerned.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

8/8/81

Bishop Desmond Tutu

Dr. A. H. Zulu

Kookhoo's overall proposals that the intention is to alter somewhat the framework of regulations controlling urban blacks. But there is scant evidence of the Government's preparedness to move fundamentally away from the Verwoerdian concept of apartheid.

Moderate

By all accounts it would seem that these are all cogent reasons for crying 'foul' to Dr. Kookhoo's reform moves as presently contemplated. Critics like Chief Buthelezi and Dr. Zulu are possibly among the last of the truly reasonable and moderate black leaders. On the opposite end of the scale are those, mainly and rejection of any who may be seen as collaborating with the system.

Indeed, their appointment is already being viewed with mixed feelings in Soweto, according to newspaper reports. Apparently few believe that the inclusion of Mr. Khumalo and Mr. Mokoete in the committee will bring about any substantial change.

"The Government should not appoint people working within the system", says one critic. "It should approach people from different organizations like the Committee of Ten, Azapo, and Residents' Committees."

Poor Dr. Kookhoo: it must be hard for him to please everybody.

Government policy is delusion: Harris

Whites in South Africa are living in a "Trojan paradise" deliberately created by the Government, and are in for a rude and painful awakening.

This was the pessimistic message from Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, in her speech opening the organization's national conference in Johannesburg last night.

Mrs Harris told delegates: "The vast majority of whites appear totally unaware of the effects of Government statements and actions on black people."

She blamed this lack of awareness on the Government's policy of "delusion—or is it illusion?"

The Government appears totally incapable of recognizing that the total onslaught, if indeed there is one, is a direct result of its own policies, and that it has only to change them to disarm that onslaught. It is towards this end that its "total strategy" should be directed.

Reviewing the Government's record for 1980, and the Prime Minister's 12-point plan, Mrs Harris found no deviation from long-established National Party principles.

She deplored the Government's refusal to include blacks in the President's Council, and said that Asian and coloured members could not be considered representatives of their communities.

On educational developments, she emphasised the continuing, if not increasing, racial discrimination. "The figures speak for themselves, with an annual per capita expenditure of R640 on each white child, R297 on each Asian child, R197 on each so-called coloured child and R68 on each black child."

The labour front she depicted as increasingly hostile. "Black trade unions are having to fight every inch of the way for non-racial unions, for registration which will not limit their activities, and for recognition from employers and existing unions."

Other "achievements" of the Government in the last year were:

- The spending of "disproportionate amounts of the country's resources" on defence;
- the detention of nearly 1 000 people by Security Police;
- the application of increasingly stringent control on the Press;
- the introduction of a Labour Bill to control strike action and allow repatriation of migrant workers;
- the second Wesselmann Commission report recommending segregated apprenticeship training;
- overcrowding of prisons, often with people awaiting trial;
- continuation of forced removals;
- the increasingly harsh enforcement of the Group Areas Act, despite a chronic accommodation shortage;
- the legislating of identity documents to be compulsory for all population groups, with fingerprinting of new applicants.

"When the chips are down, there doesn't appear to be all that much difference between Mr. Botha's so-called reformist policies and those of the Nationalist democrats."

The result, she said, "is a confused electorate and an angry, voteless majority, with an immense and growing clamour between black and white thinking."

Government should be concentrating on "the urgent necessity" of a constitutional plan, acceptable to all races, instead of wasting time and money on an unnecessary election.

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TABLE 22
Labour laws which turn men into exiles

LDR is a black man prevented by law from living with his wife and four children — because he was born in Potgietersrus and they were born in Johannesburg.

He has been in Johannesburg since 1972, working on annual contracts. During that time he met his wife, and they made a home and had a family. Then he was retrenched from his last job.

Now he has been told to go back to Potgietersrus and wait there until a job offer is made to him through the local Labour Bureau.

If he is lucky enough to get a job, there is no guarantee it will be in Johannesburg. He may never again live legally with his family.

He was one of 13,435 people who went to the Johannesburg Advice Office of the Black Sash last year to ask for help. He was one of the 7,987 who could not be helped.

CATEGORIES

The annual report of the Advice Office, presented today, says 1980 was the worst year on record for black problems with repressive legislation.

The report cites seven separate categories of people who sought help in the 12 months to January 1981:

- Those with jobs, who are not allowed to work.
- Those with housing problems.
- Those designated as farm labour.
- Those with citizenship problems.
- Those with Section 10 problems.
- Migrant workers.
- Foreigners.

Section 10 rights in the urban areas. Rural blacks must wait in their home areas until the Labour Bureau requisitions them or a recruiting agent arrives.

To make things worse, recruitment has been cut back (as recommended by the Rekert Commission).

Section 10 rights are often denied to blacks.

Section 10 (1) (b) rights, attainable after 10 years continuous work with the same employer, are being withheld from migrant workers on the grounds that annual contracts — even with the same employer — are not continuous. Striking workers are endorsed out of cities as a matter of course, regardless of their registration.

The report ends: "We can only watch the anger and bitterness growing as promise after promise turns out to be hollow, as the economic boom brings no hope to the majority, as people are deprived of land and citizenship and of all legal rights to participation in either the political or economic structures of their country."

"It will give us no pleasure to say 'We told you so' when the inevitable happens."

"We told you so"
Urban blacks may get special deal in ‘constellation’

Dr Piet Koornhof

Government’s ideal remained that most urban blacks should be represented in the confederation/constitution through their own political parties. But he said the permanence of about 10 million blacks outside the national states was now accepted for all practical purposes.

This group’s political links with national states had to be given value and content and it was here that a confederation-constitution offered definite solutions.

In a carefully neutral speech aimed at allaying public reaction, Dr Koornhof outlined the options:

- The long line run was supported by the Nationalist. Emphasis on the industrial and termination of the confederation/constitution was of the two parties which had provided the black electorate and were of importance.

The South African National Congress was the first group that the President, Dr Koornhof, had not a candidate to recommend for the position of Prime Minister. This theory was based on the fact that the two parties which had provided the black electorate and were of importance as a result of the industrial and termination of the confederation/constitution was of the two parties which had provided the black electorate and were of importance.

Sash says PW has created a chasm

Sunday Times Reporter

The Government’s failure to implement its promises to do away with discrimination has led to a growing chasm between black and white thinking. Black Sash national president Mrs Joyce Harris said yesterday.

In her presidential address to the movement’s national conference in Grahamstown, she said: “Discrimination has prevailed in a confusing electorate and an angry voteless majority.”

The Government had “sown such a web of words as to convince large sections of the white community that it is ten- tative on change”.

Within the non-negotiable confines of white privilege and power, the “total strategy policy” seemed to mean that the Government was prepared to concede only what it considered to be the minimum sufficient to satisfy its own view of black demands and aspirations.

“Anything believed to threaten its total strategy is interpreted as part of the total em- powerment seen as a contradiction of the right to the white nation – and the far larger black opposition” – to indicate its determination to take part in a negotiating process “... and that the longer it takes, the more likely but to be of escalating vio- lence”.

The Black Sash’s Johannesburg office said in a report that 1960 was the worst year it had experienced because of the greater severity with which influx control was enforced and the “increasing exclusion” of blacks in the huts and towns from participation in the economic development of the so-called white areas.

Advice of the Bantu Advisory Council, Mrs Sheena Duncan said: “It is useless to go on and on warning white South Africans what they are doing.

“We can only watch the anger and bitterness growing as promise after promise turns out to be hollow. It will give us as much pleasure to say ‘We told you so,’ when the inevitable happens.”
No homes for single women

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

A report presented to the conference yesterday investigated the implications of this legal anomaly in respect of the 99-year leasehold for urban property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the meantime, the farm worker, on the other hand, walks perhaps 500 meters to start work - all the day he may be restricted in his choice of both working and living place.
Pension scandal revealed

GRAHAMSTOWN — Two-thirds of blacks in white areas entitled to pensions are not receiving them and the problem is even worse in the homelands.

This was revealed at the Black Sash conference by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president, who said figures released in Parliament showed that over three percent of the white population received pensions, while just over one percent of blacks in white areas were getting them.

The magnitude of the problem was such that the Black Sash advice offices could not cope.

"In the end, a lawyer threatens legal action in an individual case and that person gets a pension."

She said the problem would not be solved until the people themselves took joint action.

In one case in Johannesburg, a pensioner found that no one at her payout point had received increases last October.

She took their names and addresses and they all went to see the commissioner. Their increases were paid, and backdated, and the clerk concerned was sacked."

The East London advice office had reported that a man who had complained of not receiving a pension due to him, collected names of others in the same situation.

"He collected 34 names and they all eventually got pensions after representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof."
Study shows shift in black population

CAPE TOWN — Two million blacks have left "white" South Africa for the homelands in the past 20 years, according to a University of Cape Town study.

The study by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru), attached to the university's school of economics, looked at the distribution of the black population. It was undertaken by a Saldru staff member, Mr. C. E. Simkins.

Metropolitan areas included Cape Town, East London, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, the Vaal triangle, Bloemfontein and the Free State goldfields.

Mr. Simkins found the proportion of men and women in the metropolitan areas dropped from 1960 to 1980. The proportion in the other urban areas remained stable, while the proportion in "white" rural areas dropped sharply, with a corresponding increase in the homelands.

"In 1960, 40 per cent of the population was resident in the homelands. By 1980 this figure had risen to 54 per cent," Mr. Simkins said.

Contract and illegal worker patterns showed up quite clearly in figures showing net emigration and immigration by blacks from "white" urban areas generally.

Except for women and men aged between 15 and 24, there was a corresponding net immigration into the homelands. The system of population distribution was tending towards stability, Mr. Simkins said.

"All this suggests that the combination of incentives and disincentives and administrative controls facing blacks are having the desired effect from the state's point of view, on the location of population." — DDC.

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Speakers cannot be included.

(1) Above, "area" means the total of African shown in the age classification.

(2) Age distributions for colored people are shown for colored regions in the age classification and other regions are shown for white economic regions in the Cape only.

(3) Age distributions for other regions are given for the white economic regions in the Cape only.

(4) Above, "area" means the total of African shown in the age classification and other regions are shown for the white economic regions in the Cape only.

(5) Above, "area" means the total of African shown in the age classification and other regions are shown for the white economic regions in the Cape only.

(6) Above, "area" means the total of African shown in the age classification and other regions are shown for the white economic regions in the Cape only.

(7) Above, "area" means the total of African shown in the age classification and other regions are shown for the white economic regions in the Cape only.

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(9) Above, "area" means the total of African shown in the age classification and other regions are shown for the white economic regions in the Cape only.

(10) Above, "area" means the total of African shown in the age classification and other regions are shown for the white economic regions in the Cape only.
Coloured civic leaders hit out at 'vicious' Act

By Deon Delport
Municipal Reporter

Coloured civic leaders, angry and frustrated at the housing crisis facing their community, have hit out at the Government for trying to evict blacks living illegally in white areas.

Two motions were unanimously accepted by the Coloured Management Committee at its monthly meeting yesterday. The first called for the Johannesburg City Council to purchase more land for coloured areas and the second deplored the harassment of people living in white areas.

The city council was asked to buy land next to the Eldorado Park complex and other areas within the city's municipal boundaries. This would help bring down the official waiting list of over 4,500 applications and would accommodate the natural growth of the population.

Where are these people living now? Living with relatives but the council tells them they are illegal and kicks them out," said Mr D Mateman, of the Coloured Management Committee.

Mr A Pop asked that the Coloured Management Committee "deplore the harassment suffered by so many of our people who are occupants of units in so-called white areas, where the vicious and conscienceless application of the Group Areas Act has brought untold misery to people who find themselves homeless through no fault of their own."
Urban strategy 'needed urgently'  

Own Correspondent  
The hope that blacks would one day live in urbanised homelands and commute to white cities by rapid transit is a pipe-dream, say two Pretoria academics.

The flow of blacks towards the major urban areas of South Africa is irreversible, say Dr. P. Smit, Vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council and Mr. J. J. Booyson, Research officer at the University of Pretoria's geography department.

They are co-authors of a new book — "Swart Verdadeliking — Proses, Patroon en Strategie."

Such commuter transit was already being subsidised with R100 million a year, they said today. But the black areas would increasingly become more than dormitory areas and some 20-million additional blacks would come to the major white urban areas by the year 2000.

Yet South Africa 'urgently needed an overall urbanisation strategy, they said.

At present, Government authorities, municipalities and private enterprise were all trying to handle the problem — and none quite knew what the others were doing.

A single body should be created to make decisions. Ultimately the blacks would have to become involved in political processes as well.
Motlana hits out at pass laws

THE CHAIRMAN of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday told a gathering at the University of the Witwatersrand that South Africa was so divided it could not even decide what anthem to sing at the "Terror" Mathebula fight.

He was sharing the platform with Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, a leading advocate and director of the Legal Resources Centre. The two spoke on education at the Great Hall of the university.

Dr Motlana rejected the liberals' fight for non-segregated education and called it a non-starter because many were unwilling to stand and fight beyond politics.

"The question of academic freedom is political. We must fight pass laws, influx control, fight for all South Africans to live where they choose, to work and to be elected to Parliament.

"We have shied away from political questions, but we must address ourselves to these questions.

When segregation is abolished completely, only then can we speak of academic freedom," he said.

Delivering the case for academic freedom in South Africa, Mr Chaskalson said there would be no peace in this country until segregation laws were repealed.

Mr Chaskalson said South Africa could learn from the American experience.

"Bantu education had failed the Nationalist because it did not produce a compliant black elite but instead produced Saso, identifying with black consciousness.

"It had not produced hewers of wood and drawers of water as they were designed to turn out," he said.
Bill of rights for blacks?

News that far-reaching changes could be on the way will however be greeted with scepticism by many black people. When the three bills were unveiled late last year, they were said by Government leaders to usher in an era of reform. However, it soon became clear that in some respects the bills were very retrogressive. Widespread criticism of them led to the Government decision to have them redrafted.

However, some sources believe the committee will be encouraged to go much further. There is talk of formulating a kind of bill of rights. "We are being given a completely free hand," a committee member said yesterday.

Informed sources say the Government is willing to consider "radical" changes to the three controversial bills affecting blacks which are to be redrafted by a technical committee.

The committee which has two black members gets down to work next week. Its task is to redraft the bills so that they comply with the Biekert Report and the Government white paper on the report.
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Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—


It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

28-million urban blacks by 2000 — survey

By Charlene Beltrame

In the next 20 years an additional 21-million blacks will move to South Africa's urban areas. If they do not have housing provided for them — which at present growth is unlikely — they will boost the existing 13-million squatters already flanking cities.

Less than two years after Professor P Smit of the University of Pretoria issued this warning, it has been echoed in the findings of another Afrikaans academic, Dr C Swart of the Rand Afrikaans University's Urban Studies Institute.

Dr Swart's survey of black housing — the second completed by the Institute — covers more than 1,000 families living in Soweto, Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria, Maadeni and Oosweli near Newcastle in Natal and Sibasa the capital of Venda.

His study, released today, supports previous research which indicates that 75 percent of the estimated black population of 37-million in the year 2000 (about 28-million) will be urbanised.

Black aspirations hold little regard for homeland policy or influx control measures.

CHOICE

Only six percent of respondents said that given the choice they would prefer to live in a rural black area, more than half would live in a white urban environment and 35 percent said they would live in a city in a black state.

People living in Soweto voted overwhelmingly in favour of staying there (81 percent), a feeling not always shared by those living in "black states."

The future of a successful homeland policy is put into question by the report which reveals that 72 percent of all interviewed were born in a white urban or rural area, and only a quarter were born in a black state.

This would tend to support the argument of black leaders, such as Dr N Motlana of the Committee of Ten, who claim that homeland policy would "repatriate" people to areas they had no knowledge of.

Linked to the preference for living in white urban areas was a rejection of traditional roles. More than half the respondents said their lifestyles corresponded with those of whites, while less than 20 percent said they adhered to tradition.

ETHNICITY

Sixty-six percent were against residential areas being organised on an ethnic basis, as they are at present. In Soweto 84 percent of those canvassed gave the thumbs down to ethnicity.

More than two-thirds of the households rented their homes and Soweto residents were largely scornful of buying houses. Dr Swart notes that if greater stability and community involvement is to be established, the proportion of home owners must increase.

More than 43 percent of Soweto residents had nothing positive to say about their living environment, although inhabitants in all areas generally said they would pay up to R200 a month more in rent if it meant extra services.

The lack of living space was the biggest concern, along with inadequate facilities. In Soweto as an example only seven percent of homes had bathrooms. The lack of electricity, including street lights, was mentioned by 72 percent of respondents.

Dr Swart said there was an urgent need for research into these areas and the role of community councils. It was very clear that the administration of black townships was "very confused and in a fluid situation."

His study found Sowetans, on the main, wanted a white in charge of town management, despite unhappiness with present administration.
Campaign aimed at black consumers

Pretoria Bureau

Members of the Southern Transvaal Chamber of Commerce (Soutrace) were encouraged yesterday to launch a "buy-at-home" campaign to encourage the black consumer to buy in black markets.

Chamber members said at a meeting held at a Pretoria hotel yesterday they could encourage black consumers to buy from black traders by ploughing their profits back into their communities.

Soutrace's secretary, Mr S P Kputumela, said this could be done by establishing bursaries and by rendering good service to old age pensioners.

Mr V L Kraal, a committee member, said there was a battle between black and white traders to win black customers.

Black traders should launch a buy-at-home campaign aimed at discouraging blacks from buying outside the black markets.

Other members felt they should stop being "individualistic" and "money-mongers" by forming community upliftment projects to make the community realise the value of black trade.

The campaign could also be enhanced by traders' involvement in various community activities, members said.

Soutrace is to take part in a Regional industrial exhibition to be held at Milner Park from May 29 to May 31.
Call to scrap influx control

By Thembu Khumalo

The Urban Councillors Association of South Africa has called on the Government to immediately scrap administrative boards and influx control.

At a meeting at the Dileiba Hotel, Soweto, yesterday, the organisation's West Rand region said it would not tire until most of our demands have been met.

The president of the organisation, Mr Steve Kgama, alleged there was maladministration and corruption among the administration boards and until trained blacks took over these institutions, urban politics were heading for "serious crisis."

HORRIBLE

Condending the influx control system, delegates at the meeting described it as "horrible" and called on the Government to eradicate it immediately.

"This is the most oppressive system of apartheid and it renders the indigenous people of the country landless," they said.

MISSING

Mr Freddie Mohajane, Dobsonville councillor, alleged that more than R5 million was missing in the Dobsonville area and the Wab has failed to account for it.

"This leaves us dubious and doubtful about the credibility of administration boards, hence we are calling for their eradication," said Mr Mohajane.

Among their demands, Ucasa called on the authorities to hand over all monies, assets and liabilities to each council immediately after the disbandment of the boards throughout the country.

They also called for the ending of racial discrimination in all educational institutions.

The meeting rejected the proposed merging of all community councils in the West Rand area. The proposal was made by Mr David Thebeball.

Mr Kgama said the proposed development boards must have a majority of blacks because the boards would belong to various councils and not to the whites.

Ten delegates were elected at the meeting to represent the West Rand region of Ucasa at a "special conference" to be held in Bloemfontein on May 31.

The aim of the forthcoming conference will be to demand the autonomy of the community councils throughout the country, Mr Kgama said.

The corruption at local pass offices would feature in the conference agenda.

The citizenship problem of South Africa which has emerged as an "insoluble problem" would also be discussed, he said.

Further study worker might save these lives:

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left because of redundancy
The great influx control debate

The influx laws lie at the heart of the apartheid system. Remove them and the foundations will quake.

Will it mean cities flooded with thousands of hungry, unemployed people? Or will it create the rapid emergence of a black middle class and a greater sharing of wealth among all South Africans?

No one really knows — not even the powers that conceived them, for this year the Government will conduct major investigations into influx laws.

CHARLENE BELTRAMO has completed intensive research and interviews into influx control. In the first of a series of articles she studies the global problem.

The migration of poor rural people to cities is a worldwide problem. Although it is unique to South Africa, it could be argued that our system places the severest limitations on personal liberty.

It is also argued that our system of influx control protects employment. Urbanisation is growing faster in Africa than anywhere else and the continent is just not coping. United Nations figures show that in 1966-70 in Addis Ababa, 90 percent of that town's population were squatters.

In Lusaka, Zambia, the figure is 33 percent, in Blantyre, Malawi, it is 55 percent. India has a similar problem — in Calcutta and Karachi 35 percent are squatters.

The hillside shanties of South America's burgeoning cities are well known. Half of Mexico City's population are shanty dwellers and 44 percent of the people living in Colombo live in tin and cardboard homes.

The United Nations recommends that countries should spend 4.6 percent of their gross national income on housing. But the actual global spending is usually only 1.5 to two percent.

In South Africa the figure for the financial year ended 1978-79 (the most recent statistics available) was R235.4 million or 0.85 percent of gross national income for housing for whites, coloureds and Asians.

The expenditure on black housing as a percentage of GNI was even lower — 0.02 percent or R90.4 million.

According to a report by the Federated Chamber of the current industries, the current housing shortfall — which a relaxation of influx control would make more obvious — is in black areas. The migration to urban areas is increasing at such a rate that at least 20-million black people will be living in the cities by the year 2000. This means, the FCI noted, that within the next decade close on a million new homes for blacks will have to be built.

Initial Government policy was to keep housing to a minimum but areas such as Crossroads have shown that this does not stem the tide, the FCI reported.

In Soweto for example, no houses were built or services improved from 1968 to 1978 in line with Government policy that the shadow city was a temporary area.
Michael O'Down, chairman Free Market Foundation, executive, Angle American: "The lifting of influx control could provide a boost to the economy."

Witwatersrand told the conference: "It is a moot question, depending on one's ideological point of view, which is the lesser evil, the limitation of freedom of movement, the labour exploitation and family disruption that goes with it, or living conditions that are an insult to human dignity and a breeding ground for a number of sociological evils."
Elections

TEN delegates were elected at a meeting of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa in Soweto yesterday to represent the West Rand region at a special conference in Bloemfontein on May 21.

The Ucasa president, Mr Steve Kgame, told members that a future meeting would discuss the abolition of administration boards and corruption at local pass offices. — Sapa.
R 120 000-m to erase black housing backlog

By Charlene Beltramo

Eliminating the black housing backlog before the turn of the century could cost the Government and private sector in excess of R120 000-million.

This has emerged from a series of surveys into black housing by the Urban Studies Institute of the Rand Afrikaans University.

Dr C W. Swart, senior researcher at the institute, told a Press conference that 4-million houses were needed for low-income black and coloured people by the year 2000.

A 1978 estimate had put the cost of erecting these homes with the accompanying infrastructure at R40 000-million — but in the three months since he completed the most recent housing report, costs have gone up 16 percent, so by the turn of the century we can anticipate costs tripling.

Dr Swart called for the abolition of the government’s annual R600-million worth of subsidies on low income housing by the year 2000, and for an end to the granting of subsidies.

"People in black areas, in particular, have an unrealistic attitude to housing costs. It is for these reasons, among others, that they are reluctant to pay increased rentals or buy 99-year leases. A person living in Soweto, as an example, pays R15 a month on average for rent.

"If he buys a house on a 99-year leasehold, government subsidies fall away and his rent goes up to R35 to R40 a month."

Dr Swart said subsidies should be phased out over a period of one to three years.

He said only six percent of incomes in Soweto were spent on housing.

He said the financial burden for housing could not be sustained by the State, but the private sector would have to begin playing a major role.

Township residents will have to realise that they must pay more if they want improved housing and services.

Although housing in Soweto is generally substandard, there are no slums. These can be prevented and the housing crisis eased by encouraging home ownership — possibly by coupling 99-year leaseholds and freehold title — renovations, and core housing.

Dr Swart said about 10 percent of residents in Soweto, and about 26 percent of residents in other areas were in favour of flats being built.

However, he said he was against this unless they were built for second or third generation Sowetans in high income brackets without children.

Dr Swart also called for more attention to be paid to the creation of revenue generating sources in black urban areas.

He pointed out that 70 percent of Sowetan incomes were spent in the Johannesburg central business district.

However, most farmers extended very short-term credit to workers. Most farmers extended very short-term credit, food, etc., on the book and to pay the farmer back over their provisions (millet meal, sugar, tobacco, soap, timber)

To workers in the same that workers were allowed to buy too big to pay off easily and there was no way to stop
urban places

Nat plan for

JOHANNESBURG — The political future of the country's 10 million urban blacks was spelled out by the government in a document released yesterday.

The document, titled "The National Plan," outlines a series of measures aimed at improving the living conditions of urban blacks, who constitute a significant portion of South Africa's population. The plan includes proposals for the expansion of housing, education, and health care facilities, as well as initiatives to promote economic development and job creation.

The National Plan alsoV

The document, released by the National Department of Urban Development, is part of a broader strategy to address the challenges faced by urban blacks in South Africa. The government has been working to provide better services and infrastructure to meet the needs of the growing urban population.
The government policy on urban blight is a crucial aspect of modern urban management. It involves strategies to address the deterioration of urban areas, often characterized by dilapidated buildings, economic decay, and social issues. The policy aims to rejuvenate these areas, improving both the physical environment and the quality of life for residents. This is achieved through various interventions such as revitalize areas, attract new businesses, and improve public services. The success of such policies often depends on a multidisciplinary approach involving urban planning, economics, and social services. The government's role is pivotal in executing these strategies, often through partnerships with private sectors and community involvement. The ultimate goal is to transform urban blight into vibrant, sustainable communities.
Future of the urban blacks outlined to Press

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

The Government's first comprehensive policy document on the political future of blacks outside homelands, was released yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The document, released at a Press conference in Johannesburg, is a pull-together of several statements made by Government Ministers over the past two years and stands as the party's official policy document on urban blacks.

The political failure of the Government's policy to provide for the 10-million blacks outside the homelands has always been the Achilles heel of apartheid policy, and the document gives a clear indication that the Government hopes to solve it by introducing a system of strong local government for urban blacks, coupled with representation through homeland institutions in a 'constellation' or confederation of independent States.

The Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the document represented a mixture of a gradual introduction of political participation in Government thinking, coupled with contradictions, confusion and failure to introduce power sharing.

"I don't see it in any way as an aspiration of the majority of blacks," Mrs Suzman said.

Another section of the document centred on urban development and the provision of housing, and Mrs Suzman said that was a matter for the homelands.

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Another section of the document centred on urban development and the provision of housing, and Mrs Suzman said that was a matter for the homelands.

The important features of the document are:

- The acceptance of the permanence of blacks living "on a family basis" outside the homelands;
- The insistence that blacks outside the homelands (including urban blacks) must remain connected politically and otherwise to the homelands;
- An admission of the "inadequacy" of the present policy whereby blacks can only participate in homeland politics if they register as non-white homeland citizens (now called a national state in official usage).

"The point of view of blacks living outside the national states is that their voting rights have no meaningful content because black governments have till now had practically no functions that affected them directly and there have been no continuous negotiating bodies."

Such local authorities could have control over matters such as the provision of electricity, water, streets, sanitation.

The most important omission in the document is the question of citizenship. There has been a lot of speculation that a system of common citizenship could be introduced for blacks together with "homeland nationalism" although other informed sources say this will never occur.

As about the Government's view on citizenship for blacks, Dr Koornhof said the Whites and the Government were still discussing the matter and as soon as a decision was reached an announcement would be made in Parliament.

(Herald by H. Zille 171 Main Strem, Johannesburg)
Media suggested as Govt tool

...and their acceptability to urban blacks.

Among the suggestions made by officials was an investiga-
tion into how the media could be employed to counteract the
Dingane Park's interest among
urban blacks in the homeland.

Another was a revival of the
idea, apparently first mooted in
a 1978 departmental report de-
scribed as the 'Klipfontein
Report'. This was to create
political constituencies in 'white' urban areas which
would elect representatives to
the homeland parliament.

In terms of the latter sug-
gestion, the present system of
domestic representatives of
ambassadors will be scrapped.

They have been occupied
with pursuing their own politi-
cal interests rather than carry-
ing out the job for which they
were appointed, one of the
major officials observers in a
memorandum discussed at
the meeting.

The HSRC follow-up inquiry
must be 'impartial' and must
try to colour the facts, the
department has decided.

However, it must not merely
be aimed at discovering the
date or negative evidence.

The researchers must make
suggestions as to what can be
done to 'improve' the situ-
ation and propose possible solu-
tions to problems exposed by
the survey.

HSRC researchers have been
ordered to design their re-
search so as to take note of the
political views expressed in
the Klipfontein Report and to
submit their findings and re-
commendations within six
months.

The order was to be inter-
preted as coming from the
Minister himself and the de-
partment was prepared to
make a 'substantial amount'
available to finance the
research.

At a subsequent meeting be-
 tween top officials of the de-
partment and representatives
of the Human Sciences Re-
search Council held in Febru-
ary this year, it was empha-
ised that the report, as well as
follow-up reports called for by
the Minister of Co-operation
and Development, Dr Piet
Noordel, were to be treated in
the strictest confidence and
that they were only to be circu-
lated to a restricted number
of people.

The performance of the inqui-
ry is such that it has important
and far-reaching implications
for a development strategy,
the minutes of this year's
meeting state.

Another confidential sur-
vey, conducted by the HSRC in
1978, showed that only
30 per cent of white blacks regards
or other homelands as their 'true home' and
the only 20 per cent were prepared
to consider moving to a home-
land if they could earn a higher
income there, according to a
relatively informed source.

These findings were also
suppressed.
Born in white areas

Among rejected findings were:
° 57 percent of blacks born in white urban areas in 1970 were born in the white area where they lived.
° 80 percent had neither children nor parents living in a homeland, and only 55 percent had relatives or friends living in a homeland.
° Only 13 percent had homeland citizenship certificates, although by law every black is a citizen of one or other black homeland—there are no black South Africans.
° 60 percent had not visited a homeland in the year preceding the survey.
° More than 40 percent did not know whether "their" homeland had a representative in their area.

The Deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr D de V Morrison, told a meeting attended by the other Deputy Minister in the department, Mr J G Wentzel, and several top officials in Pretoria late last year that the survey results nevertheless "draw a poor picture of multi-nationalism and the policy of the Government.

He ordered that the survey results not be made available without the Ministry's permission.

An urgent secret follow-up study has now been commissioned by the Government to establish how the estrangement of black from the homelands can be reversed and how blacks can be persuaded to accept homeland affiliation.

The Pretoria meeting was held to discuss the confidential HSRC report prepared for the Government last year.

The report is based on the results of a "multi-purpose" survey conducted throughout South Africa among urban blacks in 1978.

Links

The Ministers and officials at the meeting concluded that, while politicians claimed daily that the overwhelming majority of black people retained homeland ties, the survey showed that a far smaller number really has links with a homeland.

"Politicians claim that certain policies and practices relating to urban blacks are laid down and implemented because it is alleged and accepted that they do, in fact, have a relationship with a black national state, whether ethnic, cultural or otherwise. There must be clarity about this assumption," they noted in the minutes of the meeting, signed by Dr Morrison.

The officials called for a re-evaluation of the system of homeland representatives in the urban areas, to establish their effectiveness.

° To Page 2
Negev, which aims at producing doctors who will serve a rural community has developed the following selection method.

Firstly, it demands that a student obtain a University Pass at high school with 8 grades in at least two subjects. All such candidates then take a written psychometric examination at the end of which 300 candidates are interviewed for the approximate 50 posts. At the interview the following characteristics are assessed:

**INTELLECTUAL CHARACTERISTICS:**
The capacity to master extensive and complex material, the capacity for self-learning, intellectual flexibility, problem-solving capacity, and intellectual curiosity.

**VALUE CHARACTERISTICS:**
The desire to assist those in distress and to work in the health sciences.

**PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS:**
Personal integrity and sensitivity to ambiguity, capacity for clear stable self-identity and a capacity for enthusiasm.

It is still too early to know whether this and time consuming system will succeed. It is comforting to know, however, that the University of Cape Town has a standing sub-committee to examine the selection of students. Another possible change in the medical curriculum would involve the teaching of social sciences. I hope that from what I have said, it will be obvious that this change could only be for the better.

I have taken the liberty of including a third possible change that is, the teaching of African languages. It is inexcusable that because of the language barrier, many of us are forced to practice medicine at the level of a veterinary scientist. The need for the inclusion of a course in African languages is highlighted by the fact that this year some 200 medical students have enrolled in a voluntary course in Xhosa, given during the lunch hour or early evening.

The fourth change would be to reform the curriculum by adapting it to the needs for health services of the nation or community. To bring about such a reform would require a great deal more information about the needs for health services than is presently available and a prerequisite therefore, would be to stimulate research in this area. Once the data becomes available the goals and objectives of the medical school should be examined in the light of the needs of the nation and community and could, if necessary, be adjusted accordingly. Students at the University of Cape Town are currently being taught by members of the Department of Community Medicine as early as their first year. However, many medical schools throughout the world are actually introducing suitable staff in these hospitals, and for sending visiting consultants and teachers to these hospitals, is feasible. The staff of such rural hospitals would then no longer feel isolated and would transmit information gleaned from the teaching hospital to members of the health care team in the clinics and dispensaries throughout their region. Similarly, and perhaps equally important, students would diffuse out to these clinics and dispensaries and the feedback to the teaching hospital via the students and staff would ensure that the activities of the teaching hospital remained relevant to the needs of the population at large. Such activities would also help to emphasize and reinforce the importance of promotive and preventive medicine. It would introduce the student to health care team work and allow him contact with, and understanding of, the problems faced by non-physician practitioners and other paramedics. Both within and without the teaching hospital, students should be trained to
Free economy move welcomed

JOHANNESBURG — Politicians and economists yesterday welcomed the Prime Minister's recommitment to free the country's economy — but warned it was high time the government acted on these promises by scrapping laws that inhibited free enterprise.

Mr Botha repeated his commitment to freeing the country's economy and promised to consult the nation and the Senate on whether to adopt the principle and practice of free enterprise.

He warned that if this was not done, it would be a case of free enterprise for whites and separate development for blacks — which would be the surest recipe for the destruction of the free enterprise system in South Africa.

Dr Slabbert gave examples of laws that prevented equal access by all to the free enterprise system: the Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

In his speech, Mr Botha differentiated between short term and long term economic planning.

The government's immediate plans, he said: "We shall continue to move away from direct economic control of a socialistic nature, such as price and wage control, import control, exchange control and bank credit ceiling."

And on longer term goals, Mr Botha referred to the government's attempts to establish alternate growth poles, not dictated by the needs of ideology alone, but based on economic viability.

The basis of this policy is the establishment of economic co-operative regions between the homelands and "white" South Africa across boundaries to the mutual economic benefit of the region as a whole — black and white.

The establishment of a multilateral development bank is a cornerstone of this policy.

Dr Botha declared the readiness of the government to siphon off from the prosperity it was currently enjoying "large amounts of resources for the development of our less privileged areas and our neighbour states".

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Proposed Timetable Changes

Commerce Faculty Officer

Mrs. M. Phoess

13th February, 1981

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DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS SCIENCE

PROFESSOR J. D. HUMPHREYS

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

MEMORANDUM
COMMUNITY COUNCIL, STATE REGULATIONS

1. George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) (e) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), after consultation with administration boards and community councils, hereby make the regulations contained in the Annexure hereto.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

(File A2/14/3/B)

ANNEXURE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "accommodation" means lodging, bedding, meals, liquid refreshments (excluding alcoholic liquor), laundry (excluding dry-cleaning), hotel board levy and service charge; (xii)

(ii) "administration board" means an administration board established in terms of section 2 (1) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971); (ii)

(iii) "area" means the area for which the council concerned is established; (viii)

(iv) "bonus year" means a period commencing on the first day of December of one year and ending on the last day of November of the following year; (v)

(v) "breathe testing apparatus" means an apparatus approved by a council by means of which the breath of an employee or temporary employee may be tested or analysed to establish whether the alcohol content of the blood of the employee or temporary employee referred to exceeds a set limit or not; (iv)

(vi) "calendar month" means a period extending from a day in one month to the day preceding the day corresponding numerically to that day in the following month, both days inclusive; (iv)

(vii) "commencement date of service" the date on which an employee or temporary employee assumed duty with a council or the date of assumption of duty with a local authority in the case of an employee or temporary employee transferred in terms of section 10 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), to an administration board, or the date of assumption of duty with an administration board in the case of an employee or temporary employee who was transferred in terms of section 6 (1A) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), to a council; (i)

(viii) "council" means a community council established in terms of section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977); (xxi)

(ix) "cycle" means a period of three years calculated from a date determined by a council and thereat every period of three years; (xxi)

(x) "day of rest" means—

(a) a Sunday or public holiday in the case of an employee or temporary employee who normally does not work on such day;
Black councils 'must have say'
survive

will
Africa
339

Why South

Roger

in

London
Ucas bid to end ‘black cash’ grants to Sabra

By Jon Qwelane

The South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) is on collision course with black spokesmen over the thousands of rands it receives in annual donations from township administration boards.

Sabra director Dr Chris Jooste said in Pretoria that the organisation has been receiving nearly R50 000 a year from the boards.

In a statement yesterday the Urban Councillors Association (Ucas) said money paid into the coffers of administration boards belonged to blacks.

"It is not public money that can be dished out at will," the association said.

When the black councils became autonomous and the administration boards were scrapped, no money would be given to Sabra or any other organisation," Mr Steve Kgane, president of Ucas, said.

He said Dr Jooste should remember such money came from the poorest community: "Why milk an emaciated cow?"

Dr Jooste said Sabra would be starting a fund to reduce its dependence on money provided by the Government. He would ask for donations from Sabra members and from the public.

Sabra was at the centre of a national uproar last year over the administration board grants.

Administration boards came in for sharp criticism in the Auditor-General's recent financial report, which accused them of squandering money on unsound investments and said huge sums were missing.
There can be a peaceful solution to South Africa’s problems if the leaders of all races agree on what goals they should all pursue, says Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils’ Association. In his contribution, the final article in a series carried by The Star on constitutional change, he emphasises the desire of blacks to become involved in the country’s decision-making process.

In an attempt to reflect varying points of view about constitutional change, The Star has in the past two weeks carried articles by people who belong to a wide array of political organisations. We asked them: Do you think it is possible to achieve a negotiated settlement in South Africa without large-scale violence? If so, how can this be achieved?

Yesterday, Progressive Federal Party MP Mr David Daling emphasised the need for the Government to talk to black leaders who are strongly opposed to its policies. Today Mr Kgame gives his views.

**Common purpose is the goal**

The Urban Councils’ Association of South Africa (Uasa) believes that a negotiated settlement is possible if peaceful alternatives can be exploited to the full.

White insecurity lies in the way of negotiations. Uasa is not the only organisation which is committed to change — there are other organisations which are also determined that changes must be made now. It would be naive for me to believe that the possibility of large-scale change can be completely ruled out.

South Africa is a multi-racial society that needs to be moulded into a national unit rather than being fragmented into multiple ethnic societies, each battling to determine its own destiny within the framework of a national unit.

A solution for South Africa’s problems will, to a large extent, depend on the development of national goals. These could be used by leaders of all population groups to formulate a blueprint for a homogeneous society like ours.

National consensus goals will enable all South Africans, irrespective of colour, race or creed, to live in an equal-opportunity society with maximum prosperity for all.

All leaders should be prepared to concentrate on those things which bring us all together rather than those which separate us ethnically.

The leaders should initiate formal and informal contact with the aim of bridging the gap between white insecurity on the one hand and black frustration on the other.

They should initiate a think-tank which will assist in the identification of all problems, solutions to them and effective strategies to achieve consensus objectives.

The underlying fact is that all this should lead us to a national convention.

A negotiated settlement can be achieved if statutory discrimination, based on colour, is phased out so that the tools of power — Parliament, the police and the defence force — can be used to benefit all of the peoples of South Africa.

Both black and white should have a hand in controlling the major institutions in the country. Leaders of all races should be seen to play a predominant role in determining the framework within which decisions on national issues are reached.

A negotiated settlement could also be aided by a national education campaign to foster inter-racial communication.

Prejudice elsewhere on this continent should give us a good lesson. It is necessary to look at the structure of colonialism and the form which the struggle against it took in different countries in Africa.

Some African peoples waged long wars of national liberation and in the end they were victorious. Others became independent through peaceful methods.

In Algeria the people fought for their independence for seven years and the French used every tactic imaginable against them. They destroyed villages and tortured revolutionaries, but the Algerians proved that the will of the people is supreme.

A negotiated settlement is more possible than ever before in South Africa because of the present political climate. White leaders in particular should grasp this opportunity.

The world is watching South Africa to see what lessons it has learned from the spontaneous violence which erupted here in 1976. Since that time we blacks have become more politically aware and motivated.

Today, blacks in this country are no longer interested in handling just their own affairs.

They want to share in shaping the destiny of the land of their birth. We are not only interested in what is happening in our locations or in the so-called homelands; we want to know and talk about what is happening in the whole of South Africa.

We will not accept mere advisory positions.

Large-scale violence can be avoided if we can achieve common purpose. If we want to avoid violence there must be a will to make reforms.
Urbanization is inevitable. The growth of cities is a natural process. As more and more people move to urban areas, the need for better infrastructure and services increases. This requires investment in education, healthcare, and other essential services.

In South Africa, for example, the government has been investing in urban areas to provide better services to the growing population. This includes building new schools and hospitals, improving roads and transportation systems, and creating job opportunities.

However, urbanization also has its challenges. One of the biggest is housing. As more people move to cities, there is a need for more affordable housing. This can put pressure on the economy and lead to social issues such as poverty and inequality.

To address these challenges, governments must work with communities to ensure that urbanization takes place in a sustainable way. This includes investing in community development projects, providing training and education for the workforce, and ensuring that basic services are available to all.

In conclusion, urbanization is a natural process that requires investment and planning. By working together, governments and communities can ensure that urbanization is a positive and productive force for growth and development.
Ucasas to train leaders

THE Urban Councils of South Africa have asked community councils throughout South Africa to contribute towards local government training in the same way that black administration boards help to fund the SA Bureau of Raacal Affairs.

Mr Steve Kgame, Ucsa chairman, said this decision was taken at a weekend meeting of Ucsa in Welkom.

Each community council would be asked for a donation of at least R300 a year to train community councillors in local government.

He said two council in the Orange Free State — Bethlehem and Bethalville — have already agreed to contribute to Ucsa. Bethlehem has made a first donation of R110.

Mr Kgame said many councils in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape were keen on the Ucsa resolution and were waiting only for their financial budgets to be drawn up, so as to be able to assess what amounts to donate.

He said the money would also be used to finance the running of Ucsa, which acts as an umbrella body to all the community councils in the Republic.
We shall not remain silent says Kgame

THE PRESIDENT of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, said yesterday South African whites must avoid "large scale violence" by joining hands with other race groups at a round table conference to decide the future of the country together.

In a statement released in Soweto, Mr Kgame said the Government's policy of separate development had failed.

South Africans of all races must work together and prepare for a just society that would be governed by the same laws.

Referring to yesterday's election, he said: "We are denied the right to vote and yet the Government that will be elected is going to govern us, make laws for us and make far reaching decisions for us.

"Thousands of whites will be flocking to the polls to decide the fate of the silenced majority. For many years black people have remained resilient and patient at the extreme provocation of being denied rights in their own country of birth."

He said unless blacks were directly involved in 'shaping up' the destiny of their country, "we shall not be prepared to remain silent."

Regardless which party won the election, the fact remained that blacks were no longer going to remain silent, he said.

"Our hands are against the wall and the patience for which the black man is known has come to an end, and as a result South Africa is sitting on a volcano.

"South Africa must bring about positive steps to see to it that change come before there is disaster."

"The whites and Africans in particular, must come out from the bigger and join hands with other South Africans round a table and decide the future together if large scale violence is to be avoided," he said. -- Sapa
We shall not remain silent says Kgama

THE PRESIDENT of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgama, said yesterday South African whites must avoid "large scale violence" by joining hands with other race groups at a round-table conference to decide the future of the country together.

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"Our backs are against..."
Townships

Shebeens hit back

The liquor war in the black townships is more than a tussle for control of a lucrative trade. It involves the extension of entrepreneurial opportunities to shebeen owners who for years have operated in defiance of the law. Also involved is the financing of black local administration.

At the core of the wrangle is the monopoly of the administration boards over the legal distribution of liquor in the urban areas, and the proliferation of (illegal) shebeens whose owners risk arrest and the confiscation of their stock.

This logjam has been complicated by the promise made by the Minister of Justice, then Louis le Grange, in Parliament last May, that he was considering legalising shebeens. Nothing has yet come of this and the shebeen owner's point to the Minister's statement in urging a halt to police raids and the immediate granting of legal standing.

Red tape and, perhaps, resistance by the administration boards have mothballed the promise. The Liquor Licensing Board says it will not issue licenses unless premises have been zoned for on-sale consumption. It considers the conversion of shebeens, now all private homes, to meet health requirements for a public place as essential. Zoning is, of course, a prerequisite to conversion and this can only be done with the agreement of the administration boards — who are the landlords.

The administration boards' apparent opposition to private individuals coming into the liquor business in black areas is not difficult to fathom. Liquor sales provide at least 20% of their income — part of which is channelled to "homeland" development.

However, West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) chairman, Johan Knoetze, has said his board is not reluctant to give way to others. Already the Orange Vaal Administration Board has allowed blacks to own bottle stores in direct competition with its own outlets.

Not only shebeen owners want a slice of the action. Community councils are pressing the board to relinquish its exclusive control of liquor outlets. Their demands should be seen in the context of the complex power relationship between the bodies which are jointly responsible for the administration of Soweto.

But the Soweto Tavern Association (SATA), representing more than 3,000 shebeens, ran out of patience a fortnight ago and decided to put pressure on Wrab by calling for a boycott of its bottle stores. Total annual sales in Wrab's bottle stores is R20m and shebeens buy a large part of this.

There was a stalemate. The police indicated that they would continue to arrest shebeen operators as long as they were illegal. They charge, moreover, that shebeens are the "breeding ground of crime." Wrab came out with no firm indications that they would introduce zoning, let alone sell the bottle stores in their control. The SATA has, of course, insisted on the legalisation of shebeens and the granting of sites for the erection of bottle stores. The latter demand will certainly introduce competition to Wrab.

But whether Wrab is really keen on competition is another question. Ministerial approval is one thing. The willingness of the Liquor Licensing Board to issue licenses to blacks is another. Wrab is pivotal, since it alone is empowered to grant sites and zone areas.
SA could be super power

Farmers face black hurdles

Huge problems

The report points out that the profound and lasting impact of the problems facing the agricultural sector is acute. There is a need for a comprehensive approach to address the challenges facing farmers. The problems include a lack of access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and poor market access. The report suggests that a coordinated strategy that involves all stakeholders is necessary to address these issues.

The report highlights the need for a more coherent strategy that addresses the root causes of these problems. The government and other stakeholders must work together to create a supportive environment for farmers to thrive. The report calls for a focus on improving the infrastructure and providing farmers with the necessary resources to improve their productivity.
Kind of ingenuity that brings success

Staff Reporter

ONE of the six finalists in the Businessman of the Year award once hit on a novel way of punishing shoplifters — and it has proved a very successful deterrent.

Mr Samuel Goba, a farmer from Inyanda in KwaZulu, also owns several general stores. For some time he was plagued by incidents of pilfering in his shops. So the next time he caught a pilferer red-handed, he decided not to call the police, but instead he hung a board around the thief’s neck saying “I am a thief”, and paraded him for all to see.

“That was the end of the pilfering in my shop,” he said.

Mr Goba, winner of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce region, was the winner in the farming category in the national competition run by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCC) and a liquor company.

The other finalists in the competition were Mr Samuel Motseiolo and Mr Peter Petolele.

Mr Motseiolo, an upholsterer from Katlehong near Germiston, was the runner-up in the best Manufacturer of the Year category. He trained as an upholsterer at the Strydom Training College in Bloemfontein.

After training, he worked for several companies as a labourer, sewing machine operator and upholsterer before he set up his own business in the backyard of his home in 1990. But he waited for 13 years before he was able to build his house. He was granted permission to put up his building, which was completed in 1989 at a cost of R45 000.

Mr Motseiolo is awaiting a reply from the Qwa Qwa Government after applying for permission to erect a building to expand his upholstery business in the homestead.

Besides repairing and upholstering furniture, Mr Motseiolo is also one of the few blackes selling new furniture.

He is a member of the Katlehong Chamber of Commerce and the local Industrial Committee.

Mr Petolele, who operates a liquor store in GaRankuwa and a night club in Hebron in Rothe, is about to expand his business concerns into Mbombela, near Mafikeng.

Before he opened his bottlestore he ran a boutique which he converted into his present bottlestore.

He had earlier managed a bottle store as a liquor company.

Mr Petolele is a very active community leader. He organised the Year of the Child in 1979 in GaRankuwa and also the Year of the Aged in 1980.
Education 'an elementary step' for growth in SA

step "if we are to achieve these ambitions".

"By education I do not refer to schooling but to training at each and every level of the business world, for both white and blue collar workers."

Mr Bell said his company, like most enlightened companies in the country, was mindful of their obligations.

"We therefore encourage and assist our staff in their efforts to achieve these goals, and will continue to do so. People need help to attain their rightful place in this world, and not charity," Mr Bell said.

"Given the opportunities, there is no reason at all why businessmen such as yourselves should not take your place and play your role in the economic growth of this country."

Mr Bell said he hoped the competition would continue to grow and its winners feature among South Africa's future commercial and industrial giants.

He said past winners had benefited from the experience gained during their study tour overseas. "It is indeed our intention to continually seek ways and means to ensure they are afforded every opportunity to study the methods and procedures followed by their counterparts overseas."

Mr Bell said his company joined without hesitation when first approached by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCC) and the African Business magazine to join their competition.

"We, as a company of international standing, have always had the best interests of our employees at heart. We were among the first companies to pioneer the introduction of an equal pension scheme for all our staff," Mr Bell said.

Gilbeys' plants in Johannesburg and Stellenbosch provided meals for all its staff. The company had further recognised trade unions in its factories and facilities had been made available for the training of their representatives and shop stewards at the company's expense, he said.

"Gilbeys has been promoting the competition since its inception seven years ago."

Black business magazine all set

The magazine, African Business, is launching a new publication next month to cater for the needs of thousands of black manufacturers in the urban and rural areas throughout the country.

The magazine will be the official voice of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce's (NAFCC) new Chamber of Industry.

An announcement in the current edition of the African Business magazine says the editorial material of the new publication will be carefully prepared to meet the needs of the manufacturer. It will also deal with problems which come to the light through NAFCC's counselling service.

Publication of the first edition of the Black Manufacturer will coincide with the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce Industrial Exhibition at Milner Park on May 26.

Thereafter, there will be three further editions in July, September and November.

Financial statements most important — judges

STAFF REPORTER

There seemed to be a steady improvement in the number of entrants who submitted financial statements with their entries for the Black Businessmen of the Year award and this was commendable, the judges said yesterday.

"However, there are still those business people who do not seem to appreciate that in this type of competition or award, financial statistics are of the utmost importance," the judges said in their report.

They said these were reliable basis on which to gauge the successful management of an enterprise and also the only method by which businesses in the same sector could be compared.

The judges added that the submitted financial reports varied between "very good and hopelessly inadequate". The good financial statements came from bigger operations.

"It seems to us that the average black businessman is taken for a ride by some bogus bookkeepers," the judges said.

Some of the bookkeepers, they said, did not seem to have the faintest idea of the operations of the business for which they were preparing the financial statements.

The judges came across a case of a businessman who was in the manufacturing business but whose entire financial information gave no indication of this fact. The statements were prepared as though the businessman were running a retail business.
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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED
Optimism among blacks on future economy

By Mervyn Harris

Black people in major urban areas are much more optimistic about the long-term economic future than white people, it is reported in the latest consumer survey by the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research.

In addition, coloured people expect economic conditions to be more promising in the next months than those they experienced last year when they had difficulty in maintaining living standards.

The bureau has started including samples of coloured and black population groups on a limited scale after previously restricting the surveys to whites.

Polling of coloured people was restricted to the Cape Peninsula and polling of black people was confined to residential areas of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

CONTRAST

The survey found that in sharp contrast to the situation of a year ago, the white group has lost much of its confidence in the economy.

Black people surveyed are much more optimistic with no less than 43 percent "forecasting" that the economy will improve considerably during the coming five years.

The comparable figures for coloureds and whites are 25.3 percent and 15.7 percent respectively.

The financial position of whites has been more tight during last month compared with the same month a year ago. More whites have been running up debts, possibly because of the spending spree which they embarked on during 1980.

About one out of every five white consumers had to draw on savings last month and slightly fewer white respondents than a year ago were in a position to put money aside to add to their savings.

The same cannot, however, be said about black and coloured people. The nature of the finances of these groups was such that about one in five reported increasing debts in the case of blacks 54.5 percent had to use savings to meet liabilities.

The survey found that 30 percent of the coloureds believe the inflation rate will be above 18 percent during the next 12 months and 37 percent of blacks and 53 percent of whites hold this view.

The bureau says the emergence of such an inflation mentality could be dangerous and that the authorities are going to experience great difficulty in reversing this long-held attitude.

The substantial increase in the private consumption expenditure magnitude of 1980 was boosted by cheap and easily available credit.

DAMPENED

Consumers thus had little difficulty in buying additional household appliances or furnishing their new homes.

Interest rates have since gone up substantially and credit has consequently become more expensive and more difficult to obtain. To some extent this already dampened spending towards the end of last year but the full extent will only be felt during 1981, says the bureau.
**Expert sees rise in black buying power**

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** The share of personal income per capita earned by blacks has risen dramatically in the past 30 years and the black consumer will play an increasingly important role in the 1980s, according to a market research chief.

The director of the University of South Africa’s bureau for market research, Professor Piet Nel, was addressing the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut in congress in Bloemfontein yesterday.

He said whites’ share of per capita personal income had dropped from 72% in 1960 to 60% in 1970, while the black share rose from 20% to 40%.

From 1970 to 1980 the per capita income share of whites fell by 4.5% while that of other population groups increased slightly.

Blacks were therefore becoming increasingly important as consumers and no business could afford to disregard black buying power. Those who wanted to survive would have to gain more black customers.

Prof Nel said the importance of the black consumer in the economy was emphasised by the fact that growth in some markets in recent years had depended entirely on black spending.

The total growth in the foodstuffs market, for example, could be attributed to black spending.

Professor J L Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch’s Bureau for Economic Research, said reasonable estimates indicated the present black population of about 10 639 000 could rise to 32 820 000 by the year 2000, an increase of 12 181 000 — compared with a 787 000 increase in the number of whites. If the present birth rates were maintained and white immigration did not swell the numbers, the proportion of blacks in the total population would then be 84.4%.

Prof Sadie said that despite expectations that the personal wage income of blacks would rise, the differences in spending patterns of the black and non-black populations would not have disappeared by the year 2000.

Blacks would continue to consume only a small portion of the so-called “success goods” compared to whites, but the increasing importance of black buying power would give a strong underlay of stability to the economy through the demand for non-durable and semi-durable goods.

— Sapa.

**'Blacks prefer white shops’**

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** Most blacks preferred to buy from white shops, but very few white shops bothered to make black customers feel at home, according to Radio Bantu public relations officer Mr Justus Tshinga.

He told delegates to the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut congress in Bloemfontein of the problems of black consumers that white dealers did not consider — such as the distance they had to travel to white shopping centres.

The lack of toilet, resting and eating facilities caused much inconvenience and it grieved them that they were so easily taken for thieves and watched in self-service shops.

He blamed selfish black dealers for the black preference. "Blacks would like to buy from their own businesses, but it is impossible because of the unusually high prices they have to pay."

"Moreover, the service is poor and disappointing, the shops are usually badly managed, and the owners’ attitudes towards consumers leave a lot to be desired."

Mr Tshinga said that although blacks tended to avoid black businesses, he was still against white businesses in black residential areas.

The feeling was that black businessmen’s areas and business rights should be protected against white penetration until blacks could stand on their own feet against white dealers.

As the income and buying power of blacks increased, their buying habits changed. Quantity used to be put before quality, but now blacks bought only the best.

The more sophisticated among them were suspicious of shows that traded exclusively with blacks in case their goods were inferior. — Sapa.
RIVET: I'll Out if I Achieve Nothing by the End of the Year

PRIVATE SECTOR BILLIONS

To Solve Housing Crisis

BY Tony Hudson

THE 700 million Housing

S M 80 5/16

39
Influx control is now disintegrating.

"Nothing typifies the disintegration of influx control more vividly than the massive flow of blacks into urban areas, the number of shanty-dwellers and township legions."

Strong words. But they come from a prominent civil servant involved for more than a decade in the practical efforts of and research into influx control.

Certainly the Government has recognised the problem and harsh measures in terms of the Richtersveld report reflected an attempt to tighten up influx control.

But in many, often little-heralded ways, the Government seems to be relaxing influx control in certain areas and appears to be preparing the voting public for further relaxations.

It would seem that with the housing crisis and severe manpower shortages, the Government has little option.

The committee investigating influx control under Dr Piet Kruehler, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, is an indication of this.

In October last year, the Deputy Ministry of the Department of Cooperation and Development (COD), Dr George Mrosen, told the Cape National Party congress that the Government was planning for a "controlled amount of squatting."

Dr Morson said squatting was basically a problem of poverty and not so much one of urbanisation. It was "part of the emancipation of the Third World" and was a "physical manifestation of a social and political process."

Then in January of this year, Mr J B Mills, director-general of COD, said in an address to the chief commissioners of his department that "respective" blacks should not be made to bear the provisions of influx control, which applied to blacks who had no jobs or homes in the cities.

Mr Mills said it was wrong to apply these measures to every black person.

Referring to a memorandum he had sent to the Cabinet, Mr Mills said it would cost the State at least R280 million a year to wipe out the housing backlog, without even providing for population growth.

He said this was financially impossible and that a new approach was needed. Mr Mills said the new approach should be to provide enough around the backlogs for population increases, then to plan sites and provide water and sanitation services.

He said these sites should provide for squatters as well as legitimate inhabitants building their own homes.

Highly placed sources have told The Star that the Government started moving toward ways of restructing influx control as far back as 1977, when they began experimenting with the upgrading of squatter areas.

Much of this work is secret, with the Government having the problem of educating an increasingly polarized voting population.

What causes squatting?

The answers are numerous.

Some urban planners say the problem began in 1973 with the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand.

In the next 10 years, an additional 21 million blacks will move to South Africa's urban areas. They will join the existing estimated 4.5 million squatters who cluster round the cities. In all, 25 percent of blacks (28 million) will be urbanised by the year 2000.

The vast majority of these blacks lack freedom of movement and are living in shanty towns. But at that time blacks had freehold rights and their dwellings, although modest, were often adequate.

The first major step toward making squatting a problem was initiated as far back as 1983.

In that year the Native Land Bill was passed. It stopped not only mixed farming (the share-crop system where blacks had the use of a portion of a white farmer's land and paid rent with a portion of their crop but also drastically limited the right of Africans to own land.

The Government of that time promised land for any Africans evicted from land — but this never materialised.

Thousands of African families, particularly in the Free State, were forced off white farms and for months they wandered, homeless and starving, before being absorbed by the labourers on white farms or in towns.

The situation exists today where African farmers, the few that still farm in white South Africa, are being forced off their land and expected to squeeze into the 18 percent of land set aside for blacks.

This has made it impossible for the black or rural blacks causing a consequent upsurge in starvation and infant mortality in these and homelands areas.

An example is that of Mr G Mahlangu. He and 65 families were forced to move from farms in Serengeti and Kgelele.

"The white farmers said we were too close to them and the Government moved us," Mr Mahlangu said.

"We were given to understand if a commando camp is on our Ndebele homestead which has an estimated squatter population of 1,500 with an average of 20 additional families arriving each day.

Residents travel hundreds of kilometres each day to work — either in Groblersdal, Warden, Pretoria, Witbank or Midveld. The residents of Ndoelwana lost 600 families by starvation under their "Operation Hunger" scheme.

Water is scarce and boreholes have dwindled nothing from the dusty earth and each week a water baker brings water to the settlement.

Some of the women were pregnant from Winterveld — possibly the largest squatter town in the country with a population estimated to be approaching a million. The residents of the squatters, President Lucas Manoppe, who lived in the area. He once said he had to leave because of the food problems.

But even from "white" or even other homestead areas is not the same bound by the same movement to urban areas. It is unemployment and hunger.

In a recent interview, Mr Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Free Market Foundation and an Anglo American executive, pointed out: "In the homelands if there is no income people starve to death, but in the cities even if people cannot find steady employment there is the chance of a car to steal, or to go out and find food for food."

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NO ROOM IN
Ucasca calls for full land ownership for councils

THE Urban Councils' Association of South Africa now represented about 80 percent of the 250 Community Councils throughout the country, the chairman of Ucasca, Mr Steve Kgame, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

In a statement, he said 19 councils were enrolled in the Free State last week, and strong recruiting drives were continuing in the other provinces.

Ucasca would hold a national convention in Bloemfontein on May 31 to discuss plans for an urgent development programme to enable the councils to catch up on the backlog in housing, infrastructure and services.

"We are mindful of the fact that our greatest stumbling block is the lack of funds. The councils will therefore have to devise ways and means of generating sources of income through a crash development programme."

"One of the ways of doing this will be to encourage the establishment of small businesses and light industries in the councils' areas of jurisdiction. Councils should also be given rateable properties so that funds raised from them can flow into their meagre budgets."

The establishment of small businesses and light industries would also provide job opportunities and generate a spirit of self-motivation, thus creating a managerial structure in the black business world, Mr Kgame said.

"It is high time the black man got rid of the idea that he can only play the role of employee, and see himself developing towards being an employer."

"To streamline their self-support and self-sufficiency, blacks should develop their own bank and financial institutions, organise themselves into co-operative societies and become property owners."

Mr Kgame said it was high time civic leaders as well as residents got together to discuss ways and means of curbing the high crime rate in the townships.

"The basis of development of any local authority depends on its instruments of authority, such as its authority to make bylaws with which to act and execute the role of the law."

"This goes hand in hand with the right to land ownership, which should turn so-called location fences into municipal boundaries."

"It is therefore important that the present Land Act of 1936 be amended to allow land ownership to be vested in the councils, as is the case with white municipalities."

According to Mr Kgame, extension of the 99-year-old leasehold was an admission that urban blacks could live permanently where they were. They should therefore be allocated permanent residential areas mapped out in such a way that provision was included for population growth and industrial development.

Detailed plans of Ucasca's blueprint for council members would be discussed at its national convention in Bloemfontein, Mr Kgame said. — Sapa.
squatters can be expected to continue."

"Main targets for migratory labour will be, in Professor Maasdorp's estimation: kwazulu, Natal; parts of the Durban metropolitan region; Richards Bay; Newcastle; Winterveld, Bophuthatswana — where people will move to have access to work in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area; and the Ciskei near King William's Town.

Professor Maasdorp says a study done in the Durban metropolitan region showed that economic factors were the most important stimulus for squatting. These were usually caused by adverse rural conditions including droughts, over-population, rural poverty and a lack of work.

He said bulldozing or resettlement was not tackling the root of the problem — "people pick up what they can and move elsewhere."

Professor Maasdorp, along with Mr Andrews and all experts interviewed, considered "security of tenure, the most important component of housing policy — if it cannot be freedhold, then it must be a lengthy leasehold that the people accept."

He said it was difficult to correctly estimate squatter populations, as using his definition it would include not only shanty dwellers but lodgers.

"In 1977, the coloured and African squatter population in Cape Town was estimated at 260,000 after a university survey. Port Elizabeth has about 15,000 coloured squatters. Any housing policy must be based on security of tenure," says Professor Gavin Maasdorp, deputy director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, and Winterveld has about 200,000 squatters."

The estimation of the African squatter population in the Durban metro
A woman and her child guard their possessions in an attempt to eradicate the squatter problem in the area. It hasn't worked.

**21/5/81**

At present there are two main types of houses, the 56/6 which is four rooms with an outside toilet, and the 51/9, which differs only in that the toilet is inside.

"There are no funds to build a 51/9 house for everyone and it is not as though everyone wants one, or could afford the present rent," Professor Maasdorp said.

The visible economic alternatives appear to be:

- Site and service schemes — people are given lengthy leases on plots provided with essential services and they construct their own homes;
- Core housing — the outer shell is built and services are provided, but residents are then expected to construct their own ceilings and put flooring down.

"If the Government is serious about controlling the flow of people to the cities, they must initiate a massive rural development programme," says Professor David Dewar, assistant director of urban regional planning at the University of Cape Town.

"Housing is not the highest alternative with very poor people, they go where work is and for many, national housing programmes are too expensive."

"Many are black families following their men. They are no longer prepared to be separated, but also do not qualify for legal housing."
Ucasas's unity drive nets 19 OFS councils

The chairman of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgane, says his organisation now represents about 80% of the 520 black community councils throughout the country. He said in Johannesburg that 19 Free State councils were enrolled last week and strong recruiting drives were continuing in the other provinces.

Ucasas would hold a national convention in Bloemfontein on May 31 to discuss an urgent development programme to enable the councils to catch up on the backlog in housing, infrastructure and services.

"We are mindful of the fact that our greatest stumbling block is the lack of funds," he said.

"The councils will therefore have to devise ways of generating income through a crash development programme. One way of doing this will be to encourage the establishment of small businesses and light industries in the councils' areas of jurisdiction.

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Mr Kgane said it was high time civic leaders and residents discussed ways and means of curbing the high crime rate in the townships.

"The basis of development of any local authority depends on its instruments of authority, such as its authority to make bylaws with which to act and execute the role of the law. "

"This goes hand in hand with the right to land ownership, which should turn so-called location fences into municipal boundaries."

"It is therefore important that the 1988 Land Act be amended to allow land ownership to be vested in the councils, as with white municipalities."

Mr Kgane also said the extension of 99-year leasehold was an admission that urban blacks could live permanently where they were and therefore should be allocated permanent residential areas mapped with provision for population growth and industrial development.

Mr Kgane said detailed plans of Ucasas's blueprint for council members would be discussed at its national convention in Bloemfontein and non-members would be welcome to attend. — Sapa.
Urban Foundation takes a new direction

THE Urban Foundation will strive even more vigorously to be a catalyst in the creation of a revised South African social structure, a Press conference was told yesterday.

The Foundation's chief executive officer, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, also released a "position statement" of the Foundation.

"If this social order can be attained only by structural change," said Mr Steyn, "then appropriate action should be commenced at once."

The major principles of the South Africa he envisaged are:
- Equal opportunity and the advantages of free enterprise system available and accessible to all;
- Recognition of the dignity of the individual stimulated and sustained by appropriate social structures;
- Elimination of discrimination based on race, colour or sex;
- Development of the value of self-sufficiency and the capacity for self-help.

He also said the pulse beat now indicates that the private sector - the economic pacemaker in South Africa - and the majority of urban blacks share the opinion that discrimination is being relaxed neither fast enough nor in enough vital areas.

Mr Steyn went on: "In donning this new mantle, the Foundation should not be viewed mistakenly as an outside agency presuming to speak on behalf of the private sector."

"It should be perceived as precisely what it is - an extension of commerce and industry expressing the considered opinion of the nation's leading concerned businessmen and industrialists."

Earlier he had told the conference that the private sector had urged the Foundation to seek an accelerated movement away from discrimination and a rapid implementation of programmes designed to improve the quality of life of disadvantaged communities.

By Z B MOLEFE

Justice Steyn... giving the Urban Foundation a new direction.
Blacks in business told: Pool resources

By JS MOJAPELO.

BLACK businessmen could overcome lack of capital and know-how by mobilising funds and management skills and pooling resources.

So said a banker, Mr L B Mehlomakulu, at the weekend. "Additionally, we can take advantage of the fund of goodwill at present existing in the white private sector."

Mr Mehlomakulu was speaking at the annual conference of the Orange Free State Chamber of Commerce in Bloemfontein.

"Black business is going through an era of change," he said.

"In recent years we have witnessed the scrapping of regulations barring blacks in urban areas from forming companies and partnerships. The upshot of the lifting of these restrictions was a sharp increase in black company registrations."

He said there was also the lifting of restrictions on the types and sizes of businesses blacks may now operate in urban areas, leading to more diversification and establishment of larger businesses.

He said more black businessmen should take part in courses and seminars aimed at upgrading their management skills.
SOWETO COUNCILS

Merger opposed

The Smit Commission probing the merging of the community councils in Greater Soweto (FM March 13) has come up against strong resistance from two of the three bodies which constitute local administration in the black area. The Diepmeadow and Dobsonville councils have asked for the retention of their autonomy.

It is three years since community councils were introduced and began to initiate development projects in their areas. "Separate councils," says Diepmeadow Council chairman, John Mahuhushi, "have their own projects and special problems which cannot be abandoned in midstream."

He acknowledges, however, that the major ventures, like electrification, water and sewerage systems, are regional in scope and should be undertaken collectively. This appears to be the primary objective of the consolidation exercise, as stated by West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) chairman, Johan Knoetze. However, Mahuhushi is sceptical of the role that Wrab would play once the merger takes place.

He says there should be a reappraisal of the capability of separate councils to run their affairs. If they are found to be competent, they should be given the right to control their separate areas, he argues.

The main objection to a merger seems to be a fear of Wrab taking back the full reins of urban black local government. The consolidation of the councils would be accompanied by a division of duties between the administration boards and the community council with the boards, as "development agencies," assuming responsibility for major projects, including housing.

Herein lies the rub. The legacy of Wrab is negative. In the 10 years it has been in control, it has neglected housing and services have deteriorated. "If Wrab is to monitor the whole business, then we say no," says Mahuhushi. "It has a very bad and tarnished image."

That is, of course, the past which Wrab says it will not repeat. The reason for the neglect and discouragement of development has apparently been removed. Urban blacks are no longer viewed as "temporary" by Pretoria and the policy of benign neglect of their residential areas has ended. Indeed, Wrab is behind the electrification, water and sewerage improvement schemes and has plans to boost housing.

Apprehension still remains. Mahuhushi fears that if Wrab becomes dominant, red tape will multiply: "The community councils must be independent and deal with the Department of Co-operation and Development directly, not through intermediaries who would introduce more bureaucratic controls that would be responsible for much of the failure of the councils."
Against all odds, Jerry has found success

THIS is the story of a black general dealer in Kliptown who had ambitions beyond general dealing and wanted to go into printing.

Mr Jerry Hlongwane took the decision in 1969, when he was employed to run a small business — one he did not find stimulating.

He noticed there was a market in the township for invitation cards, church certificates, and so on. He took the plunge and bought himself a duplicating machine.

"I could operate it after hours with some of my staff. We had many problems working on the machine without any previous experience or training, even though I was told the machine was so simple even a child could operate it."

"But as business was tough, I carried on persevering," he said.

Two years later he bought a printing machine and registered as a printer in Pretoria.

By this time his business was no longer an "after hours" affair. It grew, and Mr Hlongwane realised the machines he used were "just as good as toys."

He tried to make contacts among printers in town to get advice because suppliers were not keen on doing business with him, and would ask discouraging questions such as: "Have you been to a school for printing? Have you worked for a printer?"

Of course Mr Hlongwane had done neither of these things, so he did not get the expert advice he sought. He started buying used machines, only to find that when they needed repairing the agents would tell him the machine was off the market.

But he persisted. The business flourished. When he was ready to move into the white market, he even hired a sales manager to find business in other towns for him.

Then he heard about litho machines and set out to speak to a white printer to ask if he could see what the machine could do.

"I arrived and asked the lady in reception if I needed a separate parking space for my car."

"Well, I was happy to introduce myself and told him I was running a small printing business and could he show me his machine."

"He changed face immediately and asked me if I thought he was running a school of printing. Then he told me to get out."

By 1973 Mr Hlongwane was ready to move into the white market and needed separate premises for his printing business. He applied for premises and was told: "Come on, let us help a Government official who already had a business on one site and could not have another. If he wanted another he should go to the homeland."

Unnecessary

To overcome the one-man, one-hand obstacle he demolished his existing hut in a double storey building — with all the general dealing business downstairs and the print shop above.

He brought all his machinery together from his old garage and the backyard — and production increased. By 1978 he was more than ready for the white market, so he approached the East Rand Administration Board.

"But I was asked unnecessary questions, such as: 'Where is Kliptown?' I was asked to bring samples with me and then told to whom I had printed for. I was told: 'Leave it to the telephone number. We will phone you and you can expect some calls sometime.'"

Mr Hlongwane’s opportunity came last year when he produced a four-colour calendar and showed it off at an exhibition arranged by the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce.

That led to orders from eight companies. The rest only gave us a chance to quote.

With the strong support of one company, Kliptown, Mr Hlongwane now has a staff of ten, five major printing machines, a dark room and a designing table.

He has broken into the white market, even if it did take him 10 years.

White firms totally apathetic, says industrialist

By WILMAR UTINGE

THE insincerity of big white companies, not Government restrictions was the biggest stumbling block to the emergence of black industrialists.

So says Mr Nico Ferreira, who has played a prominent part in encouraging the black to come out from the backyards.

Mr Ferreira is on the industrial committee of the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce (Soutacco), which mounted an exhibition for black and white industrialists at Milner Park this week.

Only eight white companies took part, and only two exhibited examples of the types of components and equipment they needed and which black industrialists could supply.

"The whole point of the exhibition was that the big companies come and show the black industrialists what they need. And they can see from the black stands what they can supply. The two could get together.

"The only way the black industrialist can do well is if the big companies give them orders for components," he said.

"In the private sector there are many big companies who dish out plaudits on platforms and to the Press and who are of no value to our black businessmen whatsoever," he said.

Gallant

Soutacco had approached a large number of big companies over the past few months. The companies had said: "Yes, you have all our moral support."

Some even offered donations. But when they were told what was needed was moral support but their involvement meant they had to make a commitment, concrete, it was a different story, said Mr Ferreira.

"They say it was difficult to hand work to black industrialists because their companies were fully computerised... all the excesses of the day.

Most of the black companies who exhibited at the show were disappointed that there had been little interest in their products.

The result of their efforts was gallant, but unassailable display of metal screens, clothing, knitted garments, coffee grinders, pottery, electrical equipment and upholstery.

One of the white exhibitors, Mr Mike Allen, was embarrassed to the point of anger at how slowly the displays so vividly outshone the black.

"I feel I shouldn't be here at all. We look beautiful, but just look at these black stands," he said. "Why didn't the organizers advise them on marketing?"

The blacks, although disappointed, took the whole thing far more philosophically. They had packed up their goods early Thursday afternoon and launched a game of soccer with balls from the Black Chain stand.

Mr Ferreira promised that for next year a special show advisory committee would be appointed.

"Soutacco have next to no money and we were so keen to get going we jumped in where the angels fear to tread," he said.

"We were bitter about the big white companies who had snubbed them. He had had far more trouble with them than with the Government, he said, although he admitted that many of the negotiations involved in starting up a black business needed simplifying. There were too many officials involved.

Legalities

"The position about legalities has changed a lot, but things are still not perfect," he said.

There were still difficulties with licensing. Health regulations had been designed for sophisticated industries and a small industry could not meet them.

"Black industrialists have to be treated in a special way or we will never get off the ground.

"Some of the small businesses are dreaming, for example — should be allowed to operate legally right where they are. They should not be forced out into factories," Mr Ferreira said.
Black man, the

NOW, IF YOU'LL JUST STEP THIS WAY AND FILL IN THE FOLLOWING FORMS ABOUT TRADING LICEN

HE will be freed from the fetters of the past. He will be powerfully backed by a well-disposed Government.

He will be a man poised on the threshold of a bright future. He will go forward confidently side by side with his white counterpart.

He will stand ready to accept the challenges of his time.

He is the image of the black businessman of 1983, painted by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, two years ago.

Many black businessmen in 1981 may be perplexed by Dr Koornhof's predictions, but one they would certainly agree with. They have had to stand ready to accept the challenges of the time. They have had little option.

For the past two years the Government and the National African Chamber of Commerce have been beckoning the small black businessman from his township backyard.

There, or in his bedroom, he has been making baskets, upholstering chairs, welding frame-proofing, making bricks and quietly doing business in the neighbourhood.

This is the business “black market”, more formally referred to as the “informal sector”. And it is all illegal and a perfect target for administration board inspectors bent on prosecution.

To tempt him out to function legally, the black businessman is offered equipment, training, financing – advice – so why won't he snatch at it? Because he has a shrewd idea of what is ahead of him, that's why.

Hampered

The whole question of how the fledgling industrialist is hampered has been the subject of several economic development seminars.

Evidence before a commission of inquiry into homeland economic development held in Ciskei and chaired by Mr Leon Louw of the Free Market Foundation, was that the aspiring industrialist has to contend with the demands of about 26 different departments.

He usually gives up before going halfway through.

Let's say Mr Nswana has been making leather belts for years in his home in Soweto.

He is fortunate to be in Soweto and not in a township on the East Rand, because ERAB officials are not renowned for a spirit of eager cooperation.

First Mr Nswana needs a site – not a site of his choice, but a site that is allocated to him.

WILMAR UTTING
reports on how a paper jungle keeps black business down

It may be hopeless for trading purposes, but he can't argue about that. At least not much.

"To get the site," said Mr Louw, "he has to satisfy some bureaucrat who has never been in business, and knows nothing about it, that the project will be a viable venture.

"This seems a strange thing to have to do when you are risking your own time and money."

Then Mr Nswana needs an ordinary Transvaal trading licence from the Receiver of Revenue.

Then he has to comply with the trading regulations under the Group Areas Act, and then he has to register as a factory with the Department of Industries. He fills in forms.

When he builds premises, he has to watch that they are constructed according to proper specifications, with the ceilings higher than those in Government-built housing. And ventilation, which, though they have a minimal effect on ventilation, are essential in all South African buildings.

Since he will be using leather, it is probable that he may also have to fill in forms for the Department of Agriculture. Once the building goes up inspectors fall on it like wasps in a hive.

Factory inspectors will want to know if the safety requirements have been met and if the fire extinguishers are the right height from the floor.

Do the premises meet first-aid requirements and is the stretcher?

Whirling

If Mr Nswana employs someone to assist him — perhaps simply to clean and make a cup of tea — he is then an employer of labour and a stretcher is essential. Even if there are only two people on the premises.

Mr Nswana by this time will be whirlring in circles trying to meet demands that he has to carry out, to obtain, to carry out, to get his factory registered.

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Some inspector may demand that the place be whitewashed and disinfected or may insist on a certain type of covering for the floor.

"Now, the point is that at any step of the way he can be blocked by a bureaucrat."

"Once blocked, he has no one to appeal to. No arbiter," said Mr Louw.

If Mr Nswana wants his company to have limited liability, he then has to register it, which will cost him several hundred rand.

He will have to fill in about 49 forms and comply with the Companies Act, an Act which defies most lawyers who go to seminars to try to clarify the more complex passages.

Jealous

As if that were not enough, the law is amended annually, and every year there is a standing committee of the Companies Act which spends the year preparing amendments for the next year.

For tax purposes Mr Nswana has to register with the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Now, if he wants actually to sell his belts, not just make them, he needs a wholesaler's licence, and if he wants to sell them at the side of the road outside his factory he needs a hawkers' licence.

Of course, these can be refused, without explanation, at the complete discretion of the official in charge of issuing them, so the shrewd industrialist will find more subtle ways of getting his licences than just walking up and asking for them.

If he is to deliver his belts he will need transport and a licence from the Transport Board.

Once the business actually gets going and Mr Nswana is turning out his belts and selling them in little packets, he has to comply with the requirements of the Bureau of Standards, and there is always the possibility that he will be called upon to comply with a law called the Trade Metrology Act, which lays down the precise measurements of a manufactured article.

The customers never complain that they have purchased an article that does not comply with this Act, but it is a handy weapon for jealous competitors and corrupt officials.
How the Boss Can Help

Employers' Role In
black home ownership

THE PRODUCTION OF THE
EMPLOYER'S CAPITAL EXPENDED
upon providing facilities for
the comfort and recreation of
the employees. This will result
in the development of
the employees' recreational
facilities and the building
of a company housing estate,
which will in turn enable
the employees to purchase
their own homes. The
employees' capital expenditure
will then be used to
build more houses, thus
further increasing the
employees' income and
enabling them to purchase
even more homes. This
process will continue
until all the available
land is developed
and all the employees
have acquired
their own homes.

FREE built for employees in Prinnyville.

To encourage employees to live in the
company's housing estate, the employer
will provide free housing for the
employees. This will not only
encourage them to stay in
the company but will also
increase their loyalty.

COMPANY OFFICES,
COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

To ensure effective
communication and
coordination between
the different departments
of the company, the
employer will provide
complete office facilities
and communications
equipment. This will
enable the employees
to work more efficiently
and will also increase
their productivity.

EMPLOYEES' ROLE

The employees will be
expected to contribute
to the success of the
company by working
hard and being
loyal to their employer.

This will ensure
the continuation
of the producer
cooperative
system, which
will ultimately
benefit
all concerned.
Townships: a case study of socialism...

...
PORT ELIZABETH. — If urbanisation kept on increasing and a solution was not found to the black housing crisis, large-scale slums would develop, the deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, warned yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on black housing in urban areas, he said that if a firm basis was not found to solve these problems, "we will only see the problem getting worse".

Dr Morrison said that if this happened, the outcome was impossible to predict.

"I wonder whether it is an exaggeration to say that what is at stake here is nothing less than the future well-being of our entire economic system."

"What is clear is that urbanisation is increasing all over the world, and I do not want to predict that South Africa will escape this."

"If it increases and we do not find a solution to the problem, our fate will be large-scale slum conditions."

Dr Morrison, who devoted most of his speech to outlining ways in which employers could help to provide homes for their black workers, said housing for urban blacks posed a major problem and the resources required to meet this need were extremely large.

"In spite of energetic housing development in the past, it is estimated that at present 150,000 dwelling units are required for urban blacks.

"Without active assistance, support and participation of the private business sector, the attempt to provide adequate — let alone fairly high-standard housing — to the urban black population cannot succeed."

"Quite simply, the country's economic future rests to a very large extent on whether or not we find a workable formula which is within our means to adequately house our urban black population."

The opinion had been expressed that employers "in general should and could make a larger contribution towards the housing of their black workers."

"It seems reasonable to argue that those using black labour should accept responsibility for the housing of their black employees as they benefit by their services."
Tribal courts in city areas criticised

 Pretoria Bureau

 BLACKS in the rural areas had great difficulty in comprehend-
 ing the Western judicial system under which they were often
 tried, the Boester Commission of Inquiry into the structure
 and functioning of the courts was told yesterday.

 Giving evidence before the commission, Mr R J Mokgoba
 and Mr L J Mabe urged that better training be given to peo-
 ple who man tribal courts.

 They also said that tribal courts could not function pro-
 perly in urban environments.

 Mr Mokgoba, a teacher from Bophuthatswana, described the
 Makgola in urban areas as "barbaric".

 It was totally unacceptable that adults were required to
 strip and that they were then beaten in public, he said. This
 was done in the presence of small children.

 He said the Makgola was not legally constituted and he sug-
 gested that it be brought under the auspices of the community
 councils.

 Mr Mokgoba also decried the fact that certain clerks in the
 magistrates office in the urban areas, accepted bribes and
 favoured some people.

 Mr Mabe, a former journalist who is now a public rela-
 tions officer for the Zionist Christian Church near Pieters-
 burg, said court procedure was totally alien to most rural
 blacks.

 It was an affront to older blacks to be sworn in as wit-
 nesses. The mere fact that they agreed to appear in court im-
 plied that they would tell the truth.

 There was also a possibility of interpreters misunderstand-
 ing the local dialect.

 "In a rape case the com-
 plainant was asked what she said after the man had raped
 her. She replied that she had cried: 'Help, I am in distress.'

 "In the interpreter's dialect the cry of help meant: 'I am
 looking for an ox,' and that was the translation that he gave
 the court.'"

 The accused was acquitted on account of the misunder-
 standing which had arisen, Mr Mabe said.
The powers of councils

THE duties, powers and future of community councils will be explained at a meeting to be held in Katlehong, Germiston, on Saturday.

Mr H Haarhoff, Assistant Director of local government of the Department of Co-operation and Development, will address about 200 councillors from 14 townships in the East Rand on the role of community councils.

The meeting, to be held at the D H Williams Hall, starts at 8 am and will be open to the public as observers.

Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, chairman of the East Rand Community Councils liaison committee, and of the Katlehong Council, said yesterday that Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab, "will outline the board's commitments.

Mr Steve Kgane, president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA), an umbrella national organisation of all community councils, will be among the speakers.

Meanwhile, Mr Kumalo has called on the Government to do away with politicians serving on administration boards, as they often have clashes of interest with those of community councils.

"Only administrators and technicians should be retained as officials of the board to work hand-in-hand with councillors," he said.

"Since administration boards were introduced in 1973, there has been little progress in improving the quality of life of the black people in the townships."
Time is running out for blacks

Mr O

TIME is running short in South Africa, and what happens in the next five to 10 years is likely to be decisive in the history of the country, says Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

In a written message to the foundation's annual meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Oppenheimer said the organisation was originally conceived as "exclusively project-oriented".

However, under the leadership of J H Steyn its scope had been greatly widened so that it was now acting with success as a catalyst in initiating dialogue and negotiations between urban communities themselves, representatives of central and local government organisations, and the private industrial sector.

Mr Oppenheimer said the foundation had achieved considerable success in bringing about a degree of coordination between private sector entrepreneurs and public sector policies, and in maintaining both sides more conscious and informed about the real feelings of the urban communities.

"Much that is wrong in South Africa is due not so much to ill will on anyone's part as to insensitivity to the fears and suspicions of communities other than their own. I hope and believe that the foundation is finding a way to bring about important and sensitive areas of human relations," Mr Oppenheimer said.

R135-million given to foundation

A company established in the United Kingdom and registered with the Charity Commission to receive donations from companies there. Of the total R370 million received, R100 million was transferred to South Africa.

The aim of the Urban Foundation is to promote and co-ordinate involvement by the private sector in the improvement of the quality of life in urban communities in South Africa.

Because inflation is no longer a problem, and so can assess the marketing problem existing here and so adopt practices which would arise if the other, smaller gardens expanded to a similar size.
Mr Frank Jones, Property Editor

Since the introduction of black home ownership under the 99-year leasehold in 1928, progress in creating a black home-owning middle class has been pitiful.

Mr Philip Seccles, chairman of the country's biggest building society — the United — expressed this view at the general meeting of the society in Johannesburg last week.

While the UBS had moved in strongly to provide houses for blacks and had registered hands covering 700 homes, Mr Seccles contrasted this with the housing demand of a population of about 20 million.

"Our performance may seem to be cause for congratulations, in a way it is — but the figure of only 700 homes indicates how pitiful progress is towards creating a black home-owning middle class," he said.

The UBS chairman highlighted aspects of the problem:

1. Blacks who were paying subsidised rents in existing accommodation were disinclined to incur the cost of acquiring their own homes.

2. The 99-year lease scheme appeared to be cheaper and more attractive to the unfortunate purchaser who was unaware that he was not securing transferable title.

Mr Seccles also referred to the shortage of serviced stands available for building of black homes.

"There are constant appeals to employers to get involved," said Mr Seccles. "Although they are offered land, this is owned by the Administration Board, as is the house which is built on it. Agreements and agreements permit the employer to use this property to accommodate employees as he will."

Mr Seccles stressed that this was not home ownership. "The employee has no stake in the property."

World is not what it is not, what it is to do to...
Black aspirations, businessmen should heed

By Hermann Giliomee

The pattern of politics

Black aspirations

A warning

Here the Relative Depreciation factor comes into play with school facilities. The blacks regard school facilities (school buildings, libraries, etc.) as much better than facilities in other African states. But the whites are clearly better off and in many cases much better than blacks in jobs and, for that matter, in the salaries one receives. These differences are all part of the inequality in relation to the economic well-being in which they live. The proportion may be higher or lower, but the situation is different. The whites are certainly more satisfied with their jobs and salaries than are the blacks. This is a fact that is generally acknowledged.

Fourthly there is the brutality factor. One can distinguish between the brutality of the state and the brutality of blacks. The brutality of the state is the degradation of the law. The brutality of the blacks is the degradation of the black as a group. The brutality of the state is the degradation of the law. The brutality of the blacks is the degradation of the black as a group. The brutality of the state is the degradation of the law. The brutality of the blacks is the degradation of the black as a group. The brutality of the state is the degradation of the law. The brutality of the blacks is the degradation of the black as a group.

The gap

To my mind the most fruitful approach by which to approach the essence of black discontent with the system is the concept of Relative Depreciation. This is also the theme of the best systematic study of the dynamics of rebellion. Ted Gurr's "Warning Bell!" Simply put, this is the gap between whites and blacks, a gap that is not only real but also is considered by most whites and blacks, an equation in their present situation.

An interesting fact is that there is no real difference between the migrant worker and the white-collar professional who in white society have been made. They measure their material rewards in relation to what whites are paid and the swelling or withering power and consumption and the respect they feel entitled to. Although the white-collar worker gap has narrowed remarkably for many blacks, 1979 blacks feel they have not made any more progress economically and politically.

Because the black population explains a large part of the system and brutality factor, one can deduce that the additional question is not whether whites are better off than blacks, but rather by what means they succeed at a measure of prestige and by what means they appear to be more successful than blacks.

The important aspect of this for blacks is to know, or to believe, that they are not isolated, but that they are part of a black group and that they are part of a black community.

The main goals or needs of economic, welfare, or defense goals can be found in the broader political framework, or in the specific political framework. These are the goals that one can say over one's own actions and to be able to achieve them through interest by others and startup goals to be achieved together, but only by blacks who want to be part of, and by denouncing those groups which access a measure of prestige and by participating in stable, supportive groups like a family, group of friends, or community or an association.

The important aspect of the black aspiration is that it is relative. No outsider can objectively assess what it will take to satisfy these groups' needs or goals. The crucial factor in the group's own assessment of what they are enlisting for other work, such as the work of the black community, the work of the black community, and the work of the black community, is the fact that the black community is being asked to work for the future, not for the present.

Relative Depreciation operates on the basis of three main goals or needs: economic, welfare, or defense goals. Relative Depreciation factor as the basis of economic, welfare, or defense goals can be found in the broader political framework, or in the specific political framework. These are the goals that one can say over one's own actions and to be able to achieve them through interest by others and startup goals to be achieved together, but only by blacks who want to be part of, and by denouncing those groups which access a measure of prestige and by participating in stable, supportive groups like a family, group of friends, or community or an association.

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Black business has vital role, says professor

By Frank Jeans

With black spending power currently running at more than R10 000-million, and geared to pitch at 50 percent of the total consumer market in South Africa by the end of the century, the role of independent black business is vital.

And if the philosophy of commercial and industrial freedom is to survive, it must never be seen as the subterfuge of a few powerful men in big business.

This was said by Professor Jan Lombard, of the Reserve Bank, when he opened the 17th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce at Port Elizabeth today.

Urging greater involvement of the black entrepreneur, Professor Lombard, who is special adviser for economic co-operation in Southern Africa, said: "A very serious deficiency in enterprise will soon result in the South African economy if enterprise is expected to come exclusively from the ranks of the white population.

The white population is just not large enough, nor growing fast enough, to bear this economic responsibility alone. I therefore foresee an explosion of another growth need - for entrepreneurial talent from the ranks of the black population."

Professor Lombard said there was the view, "even in very high and powerful places," that the entrepreneurial function should be left to big business.

"It is not difficult to understand the motives for this view, and in the short run such a style may even succeed in generating rapid rates of growth in employment and material output."

STAGNATION

"In reality, however, it is a council of social degeneration and eventual economic stagnation."

The professor sees this "centrally administered" system as one without freedom, without initiative, without joy and hope, which will - as Russia and others are experiencing - put such a strait-jacket round the economy that standards of living will have to decline as well.

Urging a spread of the small business concept, Professor Lombard looked at the American experience, which showed that in the eight years up to 1977, nine million new job opportunities were created of which three million were in the public sector, 500 000 in the 1 000 largest businesses sector, and 5.5 million by small businesses.
Economy must be freer, says IDC boss

By BILL GARDINER

SOUTH Africa would have to create about 1 000 jobs a day for 18 years to be rid of unemployment, the managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr M T de Waal, said today.

Speaking at the Nafcor conference, he said the country's economic development programme had recommended that a third of all new employment would have to be created in the manufacturing sector.

"Manufacturers in the 1980's would therefore have to create almost 900 new jobs a day at a growth rate of almost 1%.

"Growth of this magnitude clearly borders on the unattainable.

"However, it does serve the purpose to stress the efforts required in realising a growth rate that is humanly possible. "Industrial growth would not solve the country's present and future unemployment problems. South Africa would have to look to other sectors to ensure sufficient employment.

"We will therefore have to make the best of the free-enterprise system and embark on major attempts to deregulate the economy as far as possible.

"Constraints on the informal sector would have to be lifted while the country would have to make use of a "cost-effective labour force".

Improvements in salaries and wages could, as such, be considered only in conjunction with increased productivity and higher occupational levels, he said.

"The creation of new jobs would also require a far more rapid industrialisation programme in the decentralised growth points. 

"It now remains for creative entrepreneurship to continuously establish sufficient employment opportunities at all levels, in which black business must play its role and accept its responsibility."

Mr de Waal said the Industrial Development Corporation had been a staunch supporter of small industries in the past, but since the recent establishment of the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC), the Corporation had transferred its small business division to the SBDC.

The formation of the SBDC had been a major economic development for South Africa, he said.

Not only would the SBDC provide a major financial boost for small enterprise, but its special effort towards the advancement of small industry — including the identification of viable projects — would make a significant contribution to solving the unemployment problem.

See Page 3
Motsuonyane says Nafcoc cultivating unity among blacks

Post Reporter

The "mission" of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) of cultivating a spirit of unity among black businessmen in South Africa had been steadily accomplished, the organization's president, Mr Sam Motsuonyane, said today.

Addressing Nafcoc's annual conference, he said it had grown to include a total membership of about 10,000 businessmen, with sixteen affiliated regional chambers of commerce and 120 branches.

There had also been a sharp rise in the number of white companies which had joined as associate members during the past year. This was largely a result of the enormous pressures being exerted on United States companies to affiliate to the organization, he said.

"This development has in no small measure contributed towards making our organization more financially viable and capable of extending a wider range of services to our members."

But Mr Motsuonyane said that "in fairness to Nafcoc" he would advise companies to join because of a sincere desire to assist the development of the black entrepreneur in South Africa, and not out of fear of reprisals from overseas pressure groups.

"If this is not the case, we have real fears that Nafcoc could enrol many unhappy members who join out of fear of victimization.

Mr Motsuonyane said to operate effectively and retain its credibility, Nafcoc would have to keep out of party politics.

"This does not, however, imply that our chambers cannot or ought not to express political views critical of Government policy. In situations where the policies are seen to conflict with the interests of the business community, it is Nafcoc's responsibility to draw the Government's attention to the grievances and objections of its members."

Although critical of Government policy, Nafcoc could not be seen as opposition in a political sense.

He warned that attempts by homeland governments to compel regional chambers to align themselves more closely with homeland politics, or even to dissociate themselves from other chambers outside their areas, would result in the regional chambers losing their effectiveness and credibility.

Progress towards regional economic co-operation and unity demanded the creation of organizations such as Nafcoc, and the development of social conditions which would allow for the greatest possible scope for the interchange of ideas and services, he said.

"The tendency by some leaders in the region to encourage or support the forces of isolation and fragmentation will undoubtedly sow seeds of untold conflict and weakness in our ranks."

"As of now, several homeland leaders have spoken in support of economic co-operation in South and Southern Africa, but what is done-in-practice so often appears to negate what is expressed in words," he said.

Nafcoc would have to set itself specific targets for 1982 if it were to progress...
Free enterprise region urged

"The stratagem of all, that, on a point of success is

... Free enterprise region urged..."
Black entrepreneurs given secrets of success
State ‘ignoring’ highest SA court

Advice Office, said yesterday.

Addressing delegates at a five-day conference on law in South Africa at the University of Cape Town, organized by the university's Law Students' Council, Ms Duncan said this represented a significant departure from the government's stance over the past 30 years.

"However appalling laws introduced in the last 30 years have been, the government tended to preserve a kind of twisted respect for the law. Now even this has finally gone," she said.

Appeal upheld

In August last year, the Appeal Court upheld the appeal of Mr Veil Komani that his wife be considered qualified to remain in the prescribed area of Cape Town in terms of Section 10 (1)(c) of the Bantu Urban Areas Act 25 of 1945.

It also set aside the requirement in terms of Regulation 20 (1) that a deri's permit be obtained before the person be granted permission to live in the urban area.

The judgment means that any woman who lived with her husband who qualified to be in an urban area had a legal right to remain in that area, she said.

"We greeted the judgment with great jubilation. It seemed to us to be a great victory after years of struggle. But it has been nothing of the kind.

"The Department of Co-operation and Development and the administration, it seems, have taken a decision that the judgment does not apply to the Komani's only and that each other case will be considered on its merits," she said.

Refused

"This means that every woman seeking a 10 (1)(c) endorsement in her pass will be refused. Only with an attorney's assistance will it eventually be given to her and there are now several cases pending in the Supreme Court."

While 34,000 families were on the housing waiting list for Soweto alone, Dr Kookhoo's policy decision of 1979 still remained the present administrative practice that only if a man bought a house, or was living in his father's house, would his wife and children qualify to come to live with him.

"And even that is not regarded as their legal right but as a privilege accorded to them," she said.

Sexism: Lawyer outlines problems

LEGAL reforms were incapable of bringing about improvements in the position of women in society, Johannesburg attorney Ms Kathy Satchwill said at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing delegates at a five-day conference on law in South Africa at the University of Cape Town, organized by the UCT's Law Students' Council, Ms Satchwell said that Britain and America had introduced anti-sex-discrimination laws in an attempt to remove legally institutionalized inequalities.

But those laws sought only to challenge the content of specific, oppressive institutions and not the oppressive institutions themselves, she said.

Acts such as the British "Equal Pay Act of 1970" offered women only formal equality with men while ignoring other existing inequalities, she said.

It was not enough that some feminists and lawyers in South Africa had campaigned for the elimination of sexism legislation and for the introduction of anti-discrimination laws.

"What is needed is not only equal pay for equal work, but the provision of work for the increased number of unemployed; not only the equalization of professional salaries but living wages for the mass of our people; not only changes in our marriage laws but the abolition of the laws relating to influx control and the migrant labour system which disrupt family life," she said.

Anti-discrimination laws would not longer be necessary in society in which sexism, along with other social divisions, ceased to exist, she said.
PORT ELIZABETH — Nothing looked more discouraging and in conflict with the free enterprise concept than the land settlement and ownership policies of South Africa, Mr Sam Motseuonyane said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

He was delivering the presidential address at the 17th annual conference of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafoec).

Mr Motseuonyane said the dispute over land ownership rights of blacks in the country, which also affected their potential involvement in the agricultural industry, had remained a sensitive political bone of contention since the founding of the Union of South Africa and the subsequent passing of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, which had declared 98 percent of the country white-owned and only 14 percent black-owned.

"As long as this situation of restricted black landownership remains, it is quite obvious that blacks can never have a fair and equitable share in the wealth of their country, nor can they even hope to acquire full citizenship status and the basic human rights attached to this."

RESTRAINTS

Mr Motseuonyane said that against the background of the existing policy, restraints that confined the black majority in South Africa to 14 percent of the land area of the country, the morality and rationale underlying the free enterprise system in the country could never be made generally acceptable to the blacks.

The Government should scrap the outdated Land Acts that stood in sharp contrast to expressed Government intentions to create a climate of racial harmony.

Radical changes to the existing scheduled black areas could not be foreseen in the near future.

He said the main obstacles that hampered progress towards a more judicious and productive system of land distribution and utilization in the black areas were not only political, but were also deeply embodied in the culture of the people.

Acknowledging there would be problems in initiating rapid land reforms in the black areas, Mr Motseuonyane called for the introduction of such land reforms by creating new farming opportunities for blacks outside the existing tribal areas.

He said modern farming methods in these areas could be applied unafraid by the restraining in fluences of the tribal tension. — Sapa.

(continued)
GM pledge to help black industry

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — An appeal was made last night to black businessmen to concentrate more on manufacturing for the motor industry to alleviate critical parts shortages.

The managing director of General Motors South Africa, Mr Lou Wilking, made the appeal at a banquet of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) during its annual conference in Port Elizabeth.

SHORTAGES

When you look at the demand growth pattern, it is small wonder that the industry is daily facing critical parts shortages, he said.

"We appeal to black suppliers to involve themselves in the many segments of the industry open to them.

"Any aspiring black entrepreneur should not confine his manufacturing efforts — big or small — to a single company.

"He should direct it to the motor industry as a whole.

"We at General Motors have received approaches from black businessmen who are eager to be accepted as suppliers of components and components.

"We shall leave no stone unturned to assist them in becoming established.

"The president of Nafcoc, Mr S M Motaungane, said in an earlier speech to the conference, that the 'sad and sombre contrast of life' in South Africa was the time bomb upon which the country was sitting.

"He said the truth was revealed by reported incidences of starvation in KwaZulu, chronic housing shortages in Soweto and in other major urban areas of the country, and 'dire poverty' in certain parts of the homelands."
Black businessmen supply car plants

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

GENERAL MOTORS had placed 12 orders with black businessmen in various parts of South Africa as a means of encouraging black industry, the firm’s director of purchasing and logistics, Mr J B Watson, said today.

In an address to the Nactec congress last night, the firm’s managing director, Mr Louis Wilking, said a representative, Mr Dennis West, had toured South Africa to find potential black suppliers.

Interviewed today, Mr West said he had visited places in Lebowa, KwaZulu, Transkei, Ciskei, and Bophuthatswana as well as Groblersdal and Mamelodi.

He said he was amazed at what he found.

In less sophisticated lines such as welding, handcrafts, clothing and carpentry, he found the standard “surprisingly good”.

Orders had been placed with certain black manufacturers to supply GM with industrial clothing, small metal pressings, wiring harnesses and other small items, Mr Watson explained.

It was hoped that from a small beginning something big would develop.

Last night, Mr Wilking appealed to black suppliers to involve themselves in the segments of the motor industry open to them.

He said General Motors had received approaches from black businessmen who were eager to be accepted as suppliers of commodities or components and every effort would be made to assist them to become established.

Any aspiring black entrepreneur or businessman should not confine his manufacturing efforts to a single company but should direct his efforts to the motor industry as a whole, he said.

Ford Motor Company’s manufacturing director, Mr Neville Cohen, said a special department in the purchasing section of the company was charged with new business developments. The department had been in operation for about two years.

Ford had certain black suppliers who manufactured items such as protective aprons and gloves. Mr Cohen said the whole question was being tackled cautiously.

“It’s not just a question of finding a black supplier and placing an order with him. To supply an industry as sophisticated and comprehensive as the motor industry, a manufacturer has to have more than a backyard shed,” he said.

With this in mind Ford were on the lookout for people with capabilities and potential. They would then help the aspiring businessman to develop to the point where he could accept business on a long-term basis.

“The worst thing you can do is to push in and cause a small manufacturer to go bankrupt,” he said.

The Urban Foundation was helping site black businessmen. A spokesman for the foundation said that the first project for assisting black manufacturers was at Katlehong in Germiston. It was one of the first black townships to have land set aside for industrial purposes.

Also in its favour was Katlehong’s “healthy backyard manufacturing industry”.

He pointed out that the Urban Foundation had been trying very hard to get industrial land set aside for black businessmen in Port Elizabeth but they had had problems with the administration board and the community council.

One of the biggest problems facing black manufacturers was the absence of private property developers in black areas.

There were no factories built on a speculative basis with the result that an aspiring manufacturer did not have the chance to rent premises but had to advance the expense of building accommodation.

Very few people had the confidence in black businessmen to put up speculative factories and until that happened there would not be many black manufacturers.
Olympiad English pupil wins Cape Vice-Chairman accuses committee

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No NARCO resolutions: angry
Housing for all — employers must help

By KINGSLEY LONEY

BLACK HOME ownership is a relatively new concept in South Africa, and one that provides a tremendous challenge to private enterprise. If a start is to be made on the elimination of the tremendous demand for black housing, and here I include African, coloured people and Indians, then employers of blacks will have to be involved in doing everything they can to assist their staff in the housing of their families.

The size of the problem is huge as it is estimated that in the Transvaal the backlog of housing is running way ahead of the present white housing shortage which is reportedly about 80,000 units. While the Cape Peninsula area does not yet cater for African home ownership under the 90-year leasehold scheme, the recent establishment of Umutan is of considerable interest because it appears to be the first step towards 90-year leasehold ownership.

Unfortunately, however, building societies cannot become involved in this venture until they do provide a pointer for the future and enable us to give thought to the steps that will have to be taken if we are going to proceed in solving the problem.

Soweto

The Natal Building Society was among the pioneers with regard to the provision of black homes in Soweto under the 90-year leasehold system, and in addition to registering several hundred bonds, the society has opened two branches in Soweto to cater for the needs of the population and a third branch is planned for the near future.

The assistance of a number of employers has been a long way to justifying the opening of these branches.

What form can this assistance take? First and foremost, some employers have seen their duty as their employees with assistance to buy their own homes. Under the 90-year leasehold system there are many complexities, and as result building societies, the NBS included, are developing a single document for their company guarantee loan schemes.

These schemes include the subscribing employers to their employees' instalments and, where necessary, standing surety for loans in excess of normal building society limits.

It is this latter assistance which is more common and is the sort of help that more employers could take advantage of.

Another important factor in the recognition by building societies of the need to invest in building societies either directly or through their pension funds, and thereby providing building societies with the wherewithal to make loans available to employees.

At the present time with the high rates of interest which are prevailing in the market, many concerns are channeling their investment funds into those investment schemes which provide the best return. But if the employers do not find their way into the provision of housing, and we are to solve the housing problem then it will have to be realized that the building societies will have to receive more investment support than is presently the case.

Employers will have to accept social obligations towards this end.

Whenever building societies become involved in black housing they have concentrated on middle income housing believing that the cost-low housing should be provided by the Department of Community Development.

In so doing, the UBS has preferred to link with developers who are prepared to build such houses at a fixed cost as well as an appropriate advisory service.

We have found through our experience in black housing in the Transvaal that this is an enormous lack of understanding, particularly among the Africans, with regard to the essentials of home ownership which is unfortunately a bar when one considers that this is not a field for them.

Our advisory services, therefore, take the form of an educational programme of explaining basic home ownership concepts such as what a mortgage bond actually is, how repayments work and so on, and also deals with such mistakes as saying one cannot own my home for 90 years.

I hope that it will not be too long before the same type of home ownership, which is not available in the Cape Peninsula area, and societies will no doubt gear themselves to handle the additional pressure of the Natal and the Transvaal and the other communities in the Peninsula.

Looking at the broader picture of providing housing for all members of the society, the UBS, which has been actively involved through its development department in the provision of houses for the Indian community in Natal and the Transvaal and the coloured community in the Peninsula, has done much.

We have also acquired stands in Maboneng where further homes will soon be provided. As stated above, the society's one employment of this housing will be determined to a large extent on the willingness of employers to become active concerned and involved in assisting their staff to secure their own homes.

Strains

Building societies are facing increasing demands and the prices of greater and greater strains on the societies' lending resources.

It is to be hoped that the recently announced increased investment rates will lead to a greater inflow of funds to societies so that they may once again fill their coffers and help further mortgage facilities to building societies.

It is still early to say what the new interest rates have affected more than lenders and the public should not be misled into thinking that the availability of loans has increased sufficiently.

The situation is much the same as it has been for the past three months and it will probably be many months before cash flow returns to what they were last year when bonds were freely available.
Mr. Kurunegala said yesterday that although the government had offered a five-year lease, still the council was seeking for a better arrangement. The council's Development Committee has approved the plan to lease the site, which was part of the Central Business District (CBD) land that has been vacated due to the economic downturn. The council's CEO, Mr. R. P. Jayaratne, said the offer was not acceptable to the council. The council has rejected the offer and is seeking for a better deal.

The National Housing Authority (NHA) has been asked by the government to look into the matter. The NHA has stated that it would not be able to lease the site due to the current economic conditions. The council has sought advice from the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, which has stated that the council should reject the offer and look for a better deal.

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Businessman slams proposal

BY SAM MASEKO

THE introduction of black-white partnerships in the townships would stop the next generation from establishing their own businesses, a prominent Mamelodi businessman and civic leader, Mr H Pieterse, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Reacting to the proposal to build a R800-million business complex in Soweto, Mr Pieterse said Mamelodi would never indulge in such a partnership in his lifetime.

He said blacks should learn to work for themselves, and this could be done by channeling their resources into their own business ventures.

"If we allow white businessmen to trade in the townships we shall find department stores mushrooming in every township, and where will our sons set up their businesses?" he said.

Mr Pieterse said he was surprised to see those who criticized him when he was against the Black Bank and the Black chain allowing black-white partnership criticizing the chairman of the Soweto Development Corporation, Mr John Mavuso.

Dear

For the best work in fourth year

Robert Price

S A Reed

For the best final year student:

General J B M Heritzag Prize

D H Price Lecture

Of Professional Practice,

Surveying) in the subject

Architecture (or quantity

For the best student of

David Hudson Prize

Miss C Tregold

In this third year.

For the best Woman Student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Roper

For a report

For the best student in -:

For Architecture, Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ACADEMY
The wives of black men legally resident in "prescribed" areas have, it now seems, unequivocally won the right to live with their husbands. A number estimated in its tens of thousands of black women and children — who up to now have been denied living with their qualified husbands/fathers — are now clearly eligible to join their men.

In a judgment which reinforces the Komani case ruling (see box), the Supreme Court this week upheld an application to grant Mrs Maria Mafiri Mhlongo permission to reside with her husband in Soweto.

With the ruling, Mr Justice Goldstone issued a remarkable directive "communicating the Court's displeasure" to Cooperation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof and the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab). In effect, they had forced Mhlongo to seek a court order to get the required endorsement such wives are, since Komani, legally entitled to under terms of Section 10 (1) (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945.

Wrab's chairman, John Knott, tells the FM: "We are aware of the Supreme Court decision; we realise the implications, and we are carrying them out.... I don't expect any repetition of what has occurred in this particular case."

Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash advice office, which assists blacks in dealing with the tortuous complexity of influx control legislation, sees the decision as very important and most welcome. The Mhlongo case was not isolated, she says, drawing attention to one — that of Mrs Johanna Moitse last week — which was similarly upheld.

Court action

To date, explains Duncan, only some of these wives were able to get uncontested Section 10 endorsements to their pass books — and that only when Wrab was threatened with Supreme Court action. "The refusal of Dr Koornhof and the Department to take notice of the Komani judgment has frustrated that judgment," says Duncan. Since the relevant officials were not informed, women and children have been refused permission to join their husbands and fathers.

Duncan adds: "Koornhof ought to issue an immediate directive saying that 10 (1) (c) rights are to be given without hesitation to the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under 18 of a husband or parent qualified with 10 (1) (a) or (b) rights. It is an absolute scandal to ignore the Appellate Court's decision last year."

The "maddening" thing about these cases, she claims, is that neither Wrab nor the Department of Co-operation and Development turn up to contest them. "Wrab simply does not pitch up," concurs Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, which has handled the applications. "As far as I know, we hadn't studied the full effects of the Komani judgment."

Influx control at Lange... wives' position clarified

An historic judgment dealing with the right of black wives to live with their husbands who are legally resident in urban areas was handed down by the Appeal Court in August last year in the Komani case.

To grasp the significance of this landmark decision an understanding of how key provisions of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, strictly regulate which black people may legally live in "white" urban areas is necessary.

In terms of section 10 (1) of the Act, no black shall remain for more than 72 hours in an urban area unless he produces proof that:

(a) He has, since birth, resided continuously in such an area;

(b) He has worked continuously in such an area for one employer for 10 years or has lawfully resided continuously in the area for 15 years. In addition, during both periods or thereafter he must not have been sentenced to a fine exceeding R500 or a term of imprisonment of more than six months; and

(c) Such black is the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under the age of 18 years, of any black included in sections (a) or (b) and who, after lawful entry into the area, ordinarily resides with that black.

Veli Willie Komani appealed against a Supreme Court dismissal of his claim that his wife was legally entitled to live with him in Guguletu, Cape Town. Until he made this appeal, both the courts and the administration boards interpreted "ordinarily resides" to mean that a wife or child must have a valid lodger's permit issued by the township superintendent.

This interpretation was based on Regulation 20 (1) for 1969, which forbade any person other than a permit holder to live in an urban black residential area. As a result, many black women who might have been entitled to live in the cities were not given this right because they had not been granted a permit.

In the Komani case, however, the Appellate Division ruled that this regulation is invalid. The implication of this ruling is that wives, unmarried daughters, and sons under 18 of men living legally in urban areas need not get their passbooks endorsed in terms of section 10 (1) (c) of the Act only, and require no permit.
The Corporation for Economic Development announced last week that it is to spend $1.12bn on 20 factories in the "national state" over the next few years. This is in addition to $1.2bn invested in homesteads nationwide by the EFUR in March this year, to which can be added private sector investment of $1.3bn.

In conclusion, the inadequacy of this meagre investment must be recognized. The fundamental basis of the homesteads policy behind these facts. And there is an equal insufficiency to face the fact that sufficient new job opportunities may not be created by such investment for the homesteads workers who are the backbone of the black labour market each year. The creation of new job opportunities created by the homesteads policy alone is $1.6bn.

The trouble is that the homestead policy, or grand apartheid, as political concept founded on fact, was a land mass reserved for the black majority by the white Parliament in 1936. Within that 1936, the major 10 African ethnic units - as defined by Pretoria - are required to accept and identify with the physical base of their political destiny. Their "homelands" are there.

The issue of regional development in SA cannot, unfortunately, be considered in isolation from the grandiose visions of the architects of apartheid. Yet the current debate about change in SA has tended to focus on what is called transition - what is the route, if any, to development, what the country can expect to gain from the move to a new order, what the nation will be like.

In reality, the movement of even more homesteads into the "national state" has involved a recognition that the country needs to develop a historically new, a different and more meaningful route, a route that can be called "national development".

Yet even at the final recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission into homelands consolidation were accepted, it remains doubtful whether enough land can ever be allocated to say, Nkandla or KaNgwane to make them "national states" in the sense intended by Pretoria. The "homeland" area has a land mass of 82,000 ha (after current consolidation proposals) and a 1980 population of 1.2m. It was from the densely overcrowded and impoverished KaNgwane that cholera burst out last year.

In whatever glowing terms the policy is "sold" to critics or prospective investors, they are being sold a dream of independent localities. Here more than anywhere else, in the Chinese phrase, government has sown dragons' teeth.

In a major paper in The Economic Implications of African Resettlement, Charles Simkins, senior researcher at
people as a form of displaced urbanisation. The notorious resettlement camps therein were a long process of relocation. The resettlement of African people from urban areas to rural areas, often in conditions of poverty and deprivation, has been a central part of South African policy.

In this context, the concept of "homelands" has been central. The homeland population would have grown more slowly, but there would still have been substantial net immigration. The closer settlements would have come into existence, but more slowly.

No resettlement and no influx control. "Homelands" were never appropriate to the needs of a newly independent South Africa. People were uprooted from their homes, and the absorption of such land was not well-managed. Land and resources were often misused.

Simkins argues that the latter must be the necessary choice. Decentralisation and a more economic and efficient use of resources is necessary. People need to be able to meet their needs and grow their own food.

Another point Simkins raises is the importance of education. People need to be able to read and write, to be able to think critically and make informed decisions. Education is a key to empowerment.

In conclusion, Simkins argues that the cities and towns remain the major providers of jobs, and the burden of unemployment should be placed on them. The prospects of resettlement and the development of rural areas are poor. The creation of "homelands" has been a failure, and a new approach is needed.

The resettlement of African people from urban areas to rural areas, often in conditions of poverty and deprivation, has been a central part of South African policy.
Suzman to raise Section 10 case in parliament

MRS HELEN SUZMAN, Opposition spokesman on urban black affairs and on civil rights, said today she would raise in the coming session of parliament the issue of officials who flouted the law. Mrs Suzman said officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were simply not obeying the law and were going against instructions from their own department. This follows a case in the Rand Supreme Court this week in which Mr Justice Goldstone expressed his displeasure at the West Rand Administration Board.

The case involved an application by Mr Sileka Mhlongo to allow his wife Mrs Mafiri Mhlongo to stay with him in Soweto.

Mrs Suzman said Section 10 (1) C of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act exempted wives, unmarried daughters and sons under 18 from the 72-hour limit if one of the parents had residential rights in terms of Section 10 (1) A and B.

In terms of this, blacks born in or residing lawfully for 15 years in an area or who have worked for 10 years for one employer, have residential rights.

Mrs Suzman said officials had been indoctrinated over the past 30 years into making life as difficult as possible for blacks in urban areas.

She said South Africa was the only Western country in the world where married couples needed a law to enable them to live together.
Mobile hawkers take advantage of changing pedestrian flows and opportunities.

It is therefore imperative that there be a part in the urban economy and policy. But it can be done. According to the findings of the research, the informal sector is a major contributor to the economy and offers significant opportunities for employment. The research findings show that the hawkers' informal sector is a viable alternative to formal employment.

In a recent study on urban management, it was found that the informal sector contributes significantly to the local economy and provides employment opportunities for the urban unemployed.

The growth of the informal sector is inevitable. The government and the private sector need to work together to ensure that this sector is regulated and contributes positively to the economy.

South African economy.

And, of course, there is the vibrant and dynamic informal sector. This sector has been underestimated, and it needs more attention and recognition. The informal sector is the backbone of the economy and provides employment opportunities for many South Africans.
A long way to go, says Vosloo

The Small Business Development Corporation was a long way away from being able to make "very small loans" to businessmen, and even further away from financing the backyard operator, Professor Ben Vosloo said this week.

Prof Vosloo, who moved into the managing director's chair this month, said he would not exclude the "informal" operator from financial help.

"The concept of helping the very small entrepreneur appeals to me, it is a challenge. But that is an experimental area."

"I do not want to be like Don Quixote, jumping on a horse and trying to ride in all directions at once," he said.

The SBDC is a public company formed earlier this year with backing from the private sector and the Government.

Its aim is to lend money to aspirant small businessmen and small industrialists of all races whose needs cannot be supplied by national states' development companies or other government-backed development companies.

They include a wide range of operations from the licensed to the unlicensed, from the productive and expanding to the "subsistence" businesses which aim only to supplement household income.

The research team finds the numbers of small businesses operating in Cape Town to be lower than those found in most other Third World cities. There are a large number of very small operations and almost 50 percent of them produce weekly profits of less than R24.

Legislation needs changing, but simply to legalise what is presently illegal or to formalise what is presently informal is the incorrect approach. Rather remove unnecessary restrictions entirely so as to allow for greater flexibility and freedom of operation.

In other words "hands off." Hands off hawkers, pirate taxis and home-based operators, all of whom provide a vital service.

Lack of finance is another strangling factor. Because small businesses can not buy in bulk, they are charged more when they buy from wholesalers.

Savings

Some are charged more because they are not "licensed." They can not compete with supermarkets price-wise, so they employ different strategies, such as "breaking bulk." That is, selling in smaller packages or in smaller units, single eggs, single cigarettes, cupsfuls of cereal instead of in sealed packets.

Most businesses were started with family savings from wage labour and small loans from friends. Since these sources are limited, few businesses manage to reach a level where "surplus profit" can be ploughed back into the business.

Banks use two criteria when considering whether to grant a loan. One is the track record of the business, the other is its assets. Obviously the majority of small businesses have neither.

Most do not keep books and have assets of under R50. Since the kind of loans needed to start a business or expand it are in the order of R50 to R500, profit-making financial institutions consider these too risky and too expensive to administer.
Reduced CBD formality would allow smaller shops to spill onto the pavements.
South Africa...

It has promises of R78-million in cash and pledges from the private sector. Later this year it will take over the assets of the former Coloured Development Corporation and the Indian Development Corporation, together with small assets of the Industrial Development Corporation and the Economic Development Corporation.

"Until all this is legalised we cannot really get off the ground properly," said Prof organisations which were still operating independently and according to their own policies.

The corporation had to operate on good, sound principles and within its financial resources. At present there was about R90-million in paid-up shares.

It sounded a lot, but in fact would not pay the cost of one-third of the highway between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

There were already in the pipeline applications from industrial development corporations with full reports on viability and marketing.

"We are just not equipped at this stage to investigate applications for amounts such as R1 000 or R3 000," he said.

"And none of the existing procedures we will be taking over really includes the very small man.

"Before we embark on that project we will have to assemble people with the right insights and expertise."

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Hawkers need more room to spread their wings

Because hawkers represent a source of annoyance to established shopkeepers, they, more than any other "informal" businessman, are the subject of repeated harassment.

As legislative controls have been tightened, the numbers of hawkers in black areas around Cape Town have dropped.

To get a licence a hawker must conform to seven Acts of Parliament, the most important of these being the Factories Act, Marketing Act and Group Areas Act.

Then come the municipal regulations:

- The chief officer of the police district in which the applicant lives must certify him as "a fit and proper person."

- He must not suffer from any infectious or contagious disease, he must not have any discharging sore, he may not sell if his body or clothing are not clean.

- He may not remove his goods from his vehicle for display.

- He must move his location not less than 100m at the end of every hour.

Restrictions

- He must not litter the street, "loudly or persistently" solicit business, or in any way obstruct vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

- He may not operate in areas proclaimed "prohibited".

- It is obvious that many of the restrictions are unnecessary, claim two Cape Town researchers, Fred David, Dewar and Vanessa Watson.

It is obvious that present policy is to move businessmen, and in particular hawkers, out of precisely those areas where they have the best chance of earning a reasonable living, they say.

They suggest that hawkers should be encouraged to move into a "hawker space structure" within popular trading areas.

Pockets of land should be small, they must be owned by the local authority and the rentals should be pegged low and standardised. Allocation should be via a rota or lottery system.

Since the goods they trade are essentially different, the presence of hawkers would not result in unfair competition with established businesses, the report claims.

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Paradoxical

The report draws attention to the Small Business Development Corporation which, it says, exists specifically to grant loans to small businessmen. But the SBDC defines a small business as one with turnover not more than R1-million, staff not more than 100, assets not more than R500 000 and do more than five branches.

"Since it is highly unlikely that most operators will be able to find backers, there is the paradoxical situation that the people most in need of credit, have no access to it," says the report.

The SBDB, however, could work well if the SBDB broke all links with existing government corporations.

The success of the development bank is dependent on serving the needs of the weakest section of the economy.

This should not be a system of indiscriminate hand-outs. Judgment on loans should rest with trained personnel. The only criterion for the granting of a loan, however, should be the reasonable possibility that the loan will be repaid," says the report.

There is no doubt, it says, that a number of bad debts would result, but the advantages of strengthening businesses and stimulating employment would infinitely outweigh the costs involved.
The misery that lies behind the smiles... 

By PETER MANN
Political Correspondent

THEY call him Piet Pinocchio because each time he declares war on the dompas his nose grows another centimetre.

He is the affable Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development. But the department he administers is no joke.

Between 1948, when the National Party came to power, and 1978, it was responsible for 12 669 572 people being arrested or convicted for pass law offences.

Nearly 80 percent of black people who go to jail are there because they have committed the hated laws or have contravened the provisions of the influx control laws.

Academics have calculated that a third of the daily prison population in South Africa is made up of pass law offenders. To keep them and keep them in jail costs about R2 million a month.

This figure is based on a cost of R2 a day for each prisoner. But this week the Prisons Department said it cost R3.63 a prisoner a day. This would obviously push the costs to more than R3 million a month.

The Prisons Department said that during 1978-1979 a total of 89 099 pass law offenders representing 32.05 percent of the total prison population, were in jail.

The fines they pay are an important source of revenue for the administration boards which control black lives. In 1979 the Cape Peninsula Administration Board alone derived R51 029 from this source. This money, paid by people who can barely afford to eke out an existence.

While Dr Koornhof smilingly goes around declaring apartheid is dead; that he has declared war on the dompas and bootts of the new deal he intends for black people, officials of his department ruthlessly apply laws which break up families and send infants to jail with their mothers.

Now, in the midst of an icy Cape winter, Dr Koornhof’s officials are at it again, using tactics which a Cape lawyer describes as “Gestapo-like.” They tear down shelters, homeless people have built in the bush; police fire tear gas to disperse the crowd. More than 1 000 people are arrested in the Cape crackdown. Most are given R60 fines. Pass cases take an average of two minutes to hear.

Dr Koornhof is nowhere to be seen. While Dr Nihato Motlana, chairman of the respected Black Committee of Ten, warns that whites are building up a legacy of hatred and desire for revenge among blacks, he is silent.

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights Leave calls on people to “bombard Dr Koornhof with letters and telegrams.

“Speeches are required and applause offered, Dr Koornhof is the great reformer. When a crisis occurs he is nowhere to be found.

“He must be lured out to face the reality of cold, hungry and frightened women — a situation caused by staff acting on his direct instructions,” Mr Bishop says.

Mrs Helen Surman, PFP MP: “There is a world of difference between what Dr Koornhof says in his airy-fairy way and the reality of the situation.

“The officials are being as tough as they can while Dr Koornhof blithely talks of declaring war on the dompas.

“Like February I asked by way of a question in Parliament, whether the details of the Komani case (a Supreme Court ruling which made it legal for the wives and minor unmarried children of a man with Section 10 rights to reside with him without a permit) had been brought to the attention of the commissioners.

“The Deputy Minister, Mr George Morrison replied and said: ‘Yes, by way of a circular. ‘If that is so, then the officials are ignoring their instructions. They are simply flouting them and the law.

Dr Motlana says: “Over years we have heard all these statements from Dr Koornhof, but the bureaucracy seems determined to negate whatever he has tried to say.”

To many blacks, Dr Koornhof typifies the spirit of apartheid. He smiles and promises relief and a new deal — but the persecution continues.
Urban blacks ‘crowding out’ whites: Govt to investigate

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A special Cabinet sub-committee has been given the priority of examining the "headache" caused by blacks "crowding out" whites in urban areas, according to Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Interviewed on Sunday by an Afrikaans newspaper, Dr Koornhof said this Cabinet decision had been taken on Friday.

"It is an obvious attempt to deal with complaints received from National Party voters during the general election."

The Cabinet would be looking at the "crowding" problem as a priority as it had become "a serious headache," Dr Koornhof said.

Asked what he considered to be practical measures to prevent the "swamping," Dr Koornhof is reported to have said that in fairness blacks could be told their parks in Soweto were not overrun by whites.

"They can be told that blacks and whites must work together in the interests of both groups and not to bother each other.

"When 300,000 blacks, for instance, have to walk over the same bridge as 1,000 whites, unpleasant incidents can occur.

"It might be a solution to give each his own bridge."

"A similar measure could be that in places where there are mostly black people they could be allowed to visit a certain place for five days of the week and whites could have access for the other two days."

Dr Koornhof said that unlike in the past, when the Government had allowed local authorities to lay down guidelines for the elimination of "swamping," the Government itself would now decide on the guidelines after its investigation.

There would be a search for practical measures to protect whites in their own habitats, just as blacks were protected by law against white "swamping" in their areas, the Minister said.

Dr Koornhof’s remarks were today described by Mrs Helen Suman as "incredible."

"If it wasn’t so tragic it would be laughable that in a country with a highly integrated economy, he can talk about separating on colour."

Mrs Suman said:

"The consequences of what he has said are very grave indeed. Statements like these immediately undermine the efforts of moderate blacks to hold extremists in check."

"Dr Koornhof has now turned his back on everything he said in America two years ago about apartheid being dead."

Objective of training:

1. To improve overall standards of literacy, health and economic development in a given community. The training may include:

- literacy
- health
- education
- economic development

- improvement

2. To produce a cadre of workers who will ensure the community to attend to its welfare services.

3. To use the training as a springboard for further training of the community at grass root level.

- to produce a cadre of workers who will ensure the community to attend to its welfare services.
former Eradb chairman

own councils

Ready to Run

Blacks not yet

board activities.

Pretoria's city hall on administration
and development, and
criticised cash contributions to Sabie
community councils. Eradb's newly
his views on the competence of blacks
Bureau, Mr Van der Merwe spells out:

In this frank interview with GLROY
Board this month.

Mr Wever, retired from the East Rand
in South Africa, Mr Schalk van der
East towns粗糙 administration board
the controversial chairman of the big-
Another example: I would not like to make an essay about how much I enjoy my friends, how much I value our friendships, how much I depend on them, how much they are a part of me. If we do not make friends, we are not in a position to form a bond. If we do not make friends, we are not in a position to form a bond.

The official: Who runs the townships? It is the elected councilors. The elected councilors are the ones who run the townships. They are the ones who make decisions on behalf of the residents of the townships. They are the ones who represent the residents of the townships in the council meetings. They are the ones who make the decisions that affect the townships.

The quality of life for urban blocks cannot be improved without the elected councilors. The elected councilors are the ones who make decisions that affect the quality of life for urban blocks. They are the ones who make decisions that affect the safety, the cleanliness, the accessibility, and the overall environment of the townships.

Present councilors, on their own, cannot improve the quality of life for urban blocks. The elected councilors are the ones who make decisions that affect the quality of life for urban blocks. They are the ones who make decisions that affect the safety, the cleanliness, the accessibility, and the overall environment of the townships.

In the interviews, they can get some perspective on the development of their community. They can get some perspective on the development of their community. They can get some perspective on the development of their community.

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‘‘Urban blacks should be prepared to move about’’

From Page 1

Rand donation to the Urban Foundation for them to spend it on Crossroads in the Cape.

Q: You have not answered the question of whether you support the call for the abolition of administration boards or not.

A: First, the running of a municipality is not a simple matter. Secondly, the elected councillors, whether they are a community council or black municipality, have no experience. They still need a lot more experience.

Third, it is not the elected councillor who runs the township: it is the official. Until such time as the councillors have proved themselves, then they can speak about doing away with the boards. At the moment, blacks are still nationally guided. Nobody can argue against that with me. A Zulu still prefers to send his child to a Zulu school. When I made that statement people, especially blacks, misunderstood me.

Q: What do you think of the housing logjam? What do you think is the solution?

A: There is one principle I want to be very honest about. One thing blacks should start learning is that they should forget the argument that ‘‘I grew up in Soweto and my grandfather grew up there, therefore I must live in Soweto for the rest of my life.’’

I think this kind of concept by most urban blacks is wrong. If an area has no jobs available and no houses the people should start moving about. There is no law or Act or regulation that stops a person.
On the East Rand question, if and when the Bronkhorstpruit growth point is completed, it will have about 72,000 houses. The shortage of houses on the East Rand is about 20,000. Why should people in other townships on the East Rand not move to Bronkhorstpruit?

In short, since Bronkhorstpruit is being planned to have rapid transport access to the East Rand, why should people not go there and still work in Benoni or Germiston?

Q: In the meantime what do you think is a solution to the immediate housing shortage on the East Rand?
A: All the people without work on the East Rand should go where there is a shortage of labour.

Q: What about accommodation for these people and their families should they decide to move?
A: Houses will be provided for them by their employers.

Q: What is your view on the calls that houses should be sold at a cheaper price so as to speed up the home-ownership scheme?
A: Blacks are getting houses under the 99-year leasehold scheme as a bensella (gift). If people want full ownership, they must expect to pay. I think the present scheme is helping blacks to buy houses far under the economic price.

Q: What do you think of the development boards, which I learn will soon replace administration boards?
A: If the development boards are given "teeth" so that they can do things, they can be a great success. But if they will have to go on their knees to get things done, I think they should forget it.

Q: Have administration boards no teeth?
A: Yes. I can name many occasions where — if we had power — things could have been solved.

Administration Boards can take the initiative, make recommendations, but to act is out. When theThembi riot broke out earlier this year, the councillors and the board (EraB) went to see the Minister. We requested that we should be given power to solve the problem. But the Minister refused.

Q: How were you going to solve the problem? Were you going to subsidise the rents or cancel the rent increase?
A: Well, we could have done a survey and found out the real cause of the riots.
years we have not been collecting this money. After the riots in 1976, we had to rebuild schools that were destroyed. We were the only board able to rebuild gutted buildings very quickly.

Q: Erab has often been the centre of controversy with regard to the development of Lebowa, into which "vast sums" of money were reportedly pumped for the building of a stadium and swimming pool (in Lebowa Kgom). What is the exact situation? How did Erab get involved?
A: People tend to look at the East Rand Board. Erab is not the only body involved in the development of black states. All other boards, with the exception of the West Rand and Western Cape administration boards, are intimately involved in these developments.

Q: How are they involved?
A: The Department of Co-operation and Development is not experienced in the development of black townships, so they make a request to boards to act as their agents. The department provides funds for this development. The boards gain about 2% percent of the total budgets for their pockets. In other words, if Pretoria spends R2-million on Lebowa, we get R250 000 for our budgets.

Q: You were once quoted as having said that blacks support ethnicity. Is that your feeling?
A: I think we must qualify ethnicity. The way I see it and the way I have experienced it, is that a lot of blacks are not tied any more to the actual chief, but they are still Zulu, Tswana, etc, etc.

Q: Could you not have done that without consulting the Minister?
A: No.

Q: In your 1981/82 budget speech it appears you are not happy with the amount allocated by the East Rand Administration Board, for instance, to the committee involved in the development of Lebowa.
A: Yes, I was not happy. The board is responsible to the auditors for expenditure on the development of the homeland. When it comes to voting in that committee, we have little say. We get the hammering. To me this is not fair.

Q: What about your apparent dissatisfaction with the funds made available for the development of Lebowa/Kgomo?
A: I told you that I look at South Africa as a whole. In the event of war I think we are in a very unhealthy situation because of the industry centred in this area. Therefore, I feel that decentralisation is very important. I also feel that creating more job opportunities in the national states will keep those people there and not encourage them to come here, where we already have an excess of labour.

It is my feeling then that sufficient money should come forward for the development of the heartland in national states. It is my contention therefore that the development of black states should also take priority.
Brighter towns to cut black influx?

Black townships should be developed into normal towns to attract residents away from white areas, a leading Afrikaans newspaper said today. Beeld came out strongly against recent suggestions that the influx of black people into white areas should be contained by old-style apartheid measures.

The answer did not lie in a demonstration of more power, said Beeld. If, for instance, shops were to be opened to different races on different days, who was "going to play policeman?"

"Are our police going to stage waiting to see who is "buying at (supermarkets)" on certain days, while we have bomb ex-plorations by saboteurs elsewhere."

"Are whites prepared to pay the price for greater separation? We doubt it very strongly," Beeld added.

More shopping centres should be built in black areas so residents would find it too expensive and inconvenient to shop in city centres.

But if such a plan was aimed only at "white convenience and privilege," whites would be giving in to the most objectionable instincts.

In the fight to keep South Africa from moving into a "hell-fire" situation, people of colour had to be recruited as allies.
'SWAMPING' MOVE

Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof announces that a special Cabinet sub-committee will examine the "swamping" of white urban areas by blacks, in an obvious attempt to deal with complaints received from National Party voters during the general election.

MALADMINISTRATION

Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts slams administrative inefficiency in the Administration Boards which govern SA's black urban areas. The committee also reports R1.5 billion of bad debts in the Department of Water Affairs and requests a police investigation into how the Defence Force paid nearly twice the amount necessary to a private bus company for troop transport.
Govt warned on urban unrest

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's blind refusal to accept the realities of black urbanization was becoming the single most important cause of urban industrial unrest facing South Africa, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Introducing his censure motion in the Assembly he said the government had no urbanization policy while research showed that more than 75 percent of blacks would be urbanized by the year 2000.

This would represent a total of 27 million people, if evenly spread over 27 cities of a million each — the size of Soweto, would require:

- 27,000 doctors and dentists;
- 250,000 teachers for 12.5 million pupils;
- 18,000 pharmacists;
- 540,000 city engineering staff.

"All in all this represents 817,000 people with higher education needed to run the cities," he said.

Skilled workers

The over-supply of labour could decrease only if the economy grew at five percent a year. A growth of 4.5 percent would double unemployment and a 3.5 percent growth would increase it five-fold.

To maintain such a growth rate at least six million skilled workers would be required by the year 2000.

"The annual increase in the labour force by then will be 430,000 workers, of which 83.7 percent will be black and only 4.4 percent white.

"These are facts we have to face," he said. "The private and public sectors will depend almost totally on black labour by the year 2000."

It was going to cost R300 million to provide the houses needed by the turn of the century. — Sapa
25. MR A. VAN BREDA asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether he has received the Grosskopf Report; if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when?

(b) Everything possible is at present being done to introduce the draft legislation concerned during this Session of the House of Assembly.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) Black Community Development Bill;
Black Local Authorities Bill;
Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

(b) Everything possible is at present being done to introduce the draft legislation concerned during this Session of the House of Assembly.

The legal maxims are the choice of discount rate. The standard method is to use discounted cash flow technique.
Botha's 'no' on urban blacks

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday ruled out the inclusion of urban blacks in a new constitutional dispensation.

He also rejected, "in present circumstances", the election of coloured and Indian members to the existing Parliament, even on separate voters' rolls.

Mr Botha's statements were in reply to questions put to him across the floor of the House by the Progressive Federal Party's national chairman, Mr Colin Eglin. They were immediately taken as a further damper to the hopes of Nationalist voters, who have been speculating for some time that both developments were possible.

They also followed a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that urban blacks would have to express their political aspirations through the homelands.

Mr Eglin called this a return to Afrikaner ideology.

And earlier, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, asserted that civil rights in South Africa had to be accorded to groups and not individuals.

In an aggressive speech, Mr Eglin said Mr Botha was no longer allowing the clear and decisive leadership for which he was known.

He then asked Mr Botha if he would accept a President's Council recommendation that urban blacks permanently outside the homelands be included in a new constitutional dispensation together with white, coloured and Asian people.

Mr Botha replied: "No, definitely not."

Mr Eglin then asked whether Mr Botha would accept as a matter of principle coloured and Indian people being elected to Parliament other than on a common voters' roll, which Mr Botha has already rejected.

Mr Botha did not reply and Mr Eglin, accusing him of evading a fundamental issue, put the question again.

"Is the Prime Minister prepared to see coloureds and Indians elected to this Parliament on a basis other than a common voters' roll?" he asked.

"Not under present circumstances," Mr Botha stated firmly.

He then told Mr Eglin: "You are not here to cross-examine me. Go on with your speech."

Mr Heunis had earlier declared that the National Party stood or fell by its standpoints that South Africa's problems would have to be solved on a group basis.

Dr Koornhof reaffirmed that urban blacks would have to express their political rights through the homelands. Urban blacks had strong links with the homelands and it was the government's task to expand these links "imaginatively", he said.
The Government has approved the findings of the Committee on Human Rights. The Committee's report is now available for public viewing. The report details the Government's response to recommendations made by the Committee. The Government has taken all necessary steps to implement the recommendations. The report also includes a summary of the Government's response to each recommendation. The report is available in both English and Spanish. The Government is committed to ensuring that the rights of all citizens are protected and respected. The report can be accessed through the Government's website.
Councillors still have no records

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY.—The 200 black community councils in South Africa have not managed to keep records of expenditure since their formation, the Auditor-General has disclosed in his latest report.

For the second consecutive year, the Auditor-General has criticised the situation and has told Parliament he has received no reply from the Director-General of Co-operation and Development to a request for information on the introduction of accounting records.

Mr. Harry Schwarz, APP spokesman on Finance, said yesterday local authorities should not be allowed to handle money without accounting records and if no audit could be undertaken...

The Director-General of Co-operation and Development should deal with the issue as a matter of urgency, particularly as his Minister has announced that he was proceeding with legislation to create municipal institutions in the townships.
The role of the councils

The FM spoke to Mpiyakhe Khumalo, chairman of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasal), the black community councils' umbrella body. Khumalo was one of two blacks chosen to sit on the committee to review Piet Koornhof's controversial three Bills on black affairs.

**FM:** What financial powers do community councils have?

**Khumalo:** It is very bad. Each year they have to get a loan from the Department of Community Development. The only source of income which councillors can generate themselves are site and house rates.

So you depend largely on these. Doesn't this create chronic tension, and perhaps conflict, with residents? Surely you need to increase rates in keeping with rising costs?

No doubt about that. Indeed, that is why I personally agreed to serve on the Koornhof committee looking into black urban development. Proper funding has to be found for all local authorities, not only black. I believe that if the recommendations of the committee are acceptable, a large percentage of funds will come from the central government. But services should be subsidised by the government, the business sector and residents themselves.

What are the prospects of the government and the business sector making substantial contributions in black areas?

They are good. With laws now permitting business development in black areas there are indications that income from this source will increase considerably. But the government has no alternative but to make a big contribution. What about metropolitan councils?

Have you any thoughts on the link-up between black townships and nearby white towns?

I support the link-up, but not for administrative purposes. Black areas should not lose their characters by being swamped by white ones.

Do you feel that there has been an over-emphasis on Soweto and that this has been at the expense of other areas?

Certainly, to the extent that we have questioned the authorities. It seems the only way of qualifying for substantial funds for development is to be violent. I do, however, appreciate that Soweto is being developed. It is to the advantage of the people of Soweto. But if development is centralised there it will only succeed in placating Soweto, while creating resentment in other areas.

Consolidation of the Soweto community councils is being considered. Are other councils in line?

There has been no mention of this on the East Rand. Perhaps it's because the various East Rand townships are scattered far apart. But, where possible, economic and technical resources should be pooled together.

You have called on black youth, particularly graduates and those with skills, to consider joining councils. What prospects are there for them?

The scope is very wide, especially with what we expect in the new dispensation. Black youth should not necessarily come in as councillors. They can do so if they want. But that is the mistake that we blacks are fond of making. We always want to go into the decision-making roles and leave the technical services. If we are to prepare ourselves for a meaningful role in a free SA we must start training now.

Pretoria is believed to be planning to link urban councils to homelands. What effect will this have on the credibility of councils?

I reject this completely. I believe that I must exercise my political rights in SA, not in KwaZulu and so on.

**Does the government regard Ucasal as a threat?**

Yes, it is perceived as a threat. I think this is what Ucasal will be. It's an organisation that is intended to present a united front for councils when they confront the government. Blacks in SA need a political vehicle of some sort.

Though Ucasal is presently concerned with civic issues, in the long run it will be used for political purposes.

How can councils be made more acceptable to the majority of blacks?

Unfortunately, they will continue to be regarded as suspect. Anything that has been created by the government will be viewed as such. But my contention is that we have to sweep where we live now and not wait for liberation day.
Koornhof bills to be re-introduced

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had no intention of lifting influx control and would be reintroducing the three controversial bills on urban blacks withdrawn earlier this year, it emerged in questioning here yesterday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said influx control would not be scrapped as such, but serious attention was being given to fashioning the measure in the best possible and most acceptable way.

And the three controversial laws on urban blacks which Dr Koornhof withdrew have been revised and will be reintroduced this session.

Replying to a question from Mr Horace van Rensburg (FFP, Brakpan), the minister acknowledged that he had received representations for restrictions on black migrant workers in the Western Cape to be lifted.

"Various persons and bodies have made representations in this regard over a period of time. Amongst others, the Black Sash and the Methodist Church of Southern Africa," he said.

"There is no intention to lift influx control as such, but serious attention is being given to fashion it in the best possible and most acceptable way.

Apart from the fact that the Western Cape is a coloured labour preference area, blacks here locally experience a high degree of unemployment and there is also a housing shortage," he said.

Earlier, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Mr de V Morrison, said the press was trying to force the government to do away with influx control regulations.

"We cannot allow this and we need the support of the private sector in this regard," he said.

Dr Koornhof’s bills were withdrawn after a national outcry against them and when it was shown by the official opposition that far from improving the urban blacks’ way of life they would in fact tighten controls over them.

The original aim was to protect urban blacks with Section 10 rights and increase their mobility on the labour market as recommended by the Richter Commission.

However, the three bills were withdrawn and referred to the Grosskop Commission for review.

Yesterday, Dr Koornhof said in reply to a question by the National Party's chief whip, Mr Alex Van de Breede, that he hoped to proceed with the new legislation this session.

"Less complex"

He said every time possible was being done to complete the three bills — the Black Community Development Bill, Black Local Authority Bill and Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

Mr Nic Olivier, the nominated FFP MP, whose analysis of the original bills played an important part in having them withdrawn, said yesterday: "I hope that the new ones will be less complicated and reactionary than the first ones."

He said it was "incumbent" on the minister to release the Grosskop Commission’s report and recommendations and the government’s reaction as soon as possible.

There had been suggestions that the bills would be referred to a select committee for consideration.

— Sapa and Political Staff
### WORKINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Standard</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R10 000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R11 000</td>
<td>R10 000</td>
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<th>Weighted Issues</th>
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<td>9000 x 9/10 x 10c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4 956</td>
<td>9000 x 1/10 x 10c</td>
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<th>Wage Costs</th>
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<tr>
<td>R9 900</td>
<td>x 10c x 60/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 000</td>
<td>x 9 900 units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**B.** 90 000 l.

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**11.** 31st Jan 2006

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21. **MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:***

- The South African Development Trust spent $30 000 in providing credit for the development of communal organizations. As this is the national budget for the year, it appears that the Minister is fully aware of what the Department has spent.

- The Minister also referred to the Department of Community Development, which has been working and is now working in the rural areas. Mr. H. Sizman, the Minister, said that in the rural areas, the Department of Community Development has been working and is now working in the rural areas, and that the Department of Community Development has been working and is now working in the rural areas.

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**26.** 31st Jan 2006

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**31.** 31st Jan 2006

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**APPENDICES**

1. **Budgeted production**, 1000 kg.

2. **Budgeted labour hours**, 50 hours.

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**Commentary:**

- The total cost would be Rs. 30 000, which is the budgeted cost for the year.

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**Question:**

- What is the total cost for production in the rural areas?
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1. In the light of the fact that the Government is doing everything in its endeavour to get the 99-year leasehold off the ground, the answer is no.

2. Falls away.

There were no openings or closing stocks of raw materials or finished goods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed Overhead</td>
<td>R18 500</td>
<td>R18 500</td>
<td>R32 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Labour</td>
<td>R38 000/2000 hours</td>
<td>R18 000</td>
<td>R37 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Material</td>
<td>R12 500/7000 kilograms</td>
<td>R11 500</td>
<td>R13 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market X</td>
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</table>

The month ended:

Budgeted Fixed Overhead is R19 000 per month.

Budgeted production and sales are 300 units per month for each product.

<table>
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<th>Product</th>
<th>Selling Price</th>
<th>Per Unit</th>
<th>Per Unit</th>
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<td>R20</td>
<td>R18</td>
<td></td>
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<td>R15</td>
<td>R18</td>
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<td>R3</td>
<td>R18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>R18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each product has the following costs per unit:

- Direct Material - 2 Kgs of X
- Direct Labour - 3 Hours
- Variable Overhead - Absorbed
- Fixed Overhead
or assist aged persons in the tracing of their families and place them in their care if it is acceptable to them. Aged persons in old age homes are also placed with families at their own request, wherever they may be.

(2) This would depend on the welfare bodies undertaking the erection of such homes.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister’s reply and in view of his often-expressed views that similar facilities of similar quality and standard are provided for the White people, should also be provided for the Black people, does he not think that a review of this policy is now called for?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I will naturally look into the matter, but there are nevertheless different circumstances which should also be taken into consideration, as I tried to indicate in the reply. If the need is such, however, we will definitely take it into consideration and look into it.
Blacks snub new homes scheme

Mail Correspondent

THE Urban Foundation announced yesterday that only 1139 Blacks had bought homes under the 99-year leasehold system since its inception three years ago.

While there are many factors that have brought about this result, the executive director of the foundation, Mr J H Steyn, believes it is due in part to inadequate information being supplied to Blacks — and employers — about correct application procedure.

The foundation said it had now produced two brochures, "The Employer and Black Home Ownership" and "Black Home Buyers' Guide", explaining the system.

Major step

Mr Steyn was quoted in the statement as saying that while not ideal, the 99-year leasehold agreement was "a major step".

"I would like to see it leading to complete freehold rights for Black home owners."

Mr Steyn said although the Government would build 96,000 homes for blacks by the end of 1984 it could not keep up with the demand for housing.

"If the private sector, through the 99-year leasehold system, became involved in the housing process, then the country would go a long way towards wiping out the backlog."
In your Plant 10/19 are all services...  

We've period...  

The Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether he or his Department has received any applications from Black attorneys for permits to acquire offices in order to practise in White areas; if so, how many such applications have been (a) received and (b) granted;

(2) on what basis are permits granted to Black attorneys to practise in White areas?

The Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) 21.

(b) 20.

(2) Every application is considered on merit and various factors are taken into consideration, such as the location of the site and the recommendation of the local authority concerned.

Chairman Reuben Back's growth point for I. L. Back's 75% controlled subsidiary, Back Clothing, appears to be Rich Rags in which BC has taken a 51% stake. Strictly for the youth market and operating for less than a year, Rich Rags contributes 5% of the total turnover. Sales are expected to double in 1973. Judging from the speed of incoming orders from home (and overseas) for the stylish mod denim and twill gear.

There is a case that Back may be a bit optimistic. Rich Rags is the leader of a modern trend - any young designer riding on the back of the slump in the CMT trade, is trying his hand at denim design. Many are just as successful as Rich Rags whose strength at the moment is size and acceptance.

The fantastic growth and acceptance over the year is a sure indication that this may only be a passing trend and Rich Rags which only offer design potential may not be as valuable as that. Already the larger chain fashion stores are buying exclusives from small suppliers, and many clothing stores are heavily overstocked.

Exports may be the solution. Problems here are with the size of orders and the cost to stores overseas after tariffs. If denim is truly fashion it will not pay to gear up to export size. If it is not, cost may kill, and Back, with his factory complex in Cape Town may still not be in as competitive a position as his friends who may be able to consider the homelands as a proposition.
Role of boards in guidance centres queried

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Wynberg's Progressive Federal Party representative, Mr A. A. Smithe, yesterday expressed reservations about the role administration boards would play in the administration of the Guidance and Placement Bill. Citing his party's support to the measure, he said during the second reading debate on the bill that the boards had an image of "inconsistency and bureaucracy". It was clear that every-thing possible should be done to create confidence in the guidance and placement centres provided for in the bill.

"If work-seekers do not have this confidence, they will not register." Work-seekers had to have the belief that the personnel of these centres were on their side, even in times of recession when job opportunities were scarce.

"It is this kind of confidence that we must generate." Questioning the role the boards would play in assisting the guidance and placement centres, he said they did not enjoy the trust of work-seekers, especially young blacks.

"The administration boards have an image of intolerance and bureaucracy, In the past, they hardly endeared themselves to those people who they now have to assist."

Administration boards, as far as their involvement in the administration of the Guidance and Placement Bill was concerned, would fall under the direct control of the Department of Manpower, the Minister of Manpower, Mr F. M. Botha, said in reply.

He said his department expected the administration boards to do their job and had no reason to believe that there would not be cooperation by the boards.

"Make a plan" he will keep an eye on the administration boards and see how they work. If it does not work, we will make another plan.

The government was not prepared to turn the planned guidance and employment centres into places where racial segregation was practised.

Obviously, some of these centres were in black areas, they would cater for blacks only, but there could also be centres in areas which catered for all four population groups.

He appealed to members not to attach a racial connotation to everything. The sooner this stopped, the better.
D - drop the file. If created by SUSPEND, it is deleted. If not, only the session is dropped.

H - hold the file for further use. This may cause exit from a 'READY-FILE' condition (see below).

P - print the file on the printer. File is given the default printer for the terminal.

E - examine the file. The text editor is called up to examine the file. The above notes on EXAMINE, PRINT, DROP, OR HOLD apply.

HOLD - hold the file (see above)

DROP - drop the file (see above)

EXAMINE, PRINT, DROP, OR HOLD?
In the House

NRP reservations over labour bill

Mr. Ron Miller, the New Republican Party's member for Darlington North, yesterday asked how the Minister of Manpower would promote mobility of labour without removing influx control.

The Minister, Mr. S. P. Robins, said moves towards registration and deregistration would be accepted on a case-by-case basis.

Mr. Miller said the Government was making a bad mistake in not changing its system of registration.

The Minister, however, said registration was essential but that the system was not uncontroversial.
The revamped "Koornhof Bills," re-written by Judge Grosskop, are to be tabled in draft form during the present parliamentary session. Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof said this at question time last week. Asked what sources of revenue would be available to black urban townships which accept municipal status, Koornhof told the PF's Dave Dalling: "Site-and-service charges, profits from liquor and sorghum beer, and assessment rates on property."

The last-mentioned source immediately raised hopes that government was reconsidering granting full home-ownership rights to blacks in the common area.

But, "In the light of the fact that government is doing everything in its endeavour to get the 99-year leasehold scheme off the ground, the answer is no," said Koornhof.

Earlier this year, during the pre-election session of Parliament, Koornhof said that "to date (January 30 1981) general plans comprising 100 568 stands were approved for participation in the 99-year scheme. 642 rights of leasehold have been registered and a further 1 681 applications are on hand."

The 99-year system was introduced in 1978 (Act 97). So 642 registrations in three years is hardly significant.

Despite amendments to the Urban Areas Act and the Building Societies Act to remove red-tape obstacles, and a steep reduction (from R27 798 to R1 710) in the cost of 99-year leasehold houses, the system has not met with the success predicted for it by its sponsors. If Koornhof insists against the best advice from sources including the Browne committee, that freehold property ownership rights will not be granted to city blacks, doubts must remain about the long-term viability of autonomous black municipalities.

The Browne committee, whose report is being dealt with by a "working party," firmly believes that it places like Soweto are to be viable in any sense they will have to develop along the lines of white "local authority models." the financial cornerstone of which is the system of assessment rates on freehold property.

The report said local authority revenue from property tax would need to make up at least 50% of black local authorities' projected current income of R500m by the Nineties. This is about eight times more than the projected R65m the committee expected black municipalities to derive from plot rentals plus property tax if there were no change in government policy.

The committee said: "As long as this situation exists it will be difficult to achieve the aims of sound public finance, particularly because a sound and vigorous system of local authority...can essentially only be developed on the basis of sufficient housing and a healthy system of home ownership."

Yet in the face of the rightwing backlash there seems to be little chance that the new bills will provide even for the transfer of land to the ownership of black municipalities, let alone provide for individual ownership.
should then their legal form.

What: (1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the police during the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991.

(2) How many of the infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

1. (a) 1094 108.

(b) 609 958.

(2) (a) 10 835.

4. The Capitalization of its own insurance money.

19 AUGUST 1981

If the tax on the lease would be 77 797.

If the lease in the lease, the lease would be 80 917.

If the lease would be 18 912.

It is a reasonable value of R3 000.

The lessee, a certain sum on expiry of the lease, thus, in the residual value, 'lease', where the lessee guarantees a practical illustration of the principles is found generally the proceeds on sale (or value at which the asset is taken over) will constitute a recognition of the proceeds received.

(e) The asset may be sold, with the receipt

of the proceeds being taxed on the amounts at an agreed value.

(d) The asset may be taken over by the lessee.
at its meetings and 140 the Cape Town Party in Cape Town did not radi
torship of the main strategic a
patting in electi
ation of organis
ees ("the futur
colour line, and
were the basic short-
was adopted by the Industrial Socialist League of Cape Town and the Communist League of Johannesburg.

The new party constituted by the fight for the emancipation of the some prominent "coloured" and "native" workers of the movement from its inception, first to analyse the app
were working in the Cape extraction of surplus va
unified workers' front. The move- towards emancipation of the factors for rejecting the continually being denounce
Industrial Union which was different industries would against the "capitalist civilisation", based on the exploitation of the cheap black labour force.146

The abstention of the organisation from political parliamentary action caused its Cape Town contemporaries to accuse it of "advocating violence".147 It was high time for the organisation to make clear its position in regard to this important point. Its declaration that it had never advocated violence was supported by the argument that it would be a solidarity, class-consciousness and industrial organisation, which would lead the proletarian take-over of the means of production, and this would be accomplished without violence or bloodshed.148
9. Calculations based on Smith's 'Cost of War'.

10. The split over the 'war question' became evident at the meeting of the SDF, where the 'pro-war' faction split from the organisation.

11. See The Inte.


13. Those mainly referred to in footnotes 1 and 2.

14. Report on Bolshevism in the Union of South Africa, Department of Justice File 267, 3.1064.18; letter from Commissioner of South African Police (SAP) to Justice Department, June 1st, 1920. Also subsequent issues of The Bolshevik, official organ of the ISL-CT.


17. Simons and Simons, p.221.

18. Justice 267, 3.1064.18; letter from Commissioner of Police to Secretary of Justice, 29th July 1920.

19. Ibid., 'Bolshevism', pp.205-209 (No signature, date, or any other indication. Possibly report of police spy directly to the Department).

20. Ibid., p.207.


23. Ibid., pp.101 and 103.

24. Ibid., p.104.

25. Ibid., 3.1064.18, p.70; Letter from Commissioner of SAP to Secretary of Justice, 30th September 1920.


1. Whether his Department is giving or has given consideration to selling, at their historical cost, houses erected with funds from his Department to the legal Black occupants; if so.

2. Whether these houses will be sold to such occupants; if not, why not; if so, when?

The Minister of Community Development:

- Yes, the matter is still under consideration.
- Falls away.

The effective rate of interest for a given fact rate, the effective rate of interest is substantially in excess of the rate of interest on the loan, consequently the true interest rate is de facto.

Regarding the fact that the balance owing is denominated, however, the 7% quoted in the example monthly instalments cover both interest and capital and therefore serve to reduce the capital sum and hence the actual interest payable over the 3 years, determined.

For example, let a motor vehicle costing R 8000 be sold on lease at a flat interest rate of 7% p.a., on a three year lease, the total lease, the total lease cost is R 8000.

Interest Calculations

3.1 Interest Calculations

3.2 Practical Considerations
CURFEW LAWS: 10 835 PROSECUTED

THE MINISTER of Police, Mr. Louis de Garis, said yesterday that 10,835 people had been prosecuted under curfew regulations between July 1 last year and June 30 this year. The minister was replying to a question by Mrs. Helen Suzman (PPH Houghton).

TERMINAL INACTIVE

must be 

(c) Enter your transsteam, including your valid password, each

**BATCH RUN MODE-ENTER RUSTREAM**

the terminal will reply with

The terminal will not start

the terminal).

It must be the same password as was used to log onto

USBXRD/PASSWD.

(b) Type in your card with the IP option and your valid

shown above.

but the simplest runs it is advisable to use a canned transsteam as

The terminal may be used for entering a normal batch run. For all

the terminal will reply with

FILE not catalogued on mass storage.

Input/output error encountered.

FILE name not specified.

ERROR non-executable

FILE non-executable.

Improper transsteam in FILE.

WHERE X may be one of the following:

ERROR 4000000000000

when an GSTAR command is rejected because of an abnormal condition

3.15.1.1. Facility status word for GSTAR command

be accepted with 'RUSTREAM ANALYSIS TERMINATED'.

TERMINAL MANUAL
Hypertension
a big killer in
the townships.

SEVERE malignant hypertension is "extremely common" among urban blacks, says the Medical Research Council.

The findings of a study undertaken in Johannesburg were contained in the council's 1980 annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The study, done by Dr F J Milne of the renal unit at the University of the Witwatersrand, documented the prevalence of hypertension in black patients admitted to the Johannesburg hospital.

A quarter of the patients taking part in the test died and 40% needed kidneys dialysis.
13. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks in White urban areas were built in each year from 1971 to 1980; and (b) what was the expenditure in each of these years on (i) such housing and (ii) infrastructural services for such housing?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

The information is not readily available as the houses are built by the Administration Boards from their own funds and with loans from the Department of Community Development and the Building Societies.
"Aliens" out

Most of the confusion about Cape Town's deported squatters has been dispelled — but only after Wednesday's pre-dawn arrest of 800 "residual refugees" who somehow slipped through the net in last week's big round-up.

The 800 were arrested in a 4 am raid after police scaled a 2 m high fence at the Holy Cross church, Nyanga. According to police, people arrested in the dawn raid were to be taken to Polismoor Prison for "screening." Lawyers take this to mean that people with work will probably be allowed to stay.

"Illegals" will doubtless be treated as "aliens" and summarily deported to join their 1 100 hapless compatriots shipped back to Transkei last week. Invocation of the rarely used Admission of Aliens to the Republic Act, as well as the imposition of stringent controls on the transportation of people from Transkei to SA, introduces another disturbing dimension to separate development as an element of multilateral relations between Pretoria and the independent states it sponsored.

The use of pass laws as a means of controlling the supply of workers required by employers in the common area is bad enough. Work-seekers accept that arrest and the payment of a fine are part of the price that has to be paid to secure employment. It operates as a severe kind of job tax but is better than starving. The Aliens Act with powers of summary deportation by-passes protracted court proceedings and confers very definite "undesirable" status on people who fall foul of it.

There is no appeal and no escape. It provides a chilling dimension to Pretoria's understanding of "independent national, states" that was not there before. Leaders of the bantustans which have not yet opted for independence cannot have failed to detect this. It provides the starkest confirmation to date that the enclaves are probably right in their belief that Pretoria's policies are designed to reinforce the migrant labour system.

The basis of the system is to draw on the homelands' labour pool when it is required, but the status of such labour should not be allowed to develop beyond that of "temporary sojourner." Events in Cape Town in the past fortnight illustrate just how far Pretoria is prepared to go to emphasise this fundamental principle of policy. They may also serve to deter other homeland leaders from picking the bitter fruits of independence.
measures to curb the slide. Some residents, indeed, have taken the law in their hands to handle petty crime at local levels — mainly through traditional tribal courts called Makgotlas, known for their rough-and-ready methods of doing out justice. Now, it seems, Pretoria wants to incorporate these controversial bodies into local government, though precisely on what basis remains unclear.

Makgotlas are held in the open on weekends. Corporal punishment administered in public is common for offenders, though fines are also administered. Some residents point to positive aspects of the courts — their efficacy in sorting out family disputes and neighbourhood problems that would not normally be taken to court. But others have claimed corruption, arbitrariness, and the growth of tribal "Mafias."

Letsebo Radebe, a Makgotla leader, has this thundering defence of the system: "Whoever is less dedicated and dishonest to the traditional system of the indigenous people... shall be branded an instrument to the destruction of the indigenous people."

Court warning

But the police have warned the Makgotlas that court action will be taken if charges of assault and extortion are laid against them. So, for some years, they have been pleading for legalization.

It appears that Pretoria's thinking is that the Makgotlas should fall under the various black grassroots councils. Soweto being the first. The Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) has appointed a committee to look into the matter. Its report is due at the end of the month.

This step has been severely criticised by Ramarumo Monama, a black lawyer at the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies. "Transferring judicial functions from the Department of Justice to CAD would be unfortunate and should be condemned."

Such a step would make the councils even more unpopular than they are at present, he said, and begged the question of whether they would then have even more police powers conferred on them — those of influx control, for example.

A CAD spokesman tells the FM that the granting of judicial powers is already implicit in existing legislation. The Black Administration Act of 1927, as amended, which details the relationship between Pretoria and black chiefs and headmen, states that "the Minister may, after consultation with any community council... confer on a black in respect of the area of such a council, the same judicial power as in terms of Sections 12 and 20 of this Act may be conferred on a black chief and headman."

The former section deals with civil cases related to black custom, and the latter provides for the trial and punishment of common law offences.

Another possible reason for legalising the Makgotlas could be Pretoria's stated desire to link the urban townships ever more closely with the "homelands." But this could backfire, and intensify opposition to the tribal courts.
66. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development—

Whether any Administration Boards made donations to SABRA during the first half of 1981; if so, (a) which Boards and (b) what amount was donated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No. (a) and (b) fall away.
URBAN AFRICANS—

GENERAL.

1/9/81 — 31/12/81
NP whip:
Increase fines for employers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —
The chief whip of the National Party, Mr Alex van Breeda, yesterday called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kourie, to increase substantially the fines for illegal employment of blacks.

"When the food is being taken from the mouths of legal blacks simply because their cause is not as spectacular as that of squatters, I must ask the minister whether the present legislation is adequate to deal with the problem."

Mr Van Breeda was speaking in committee on the Co-operation and Development Vote and said there was a growing body of industrialists who were exploiting the illegal worker. For little wages they obtained loyal workers and it was often in their interest to fire legal workers and replace them with illegals.

"These men are mostly the main complainants against government action taken on squatters." Mr Van Breeda said. The Progressive Federal Party took up the plea of these exploiters and they often got away with it, as they had done at Crossroads, he said.

The government should consider increasing the fines substantially to make them prohibitive and to make the employer responsible for returning the illegal worker to the black homeland. Mr Van Breeda said.

Fines had been adjusted in 1970 to a maximum of R500 on the first conviction, but the courts had mostly imposed a minimal fine of R100. The minister would have to see to it that the maximum allowed by the Act be raised substantially, he said. — Sapa
62. Mr. A. SAVÃO asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What were the amounts provided by the Government for each of the last five financial years in respect of Black housing in urban areas outside the national states by way of (a) loan funds and (b) grants;

(2) whether any interest was charged in respect of such loans; if so, what was the average interest so charged;

(3) whether any of the Administration Boards failed to meet their commitments regarding the (a) repayment of capital and (b) payment of interest charges in respect of such loans; if so, (i) which Administration Boards and (ii) what were the amounts involved;

(4) whether Administration Boards are compelled to meet from their general revenue account any shortfalls in respect of interest and redemption on housing loans which are raised by occupants defaulting in regard to their rent payments?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The financing of housing from government funds in the urban Black residential areas is the responsibility of the Department of Community Development. The information obtained is as follows:

(1) (a) 1976-'77 R5 661 528,00
1977-'78 R12 432 622,00
1978-'79 R41 049 589,00
1979-'80 R39 069 499,00
1980-'81 R47 256 202,00

(b) No grants were made.

(2) Yes. The interest charged ranges between 1 and 9 percent and is determined according to the income of the occupants.

(3) No.

(4) Yes.
Inquiry to include urban blacks

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Van der Walt Commission is to be enlarged in order to investigate the situation of the urban black, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Frits Koornhof, announced here yesterday.

Speaking on his vote in the budget committee stage, he said the cabinet had approved the extension of the commission to 12 members or more under two vice-chairmen.

Half the enlarged commission would have the specific task of investigating and reporting on those blacks living outside the national states. The other half would continue to concern itself with the national states and consolidation.

"The commission will also be drawn into a closer relationship with the top structure of the Department of Co-operation and Development in order that they can co-ordinate with the two separate parts concerning blacks inside and outside the national states."

The cabinet had also approved the recruitment of a "top expert" to serve the department on a contract basis, Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof denied opposition claims that the government had no plan or strategy to deal with black urbanization and said that an elaborate programme had been agreed on by his department and the Department of Community Development, which was the department responsible for the provision of housing for all races.

The programme recognized that although squatt ing was not policy, upgrading and clearance of squatter areas was a priority target.

Among the other aspects of the agreed programme were issues such as the desirability of creating site-and-service schemes and the need to encourage self-build housing schemes.

Ways and means would also be sought to eliminate obstacles in the way of financing private home building by the individual and to activate employers into participating in the provision of homes for workers.

The cabinet had also received and considered the report of the Villiaan Commission's inquiry into Soweto's housing and the private sector's involvement.
Use of Borrowed Funds

(i) Net profit before tax at 20%
(ii) Net profit after tax at 10%

Note: Although the return on funds is 35%, the rate of return on shareholders' funds shows the net return on these funds is 20%.

Other Profitability Ratios Related

(i) Gross Profit Margin
   This indicates that all sales have increased every manufacture or a reduction in cost of raw materials.
(ii) Net Profit Margin
   This indicates an increment in (Rand amount), with sales.
(iii) Expenses to sales
(iv) Net Profit before interest to sales

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or capital)

(ii) Stock turnover

The business appears to be making less use of funds employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of retooling the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.
declaring that he is entitled to his rights under Section 10(1)(b) and ordering the labour officer to endorse his pass accordingly.

This case was heard last week by Mr Justice O'Donovan. After hearing argument, the court reserved judgment.

ERAB's counsel, Mr Etienne du Toit, SC, told the court that both sides saw the case as a "test case" which would "affect thousands of people."

In other words, if the court rules that Mr Rikhotso is entitled to his rights, thousands in a similar position would be entitled to them — or vice versa.

However technical the arguments, therefore, it is not difficult to see why the case has ramifications far beyond the courtroom in central Johannesburg.

According to evidence before the court, Mr Rikhotso's company regarded him as having worked continuously for them since 1970.

Each year, Mr Rikhotso and the company would follow a procedure laid down in the regulations.

Mr Rikhotso would go to the municipal labour office with a letter from the company saying it wished to re-employ him on a new contract. The tribal labour officer would give him a "call-in" card which requested the tribal labour officer at Jeppe, his home district, to attest a new contract for him.

He would then go back to Jeppe during his annual leave from the company, attest a new contract and return to his employer.

In an affidavit before the court, a company official said this procedure was regarded as merely a formality.

He added "We have regarded him as having worked continuously for the company in the same way as we regard employees of other racial groups who are not obliged to follow this procedure."

The procedure was followed by thousands of workers and their employers.

Mr Rikhotso submitted that he had worked "continuously" for the company and that the contract had been renewed each year only because his employer believed this was legally required.

In his reply, the labour officer, Mr Hendrik Visagie, said Mr Rikhotso was not entitled to enter into a work contract for more than one year.

He added: "The fact that he was allowed repeatedly to enter into a one-year contract, after an absence from his work, is specifically intended, especially taking into account that the applicant is a citizen of a homeland, to prevent him obtaining rights in terms of Section 10(1)(b)."

The regulations "obliged him specifically to break his service every year and to conclude only a one-year service contract for the specific purpose of preventing him qualifying in terms of the section mentioned."

In other words, they were designed to prevent any worker on annual contracts for longer than 10 years from becoming entitled to live permanently in the cities.

In his argument, Mr du Toit repeated that the purpose of the regulations was to prevent continuous employment and said an agreement between an employer and his worker — as in Mr Rikhotso's case — could not change this.

The "call-in" card stated that the worker had ended his employment under the contract and that he had been "signed off" by his employer, he said.

There was no provision in the contract for workers to take annual leave and the fact that both Mr Rikhotso and his employer regarded his absence as annual leave fell outside the law.

Mr Rikhotso had not worked for one employer continuously for 10 years, but on 10 separate one-year contracts.

Mr du Toit was asked by Mr Justice O'Donovan whether he was then possible for anyone to qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights.

He replied that this was possible, if the labour officer granted an extension of the annual contract.

Mr Du Toit also argued that the court did not have jurisdiction on the issue because Mr Rikhotso had not appealed to the chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand and had therefore not exhausted all his remedies.

He told the court the case had to with the "proper construction" of Section 10(1)(b). At a worker without these rights, Mr Rikhotso "could have no force of law, no security of employment and needed annual permission to remain in the area."

The rights therefore affected a worker's "entire family life, security of living and security of employment."

Mr Rikhotso had worked continuously for his employer and had not been convicted of a crime and officials had therefore, no discretion to decide whether he was entitled to his rights which were guaranteed by law.

He said ERAB had submitted that, as a homeland citizen, Mr Rikhotso was not entitled to these rights.

This was "totally irrelevant" as citizens of non-independent homeland. It was still South African citizens and therefore entitled to Section 10 rights.

All blacks were automatically homeland citizens and, if ERAB was correct, "Section 16 would be a dead letter."

Mr Chaskalson quoted legal precedents which held that, even if someone left an area in which they were living for a period, they could still be "continuously" living in it and said the same applied to employment.

Mr Rikhotso had never been out of work during the 10-year period and he was paid by his employer while on annual leave in Jeppe.

At all times, there was a "continuing understanding" between him and his employer that he would remain working at the company despite the fact that they were required to enter into new contracts each year.

The contract had only been broken annually because he and his employer believed this was the only legal way to ensure he continued working there.

Mr Chaskalson argued that the regulations cited by the authorities were "irrelevant" to the case because they did not mean that workers could never qualify for Section 10 rights.

If the regulations had been specifically designed to prevent them qualifying, they would have no force of law, Section 10 rights were guaranteed in law and any action taken to deprive somebody of a legal right was "void."

"If the board is saying: We are prepared to let people work here for 10 years, but we don't want them to qualify, so we send them back to the homelands;" then their action was legally void, he added.

He disputed the assertion that workers could qualify only if their contracts were extended. If that were the case, he said, they would need a ten-year contract and it would be impossible for anyone to qualify.

It is now for the court to decide on this issue — which has crucial implications for Government influx control policy.
right to

THE argument in the courtroom is highly technical and way above any layman who may have wandered into the public gallery.

Members of the public do not form queues outside the court to hear the latest juicy piece of evidence.

Rikhotso vs East Rand Administration Board and Another is, therefore, hardly likely to be headlined as the “trial of the century”.

But, whatever the outcome, the case will affect the lives of thousands of black workers. At issue is the right of many of them to live and work in the cities.

Section 10 of the 1945 Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act bars any black from remaining in a “prescribed area” — usually a “white” city — for more than 72 hours unless he or she complies with certain requirements.

One of these — under Section 10(1)(b) — is that they must have worked “continuously” for one employer for ten years or for several for 15 years.

The only way workers from the black “homelands” can get to the white cities to work and live legally is through recruitment in their “homeland” labors, employment on work contracts, which usually expire after one year.

Because they are contract workers, they may not have their families living with them and they are only entitled to work for the employer they are contracted to — only in special circumstances may they change jobs.

It was argued in court that the idea behind Section 10(1)(b) was that workers who have been coming to the cities in this way and have regularly been working for the same employer could win the right to stay permanently in the city, bring their families with them and freely work for any employer.

There are, by the East Rand Administration Board’s counsel’s submissions, “thousands” of workers presently in the cities who, under this interpretation, be entitled to these rights.

But when these workers request their right to stay permanently in the cities, they are usually refused.

The ERAB, like other black administration boards, argues that, despite the existence of this clause in the law, regulations introduced by the Government in 1963 take this right away from most contract workers.

Officials have interpreted the law to mean that migrants who were registered as contract workers on one-year contracts after 1963 are never able to work “continuously” in the cities.

Even if they return to the same employer each year, they are doing so on a new contract, officials say. Each time their contract expires, they must renew it and they are therefore breaking their employment and starting it afresh.

Unless, therefore, the authorities decide to allow a worker a ten-year contract (and it was argued in court that that had seldom “if ever” happened), contract workers could never qualify for these rights, they argue.

The effect of this has been that countless workers who would have qualified for city residence rights have been refused them. And it is this which is being challenged by the present case.

Mr Mabolo Tom Rikhotso is one such worker.

His counsel, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, told the court the regulations did not prevent him acquiring his rights. If they were designed to do so, he added, they had no force of law because they were designed to frustrate an existing law — The Urban Areas Act.

It was invalid, he said, for a regulation to take away a right which had been granted by a law.

Mr Rikhotso was recruited in Gazankulu in 1970 to work for a Germiston engineering firm, and alleges he worked “continuously” for the firm (he still works there) from August of that year until August, 1980, and that he is therefore entitled to his rights to live permanently in the Germiston area.

Earlier this year, he applied to ERAB’s municipal labour office for a stamp in his pass confirming he was entitled to stay in the area permanently.

He was refused twice — once because the board alleged he had only begun his contract in 1973 and then, after he queried this, because he had not been registered as a contract worker.

Before April, 1983, he then asked the Rand Supreme Court for an order against ERAB and the labour officer,...
16. Mr. H. H. Schwarz asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any Administration Board has (a) made or (b) authorized any payment to SABRA in respect of any (i) project or (ii) other matter since 1 April 1980; if so, what is the (a) nature of such projects and (b) amount involved?

The Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) No.

(aii) and (bii) Fall away.
Urban black suicide rate is becoming a problem

By a Staff Reporter

Suicide among urban blacks was becoming a problem, said the chairman of Suicides Anonymous, Mr Sam Bloomberg.

He said when blacks were living close to the rhythm of nature and not in a competitive city environment they did not commit suicide.

"Blacks contracted the big city sickness and became subjected to the same kind of thinking and stress as their white counterparts when they became urbanised," Mr Bloomberg said.

"We live in a society where inhuman and brutal acts are accepted and compassion is no longer an asset.

"Acts of violence are more acceptable and encouraged."

Mr Bloomberg said violence in the form of murder among urban blacks was caused by frustration and economic, political and social factors.

"Old people are passive but the young are sensitive and intense and want to live for today."

Mr Bloomberg said drinking in urban areas contributed much towards suicide and murder.
Blacks removed to Black States

26 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Cooperation and Development:

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during the first six months of 1981?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloemfontein</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pietermaritzburg</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witwatersrand</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East London</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>EP TeMBeR 1981</td>
<td>MONDAY, 14 SI</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(1) (a) What funds did each of the Administration Boards have invested as at 30 June 1981. (b) (i) with whom and (ii) at what rate of interest were they invested, (c) when are they repayable and (d) when was each investment made?

(2) Whether any commission was payable on such investments; if so, what are the particulars of such commission?

(3) When does each such Board anticipate that the money will be spent by it on improving the infrastructure in the area under its control?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Investment (R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central-Transvaal</td>
<td>12 653 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakensberg</td>
<td>8 127 804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>7 700 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Rand</td>
<td>27 846 964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Transvaal</td>
<td>5 501 619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highveld</td>
<td>9 369 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>20 652 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern-Transvaal</td>
<td>3 800 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange-Vaal</td>
<td>28 018 827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Natal</td>
<td>13 968 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern O.F.S.</td>
<td>7 700 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>5 062 078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Transvaal</td>
<td>8 466 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West-Rand</td>
<td>20 000 150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) (i) Registered financial institutions.
(b) (ii) Rates vary from 3 per cent to 14 per cent.

(c) From daily demand to 3 years. The case of East-Rand where an amount of R1 789 805 was lent to the Western Cape and West-Rand Administration Boards where the date of re-payment is September 1995, is an exception.

(d) Varies from July 1978 to June 1980. In the case of East-Rand the investment was made in 1975.

Details in regard to (1)(b)(ii), (e) and (d) are not readily avail

able and can only be obtained at unreasonable expense.

(2) No.

(3) It is not possible to give an exact time schedule as the expenditure on the improvement of infrastructure is an ongoing process in respect of planning and the execution thereof is done on a continuous basis. The Boards have however recently been instructed not to hold on to unnecessary large reserves and to expend such reserves, except those reserves which are reasonably required to be held in hand for the ongoing functions of the Boards, in respect of services in the Black Townships concerned. The Boards are well aware that backlogs do exist but must act responsibly according to the guidelines of the Frenszen Commission which recommended that roughly 40 per cent of capital expenditure should be funded out of internal sources, otherwise the demand for capital will be too high, while the interest and redemption costs will simultaneously place too great a burden on the tariff structure which will then be applicable in the Black Townships.
Focus on urban blacks—Minister

SERIOUS attention would have to be given to the position of blacks outside homelands in the next decade, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said today.

Speaking at a meeting of the Afrikaanse Sake-kamer in Middelburg (Cape), Dr Morrison said moves in labour had shown the Government was serious about the position of blacks in white South Africa.

Comprehensive legislation on bottlenecks affecting these people was being prepared by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

While in the case of the black 'national states' there had been rapid unfolding of Government policy, something concrete would now have to be done to satisfy the political and social aspirations of blacks in the rest of South Africa.

The aim would be for blacks to have close links with their national states while also being satisfied with life in white South Africa.

Realism demanded that the problem be faced squarely.

"What we have to face is: whether 9.5-million blacks in white South Africa are to be our allies or not in the struggle to keep our country strong and progressive."

If we see blacks as potential partners then it is important that we create a dispensation for them to make it worthwhile to be on our side against the
Property rights for blacks recommended

Political Staff
A GOVERNMENT-appointed committee has recommended full property ownership for blacks in urban areas.

Informed sources say this is the key recommendation of the 10-man committee, under Mr. Justice I.M. Grosskopf, that investigated Dr. Piet Kournoof's three revised Bills on influx control and other matters affecting blacks in urban areas.

The committee's report has been submitted to the cabinet and circulated among government officials and advisers, but has not yet been made public.

A recommendation for full property ownership presents the government with a direct challenge to one of the pillars of apartheid, which rests on denying blacks property and other rights in so-called "white South Africa."

There is strong speculation that Dr. Kournoof's revised influx control Bills will not be tabled in Parliament this session, mainly because the Grosskopf Committee report is so controversial.

Dr. Kournoof's three Bills were released for public comment last year. They were designed to bring influx control into line with the Reikert Report, which recommended that the right of blacks to be in urban areas should depend on a job and "approved housing."

According to informed sources, the Grosskopf Commission has recommended:

- That blacks with urban residence rights be granted full freehold title on property.
- The scrapping of existing conditions under which blacks acquire permanent rights to be in urban areas under Section 10 of the Urban Consolidation Act. This law requires blacks to have been born in an urban area or lived there for 15 years or to have worked for the same employer for 10 years to acquire such rights.
- Making the right of urban residence dependent on a job and "approved housing."
- Granting automatic permanent residence rights in urban areas to blacks who have come within five years of obtaining qualification under the existing law.
- Scrapping the 72-hour limit for blacks without permanent urban residence rights to remain in cities and replacing this with a provision granting rural blacks the right to remain in cities for three months if they acquire a permit to do so.
- Increasing the R500 fine for employers of blacks who are not qualified to be in urban areas.
- Doing away with the "dompas" system under which blacks can be asked to show their passports in any public place and replacing this with a system of control at the workplace and in township homes.
12. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether an interdepartmental committee has been appointed to study the question of urban Blacks; if so,

(2) whether such committee will submit a report; if so,

(3) whether such report will be laid upon the Table; if not, to whom will it be made available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (2) and (3) Fall away.
Call to let blacks own urban land

BY HELEN ZILLE

A Government-appointed committee has recommended full property ownership for blacks in urban areas.

Informed sources say this is the key recommendation of the 10-man committee, under Mr Justice I M Grosskopf, that investigated Dr Koornhof’s three revised bills on influx control and other matters affecting blacks in urban areas.

The committee’s report has been submitted to the Cabinet and circulated among Government officials and advisers, but has not yet been made public.

A recommendation for full property ownership presents the Government with a direct challenge to one of the pillars of apartheid, which rests on denying blacks property and other rights in so-called “white” South Africa.

“Up till now the Government has only been prepared to grant 99-year leasehold rights to blacks — and informed sources say there is hardly any chance at all of the National Party accepting full freehold title for blacks in urban areas.

The majority of the National Party argues that if blacks own property in so-called “white” South Africa, they cannot indefinitely be denied political rights.

In direct contradiction to traditional Nationalist policy, the recommendation for full property ownership rights apparently lies at the heart of the Grosskopf Committee’s report, and is already the subject of a behind-the-scenes confrontation in Government ranks.

There is strong speculation that Dr Koornhof’s revised influx control bills will not be tabled in Parliament this session, mainly because the Grosskopf Committee report is so controversial.

Housing

The committee was appointed to take a second look at Dr Koornhof’s three bills, which were released for public comment last year.

The bills were designed to bring influx control in line with recommendations of the Rieker report, which recommended that the right of blacks to be in urban areas should depend on a job and “approved housing”.

According to informed sources, the Grosskopf Commission has recommended:
- That blacks with urban residence rights be granted full freehold title on property.
- The scrapping of existing conditions under which blacks acquire permanent rights to be in urban areas under section 10 of the Urban Consolidation Act this law requires blacks to have been born in an urban area or lived there for 15 years or to have worked for the same employer for 10 years, in order to acquire permanent residence rights.

Oppose

- Making the right of urban residence dependent on a job and “approved housing”.
- Granting automatic permanent residence rights in urban areas to blacks who have come within 5 years of obtaining qualification under the existing Section 10 provisions.

blacks without permanent urban residence rights to remain in cities.
- Replacing this with a provision granting rural blacks the right to remain in cities for three months if they acquire a permit to do so.
- Increasing the R500 fine for employers of blacks who are not qualified to be in urban areas.
- Doing away with the “compass” system under which blacks can be asked to show their passes in any public place.
- Replacing this with a system of control at the workplace and in township homes.

Informed Nationalists say all these recommendations are extremely controversial because they are considered to be “unenforceable”.

“Effective influx control is one of the cornerstones of Nationalist policy, and the majority of nationalists would strongly oppose any system in which influx control was rendered unenforceable.”
DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1975 18 September 1981

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER EN TOESIG OOR 'N STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERKENSKENISGEWING R. 1036 VAN 1968

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelee met artikel 38 (3) (a) van die Swartes (Stadsgelede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), wysig hierby Goewerkenkennisgewing R. 1036 van 1968, soos van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewerkenkennisgewing R. 1267 van 1968, ooreenkoms met byggaande Bylue.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Lêer A1/3/2/12/1)

BYLAE

1. Wysig regulasie 20 van Hoofstuk 2 deur—
   (a) subregulase (1) deur die volgende subregulase te vervang:
   "(1) 'n Geregistreerde bewoner wat 'n voornemende loseerder, wat nie 'n afhanklike of 'n ongetroude seun, ongeag sy ouderdom, van sodanige geregistreerde bewoner is nie, huisves in 'n gebou op sy woonpercel of in sy woning op daardie woonpercel, moet binne 3 (drie) dae vanaf die datum waarop sodanige loseerder aldus huisves word, die superintendent verwittig dat hy 'n voornemende loseerder huisves en die besonderhede wat die superintendent verlang, verstreker en sodanige loseerder moet binne dié gedwonge tydperk door die superintendent aanvraag doen om registrasie en 'n looseerderspermit.';
   (b) subregulase (2) deur die volgende subregulase te vervang:
   "(2) As die superintendent oortuig is dat die applikant—
   (a) nie geweier het om huisvesting in 'n woning of tehuur van ander huisvesting deur die Raad verskaf en hom aangebied, aan te neem nie; en
   (b) huisvesting verkry het wat goedgekeur is; en
   (c) die geldige deur die Minister by kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant voorgestreek, vooruitbetaal het, kan hy aan sodanige applikant 'n loseerderspermit uitreik. Met die verstande dat in 'n spesiale geval waar die applikante weens hoë ouderdom, swakheid of dergelijke ongelykheid nie aan die vereistes van paragraaf (c) kan voldoen nie, die superintendent na goed-dunke die uiterling van 'n loseerderspermit kan magtig asof die vereistes van genoemde paragraaf wel nagekom is;"
   (d) subregulase (3) deur die volgende subregulase te vervang;
   "(3) Elke loseerderspermit wat ooreenkoms met die bepaling van subregulase (2) uitgerek is, bly van krag vir solank die voorgeskrywe loseerderspermit-gelde maandeliks vooruitbetaal word, of totdat sodanige permit ingevolge die bepaling van hierdie regulasies ingetrok word;"
   (e) subregulase (4) deur te skrap;
(e) subregulasie (5) (b) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(b) die name, persoons-nommer en ouderdomme van enige afhanklikes van sodanige houer;";

(f) subregulasie (5) (d) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(d) die nommer van die perseel of woning waar die houer van sodanige loteenterəpermitt en sy afhanklikes wat daarin vermeld word, gehuisves word.";

(g) subregulasie (7) te skrap;

(h) die volgende woorde aan die einde van subregulasie (10) by te voeg:

"wat aan die geregistreerde bewoner uitgereik is."

(e) the substitution for of subregulation (5) (b) of the following paragraph:

"(b) the names, identity numbers and ages of any dependants of such holder;";

(f) the substitution for of subregulation (5) (d) of the following paragraph:

"(d) the number of the site or dwelling where the holder of such lodger's permit and his dependants mentioned therein are accommodated.";

(g) the deletion of subregulation (7);

(b) the addition of the following words at the end of subregulation (10):

"issued to the registered occupier.";

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**AGROCHEMOPHYSICA**

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958-1968 en bevat artikels oor Biochemie, Biometrika, Grondkyndig, Landbou-ingenieurswese, Landbouwetenskappe en Ontledingsstegnieke. Vier deele van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienstelike landhoukundige hydrea's van oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing in hierdie tydskrif verwelkom. Voorskrifte vir die opstel van sulke hydrea's is verkrybaar van die Direkteur, Landbou-instelling, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrybaar van bogenoemde adres teen R1,50 per eksemplaar of R6 per jaar, posvry (Buitelandse R1,75 per eksemplaar of R7 per jaar).

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

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**AGROCHEMOPHYSICA**

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958-1968 and deals with Biochemistry, Biometry, Soil Science, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Meteorology and Analysis Techniques. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

Contributions of scientific merit on agricultural research are invited for publication in this journal. Directions for the preparation of such contributions are obtainable from the Director, Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, to whom all communications in connection with the journal should be addressed.

The journal is obtainable from the above-mentioned address at R1,50 per copy or R6 per annum, post free (Other countries R1,75 per copy or R7 per annum).

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.
The legalisation of shebeens is, of course, long overdue. The shebeen has been around for as long as there have been urban black populations. They are home-from-home for thousands of township residents, haves believed of hearts and threats from Tembisa to Guguletu. No amount of police raiding has made them disappear.

At least 4 000 shebeens exist in Soweto alone. Those in the know believe them to be efficient businesses that provide amenities with a good service. They represent a black business initiative that has survived harassment, supply problems and all other difficulties associated with running an enterprise.

In terms of surviving against these odds, their owners must rank among the most agile businessmen in the country. As former SA Breweries executive, Colin Hall, who has championed the shebeen cause for a long time, says: "Those guys must be the greatest entrepreneurs in the world."

"They've survived, without training, without normal infrastructure, despite the problems that go hand-in-hand with illegality."

For these reasons, the recent announce ment by the Director General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Johan Mills, giving the green light to the eventual legalisation of shebeens and off-sales is long overdue and very welcome.

Trouble is, that it has been said before. On May 22 last year, an almost identical statement shebeen is unlicensed, it is trading illegally and must therefore be raided. This means, in effect, that the assets of businessmen who, under a normal free enterprise system would be perfectly safe, remain in jeopardy from an arm of the very government that has removed its objection to them. It is a matter that exacerbates friction in the townships.

It is for this reason that those who have long been involved in the issue of shebeen legalisation are hopeful but wary.

Says NTA secretary, Ray Moloi: "We hear this kind of statement last year, and over 60% of the beer market — have access to their needs now, though illegally."

In the meantime, SAM is offering assistance to would-be licensees on all aspects of acquiring a licence, as is SWF. It also remains to be seen what the new Kersh-Folden do, once it has settled down. Natie Kirsch tells the NTA that no special plans had been made yet, but that de-criminalisation of the trade could mean that Metcash could be well placed to handle the distribution operations of liquor manufacturers in the townships.

What is clear is that if legalisation gets underway, it must be handled carefully.

Shebeen scene...perhaps the old man will soon drink in peace.
Urban blacks: new laws package ahead

The Department of Co-operation was at present drafting the most comprehensive legislation so far affecting blacks in white urban areas, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

He told the Middelburg (Cape) Afrikaanse Sakekamer the draft legislation was based on the findings of the Rieker Commission which investigated the full range of problems facing blacks in South Africa.

And he warned that without the aid of the private sector, the attempt to provide adequate housing for urban blacks would not succeed.

"One of the greatest problems at this time is the question of housing for blacks in South Africa. As far as I am concerned, it is the biggest single challenge confronting us today," Dr Morrison said.

"To give you an idea of the extent of the problem, I must point out that despite the housing development of the past, there exists today an estimated shortage of 160,000 homes in urban black residential areas."

"Conservatively estimated, it will cost between R400,000 and R450,000 to erect a house for a family according to conventional methods and our present accepted policy standards."

"Wipe out"

This meant it would cost at least R1.280-million to wipe out the present estimated housing shortage in urban black residential areas, without accounting for the normal population increase.

The improvement of infrastructure in existing black areas would have to be consolidated in this

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He added: "As a departure from a basically 10% mortgage rate, a 4% mortgage rate is only 8% tax deductible, as consolidated income tax is consolidated in this..."
Residential Right Upheld

Labour Reporter

In a judgment handed down in the Rand Supreme Court today Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Gazankulu man was legally entitled to reside in Natalapruit, Germiston.

Mr Mehlolo Rikhotso, aided by the Legal Resources Centre, had taken the East Rand Administration Board to court calling for a declaration of right to reside in Natalapruit despite the board's insistence that he travel yearly to the homeland to renew his work contract.

Mr Justice O'Donovan also ruled that Germiston labour office must endorse Mr Rikhotso's reference book with a residential permit. Mr Rikhotso claimed Section 10 (1) (b) residential right for having "worked continuously in the area for more than 10 years."
A Rand Supreme Court judge has ruled that homeland contract workers can qualify for urban residential rights in South Africa. Labour reporter Tony Davis takes a closer look at the breakthrough.

A beaming Mr. Moholo Rikhotso acknowledges his victory in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday to obtain urban residential rights in the Germiston area. Picture by Alf Kumalo.

Their wives and children would be able to live in urban areas as their husbands would be registered home owners. "We are absolutely delighted with this decision," Mr. Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash office in Johannesburg, said today. "We have been waiting for this for years and only hope that the Department of Cooperation and Development won't try to frustrate this judgment," she said.

While the Black Sash still was not satisfied with Section 10 rights and influx control, the decision was very important for thousands of homeland men and their families, she said.

In the judgment, Mr. Justice O'Donovan said he was satisfied that the applicant (Mr. Rikhotso) had filled the requirements of continuity in his work for a period of at least 10 years.

"In reality there were no breaks in the applicant's employment. At least what was created was the semblance of a series of breaks," Justice O'Donovan ruled.

During the case earlier this month Mr. Arthur Chaskalson, SC, had told the court that Mr. Rikhotso had been continuously employed by the same Germiston firm since August 1970 and cited legal cases which supported Mr. Rikhotso's case for continuous employment.

In the judgment Mr. Justice O'Donovan granted the terms of relief sought in the applicant's notice of motion:

- Mr. Rikhotso be entitled in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) to remain in the prescribed area of Germiston.
- The municipal labour officer shall endorse Mr. Rikhotso's reference book to allow him to reside in the Germiston area.
- Costs of the suit.

A spokesman for Erab said they would likely appeal the decision.

It is also important that in his judgment Justice O'Donovan said that citizens of the three independent homelands, although, they have lost South African citizenship, have not lost the right to qualify under Section 10.
Court blow to Govt influx measures

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

IN AN historic decision, the Rand Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a black contract worker was entitled to stay permanently in an urban area — opening the way for thousands of workers to live permanently with their families.

The judgment yesterday was immediately seen by civil rights groups as a ‘major setback’ to Government influx control policy, which seeks to limit the number of blacks who can legally live in the cities.

Mr Justice O'Donovan granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mbelizo Tomi Rikhotso, an order declaring that he is entitled to live permanently in the Germiston area and instructing the East Rand Administration Board to endorse his pass book accordingly.

Mr Rikhotso's case has been seen by both the Erob and the Legal Resources Centre, which undertook the case for Mr Rikhotso, as a 'test case'.

Lawyers say the judgment has upheld the 'right' of migrant workers who have been working on contracts continuously for one employer for ten years or for several employers for fifteen years to live permanently in the cities under Section 13(1)(b) of the Black Urban Areas Act.

This, according to workers who met these requirements, was the right to a permanent city life. But officially the regulations introduced in 1968 were deliberately designed to prevent workers from 'homelands' settling in the cities.

The regulations say contract workers must begin a new contract annually and return to the homelands to renew their contracts.

Because the contract is broken...
Court blow to influx control
(continued)

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each year these workers can never work continuously for the
same employer for more than a year, officials claimed.

In his judgment, Mr Justice O’Donovan rejected this view.
Mrs Shepso’ Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office,
said yesterday that the implica-

7. It has on the black mations of the judgment were
do you think workers a immense.

Workers in Mr Rikhotso’s position would be entitled “to have
their families live with them, apply for township housing, move
from town to town in response to job offers, and choose where they
want to work.

This affects countless con-

8. (a) ‘Com-

tract workers because many

tend to renew contracts with the

same employer. The Johannes-

burg municipality alone em-
ploys hundreds of long-service contract workers, she said.

Mrs Duncan said the judgment
would “give the authorities a
headache by vastly increasing
the privileged group entitled to a

city life”.

She called on the Department
of Co-operation and Develop-
ment to instruct all administra-
tion boards to comply with the
judgment, “thus avoiding the
need to take scores of cases on
appeal and to the courts”.

It is not clear whether Erab
will appeal against the
judgment.

His chief director, Mr F E
Marx, said the board and its le-
gal advisors were still studying
implications.

(b) There is a soci-
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SECTION C: Women

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11. Discuss in the South African context, what you consider to be the
meaning of "women's emancipation".

SECTION D
Govt to consider ruling on influx case

Political Staff

THE government would abide by the decision of the Rand Supreme Court that a black contract worker was entitled to stay permanently in an urban area, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was commenting on this week's decision by Mr Justice O'Donovan who granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Natho Tom Rikhotso, the right to remain permanently in the area.

This judgement has profound implications for all contract workers who have worked for the same employer for at least 10 years. It means that they will now have the right to live with their families in an urban area, to apply for township housing, to move from town to town in response to job offers and to choose where they want to work.

In the past these rights have been denied to contract workers because administration board officials claimed that they cannot qualify for permanent residence rights because they have to return to the homelands each year to renew a contract which is valid for one year only.

In terms of that interpretation, contract workers could never qualify for permanent urban residence rights by 15 years of continuous residence in the urban areas or 10 years uninterrupted service with one employer.

Overturned

This interpretation has been overturned by Mr Justice O'Donovan's ruling.

Commenting on the matter yesterday, Dr Koornhof said: "Seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there will be no deviation from the rule in this case."

"The record of the case will be obtained and the judgment as well as the implications of it will be thoroughly studied and then action will be taken according to the findings," he said.

The judgment has been interpreted as a "major setback" to government influx control policy which seeks to limit the number of blacks who can legally live in the cities.

Lawyers have said that the judgment has upheld the right of migrant workers who have been working on contract continuously for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years to live permanently in the cities under section 10 (1)(b) of the Urban Areas Act.

Yesterday, Mrs Helen Suzman, DPFP spokesman on black affairs, hailed the judgment but warned that the lack of family housing for blacks could be a serious obstacle to implementing the court's decision.

While there are no reliable estimates of how many people are affected by the judgment, the most recent figures indicate that there are 1.04 million migrant workers from the homelands working in "white" South Africa.

Mrs Suzman pledged to monitor the extent to which officials complied with the court's decision.

She said the court's decision was "a great victory for the Legal Resources Centre (which undertook the case) and one which will affect a very considerable number of people."
'WHERE were all my white friends when I was imprisoned? Not one of them telephoned to ask my 17-year-old daughter if they could help in the home, in my husband's surgery, in my shop.'

Lifting as she rises

'LIFT As You Rise' is the motto of the Black Housewives' League and if the truth be told, that is the motto Sally Motlana, national president of the 3000-strong league, would probably chose for her personal one.

Indeed, it was the motto that attracted Sally to the league more than 13 years ago.

'There are specific problems with which the black consumer has to cope. You have to divide the black consumer into the rural consumer, where the main problem is one of exploitation — when one village store will charge just about what it feels like, because there is nowhere else to buy things — and to the urban consumer, where the most pressing problems are those of inflation (price rises without corresponding increases in salaries).

'It is very difficult, she says, being a black consumer in a predominantly white society.

Sally speaks with more than ordinary authority, for she straddles both have them.

She is a strong-faced, quiet and articulate woman, with a weakness (if indeed, she has one at all) for dramatic earrings and a positively mutinous refusal to be rushed. Imprisoned three times — once for as long as five months — but not charged (in 1976 under Section 10 and in 1977 and 1978 under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act), she is undoubtedly a politically conscious woman.

Sally did not have to wait until her marriage to become politically aware. That had its roots in her education. The daughter of illiterate domestic workers, she was born in Pilgrim Rest and as a baby on her mother's back, she made the journey to the former Sophiatown, where she grew up and was educated.'
And here, again, she mentions that she has more than one child attending school, and she has to manage her work and family responsibilities. She also expresses her ambition to become a teacher, although she has not yet studied in the department of education.

She mentions the importance of education and the need for qualified teachers in the country. She also talks about the role of education in helping people and the importance of teaching children at an early age.

Finally, she states her belief in the power of education to change lives and improve the quality of life for all people.
### Table 1

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Regarding the issue of workers, the Government will ensure that the workers are paid for their work. The workers' rights are protected, and the Department of Labor is responsible for enforcing these rights. The workers are provided with fair wages and safe working conditions. The Department of Labor also works with the workers' unions to ensure their rights are respected. The Government will continue to support the workers' efforts to improve their living conditions.
Urban blacks: Doubts on pledge

Political Correspondent.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said today he had some doubts about Dr Koornhof's statement.

'These doubts stem from experience in the Kemani case (where the rights of an urban black man, to have his wife with him was involved).'

Ignored

"There the administration board officials undoubtedly ignored the judgment in spite of the fact that the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, had stated that he had sent an instruction to all the administration boards telling them to implement the judgment."

In Johannesburg today, the chief director of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Frans Marx, said board officials and their lawyers were still studying the judgment.

"But I can foresee we will have to appeal because this has to be seen as a test case."

Mr Rikhotso said he planned to have the reference book endorsed with permission to reside in the area.

He also planned for his wife and children to join him.

[Report by T. Wesselingh; Press Gallery, Houses of Parliament, Cape Town; and P. Krige, 49 Siege Street, Johannesburg.]
Government cannot escape the need for a revised policy towards black urbanisation by concentrating on rural development. This warning was issued by J.P. Natrass, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Natal, when he addressed the Economic Society of SA last week.

Future planning, he said, must be based on the assumption that black urbanisation rates will increase significantly over the remainder of this century and that the major relocation of this urbanisation will be around the existing economic centres. He pointed out that:

- While regional development is crucial to the eventual elimination of poverty, it will take time before any significant payoff is obtained from these policies. The major thrust of arguments by Bense economists in studies published last year is that job creation both in the border areas and within the homelands has been expensive and totally inadequate when measured against either the growth of the number of job seekers, or improvements in average living standards within the homelands.

- Between 1962 and 1975 the annual increase in the number of job seekers who, through lack of alternatives, were forced to work in the mines as miners was approximately 35,000.

- The contribution in quantity terms that the migrant labour system makes to the labour supply of the modern sector of the economy is significant. Although there are few reliable statistics, it is estimated that the total number of migrant labourers absent from the rural areas during the 1976 census was between 175,000 and 220,000, and that this figure had been growing by 3% a year.

This estimate placed the number of migrant men at 43% of economically active African men in 1970. A recent study of the legal African workforce in Durban revealed a similar percentage.

- It should be expected that the development of house-to-house property rights in rural townships will increase the migrant flow as legal migrants will obtain the long-term security that is at present denied them.

A number of studies have shown that this lack of security has been a major force retarding the urbanisation process, leading blacks to retain their rural ties as a form of social security.

- Compared with other population groups there has been a relatively low level of urbanisation among blacks in the past for a number of reasons: some economic, some cultural and some political. Over the period from 1911 to 1970, the percentage of blacks living in towns only rose from 11% to 31%.

Urban attraction

Natrass points to studies which show the powerful attraction that urban centres have for people living in rural areas. The recent increase in "illegal" rural-urban migration by SA blacks is quite evident to the need for policymakers to develop a more realistic approach to urbanisation, he says, and

- Policies that are designed to improve blacks' self-esteem and lifestyles will only succeed if they significantly improve their access to the labour market. The need to improve black mobility is not only crucial to the advancement of blacks, but as a result of the growing importance of the overall labour force, is rapidly becoming a prerequisite for continued economic growth in SA.

The concentration of economic activity in certain areas, and policies which have restricted blacks' access to these areas, have resulted in significant differences between their living standards and those of the other race groups in economic growth. However, she said the time has come for government to accept that continued white immigration that are building up in and around the existing economic centres as an inevitable concomitant of economic development.

In addition, the government should amend its overall strategy for the development of the black areas to make the urban adjustment process as painless as possible, while at the same time continuing with the development efforts that are being made within the areas supplying the migrants.

She points to research conducted by Charles Simpkins of the SA Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, who argues that the most promising new line of attack on black unemployment involves the abolition of labour and residence controls on blacks.

Government accepted the Bense findings and in the past year there have been an increasing number of statements from government spokesmen relating to a change in the direction of government policy away from the economic segregation of the homelands towards one of regional development across national boundaries.

But Natrass points out that at this stage it is still virtually impossible to assess even the eventual direction the new policy is likely to take.

There is a great deal of merit to Natrass' arguments in favour of revised policy towards black urbanisation. Indeed, there is growing body of evidence which suggests that there is much more room for black urbanisation than government presently believes. However, her arguments in favour of curbing white immigration to SA are debatable.

She pointed to the rising number of white immigrants and conceded that it is possible to make out a short-term case for such immigration on the basis of the need to provide jobs for unskilled workers. She also proposed to increase the provision of jobs for unskilled workers, particularly in rural areas, and to train black workers during leisure time. She also held that there was little evidence of black unemployment on the cities. She also proposed to make the training of black workers in rural areas relatively frequent and relatively expensive. She also proposed to improve the provisions for black workers in rural areas.

Another approach would be to provide a more long-term view of the economy, as envisaged by black workers. She said it would be possible to define a more long-term view of the economy, as envisaged by black workers. She also proposed to increase the provision of jobs for unskilled workers, particularly in rural areas, and to train black workers during leisure time. She also held that there was little evidence of black unemployment on the cities. She also proposed to make the training of black workers in rural areas relatively frequent and relatively expensive. She also proposed to improve the provisions for black workers in rural areas.
prescribed that he has worked continuously in such an area for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years or has lawfully resided continuously in such an area for a period of not less than 15 years, and has thereafter continued to reside in such area and is not employed outside such area and has not during either period theretofore been sentenced to a fine exceeding £50 or to imprisonment for a period exceeding six months.

Erikh's main contentions against the applicant were, firstly, that Richardo was a citizen of Gankusha and that the regulations of the Black Labour Act, 1931, and the Proclamation R14 of 1938 under the 1932 Black Administration Act permit the employment of non-white citizens in terms qualifying under Section 10 (1) (c). Secondly, the Board denied that Richardo had worked continuously for one employer for 10 years. Their was the job of the wrangle.

The court found the first contention not in issue. Although Richardo was born and brought up in Gankusha and is therefore a citizen of Gankusha, it is also a South African citizen by birth, Justice O'Donnell ruled. And while all black South Africans are deemed to be citizens of such territories, the court held, relevant to the right of residence, does not deprive the citizens of a territory of their SA citizenship. Nor, incidentally, did the loss of SA citizenship entail the loss of the right to qualify under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

The court also found that the Black Labour Act and its regulations do not purport to confer the right of black workers to qualify under Section 10 (1) (c) of the Act, or to require the interruption of the employment of a black worker before he has qualified for exemption under that section.

Also, the Regulation of 1938 concerning annually renewable contracts applied to the homelands areas and the manner in which such contracts were to be done. It had no force in Gankusha where Richardo has lived and worked since August 1930. Under section 10 (1) (c) of the Act, Richardo had worked for one employer for 10 years, and the court accepted as his employer's affidavit attesting to the fact.

The essence of Erikh's contentions was that compliance with the conditions of the employment of a previously employed in terms of the regulations caused periodic hiring in Richardo's service with his employer, Kargam Engineering.

Here, the question to be decided was what the rights of the applicant are. Justice O'Donnell ruled that the regulations do not require the appointment of persons of proved character who, from their previous judgment, can be relied upon to be furnished with information in the form of details of the employment of the applicant were upheld.

Duncan gave as examples Johannesburg municipal workers and hundreds of applications similar to Richardo's on Black Sash files alone. Among the implications of the judgment, she added, was that many more people would now qualify for house-listing, thus giving a more realistic assessment of black housing needs, which government puts at 150,000 units. Such qualifications would also be entitled to have their families live with them, depending on the accommodation, and be able to take jobs in other urban areas.

She expressed the hope that administrators would comply with the judgment and not alter their policies as they did for a year over the KwaZulu ruling.

The picture can be made more detailed by considering the effect of the regulation on household composition, as well as the number of occupants. The table shows:

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Economic life of the "urban community."
How many plots have been surveyed in each province with a view to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Transvaal .................. 95,374
Orange Free State ........... 10,099
Cape .......................... 17,734
Natal ......................... Nil

As few Sack residential areas in Natal are situated outside the national state and those so situated are near to the borders of the national state, the application of leasehold in respect of every separate residential area must be considered on merit. In this fashion a decision in respect of, inter alia, Hambanani, Sobantu and Greytown has now been taken. As decisions are taken, leasehold will also be promoted in Natal.
How many Blacks in each Administration Board area (a) fall under (i) section 10(1)(a), (ii) section 10(1)(b), and (iii) section 10(1)(e), and (b) have been granted permits in terms of section 10(1)(d), of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945?

September 1981

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The required statistics are not readily available and can only be obtained at unreasonable expense. To supply reliable figures in this regard, each record card in each Labour Bureau in all the centres in the Republic will have to be scrutinized.
City rights: ERAB set to appeal

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE EAST RAND Administration Board is almost certain to appeal against this week's historic decision on the right of long-service black contract workers to city rights — but by late yesterday the Board had still not made a formal decision. A board spokesman said that any decision "would obviously have to be taken in collaboration with the Department and the Minister (of Co-operation and Development)" ERAB has 21 days from the date of judgment to decide whether to appeal.

A decision to appeal could "suspend" implementation of the court's ruling by officials. The Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, has pledged that his department will implement the ruling — as the official Opposition, lawyers and civil rights groups urged him to do.

They have called on him to do this by instructing all administration boards to grant permanent city rights to contract workers who have worked continuously for one employer for 10 years or several employers for 15 years.

However, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, has expressed doubts about Dr Koornhof's pledge, saying that the authorities had not speedily implemented the Komani judgment last year, which had also opened the way for blacks to acquire city rights.

Obstacles

Lawyers say that a decision to appeal would "obviously" increase the obstacles for workers who might want to claim those rights.

However, a spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre, which undertook this week's case, said that the centre would continue to process all applications for permanent city rights from contract workers, which were referred to it.

"We will continue to operate on the assumption that workers are entitled to those rights until there is a ruling by the courts to the contrary," he said. It is not clear how officials would react to this.

It is understood that lawyers for ERAB have already indicated their intention to appeal against the decision, although an appeal has not been formally noted.

However, a spokesman for the board said yesterday that "a formal resolution has not yet been taken".

[Further text provided on the page, but not transcribed here.]
This ordinary man who shook apartheid

THOMAS RIKHOTSO shook the foundations of apartheid this week.

Mr Rikhotsi is an unremarkable man—one of the army of black contract workers who work in the cities, and whose wives and children live far away in a homeland. But the test case he won in the Rand Supreme Court could affect millions of black workers in South Africa.

It has staggering implications for a cornerstone of apartheid— 

Itinerant Labor.

The shy and quiet Mr Rikhotsi is "delighted" that his wife and four children will soon be joining him in the city.

After eleven years of marriage he is looking forward to a normal family life for the first time.

And it's all the result of his court victory over the East Rand Administration Board (Erab)—and government policy—on Tuesday.

The events leading to the court decision, which has been labeled "historic," began in April.

Thomas, 32, had decided to leave his employers, a German-based engineering firm, for whom he had worked for more than ten years, but was told by the "pays officer" that he could not register for a new job.

"I couldn't understand why I was refused because I have been working in the city for ten years, and thought I was allowed to stay and work here," he says.

"I decided to investigate," he says.

By KEVIN DAVIE and JOE MOHAMLO

One day, reading a newspaper for Soweto readers, he came across an ad for the Black Sanitation Administrator.

The ad sought to recruit the services of a legal resources center, which took up his case as a test of the itinerant labor laws.

To qualify to live and work in urban areas, blacks have to be born in the area, or have worked continuously with the same employer for ten years, or for several employers for fifteen years.

Rejected

But few have ever been able to win this right, particularly after 1980 when a proclamation was gazetted with the intention of preventing blacks born in the homelands from doing this.

In court, Erab argued that Mr Rikhotsi did not qualify for rights of residence in an urban area.

"Once was a citizen of Gaborone, and as such could not live permanently in a 'white' area. He had not worked continuously for the same employer for ten years. Rather, he had worked on ten separate contracts. Contract workers are required at the end of each year to return to their homelands and negotiate a new contract."

Mr Justice O'Donovan rejected both these arguments.

Even though Mr Rikhotsi was born in Gaborone, it did not deprive him of his South African citizenship, the judge said.

In an interesting aside, he added that the same applies to those born in the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda—the loss of their South African citizenship at the time of independence does not deprive them of the right to live and work in urban areas.

He also decided that "although his (Rikhotsi) services were rendered under a series of separate contracts, he and the company had a common and continuing intention that he should return to his employment, and that he attended to the formalities of renewal of his contract during his annual leave."

"In my view," said the judge, "he satisfied the requirement of continuity in his work for a period of at least ten years."

"In reality there were no breaks in his employment."

During the past eleven years Thomas has only visited his wife and children a few times each year—usually at Easter and Christmas.

He spends most of his spare time in the evenings and weekends reading the Bible and going to church. He is a member of the New Apostolic Church.

Appeal?

Thomas, who earns R150 an hour as a machine operator, rents a room in a friend's house for R10 a month. He also pays R13 a month for a lodger's permit.

His wife and children will stay with him in the room when they arrive from Tzaneen next month.

But he is hoping that he will soon get a house.

"My wife, Rosina, will bring three of the children with her. The eldest girl must stay to finish her school this year."

The Director of Erab, Mr Erasmus Mahaule, said the board was considering appealing against the court decision.

"We have not reached a final decision yet, but we are studying the situation."
At long last... a "pass" to a normal family life in Germiston for a delighted Thomas Rikhotso — after 11 years of marriage.

Picture: HERMANN PANCZYK

This ordinary man who shook apartheid

THOMAS RIKHOTSO shook the foundations of apartheid this week.

Mr Rikhotso is an unremarkable man — one of the army of black contract workers who work in the cities, and whose wives and children live far away in a homeland.

But the test case he won in the Rand Supreme Court could affect millions of black workers in South Africa.

It has staggering implications for a cornerstone of apartheid — influx control.

The shy and quiet Mr Rikhotso is "delighted" that his wife and four children will soon be joining him in the city. After 11 years of marriage he is looking forward to a normal family life for the first time.

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"I decided to investigate," he says.

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But few have ever been able to win this right, particularly after 1988 when a proclamation was gazetted with the intention of preventing blacks born in the homelands from doing this.

In court, Erab argued that Mr Rikhotso did not qualify for rights of residence in an urban area because:

- He was a citizen of Gaborone, and as such could not live permanently in a "white" area.
- He had not worked continuously for the same employer for ten continuous years. Rather, he had worked on ten separate one-year contracts (contract workers are required at the end of each year to return to their homeland and negotiate a new contract).
- Mr Justice O'Donovan rejected both these arguments.

Even though Mr Rikhotso was born in Gaborone, it did not deprive him of his South African citizenship, the judge said.

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To qualify to live and work in urban areas, blacks have to be born in the area, or have worked continuously for the same employer for ten years, or for several employers for fifteen years.

Appeal?

Thomas, who earns R161 an hour as a machine operator, rents a room in a friend's house for R10 a month. He also pays R3 a month for a wife's permit.

His wife and children will stay with him in the room when they arrive from Transkei next month.

"But I am hoping that they will soon get a house.

"My wife, Rosina, will bring three of the children with her. The eldest girl must stay to finish her school this year."

The Director of Erab, Mr Pieter Marx, said the board was considering appealing against the court decision.

"We have not reached a formal resolution yet, but we have to act, and are studying the situation."
Contact worker’s historic case brings crisis to influx law
Homeland

There were no clear guidelines for the treatment of workers who were on strike. The union officials had not issued any specific rules regarding the handling of such situations, and the workers were left to their own devices.

A similar pattern emerged in other parts of the country. Strikes were becoming a regular occurrence, and the union officials were struggling to keep up with the demands of the workers. In some cases, the unions were willing to negotiate, but in others, they took a harder line and refused to budge.

In the end, the situation became increasingly chaotic, with workers and management pulling in opposite directions. The conflict was only exacerbated by the fact that many of the union officials were more concerned with their own power and influence than with the well-being of the workers they were supposed to represent.

As the months passed, the situation only got worse. The workers were increasingly frustrated, and the management was just as willing to fight back. In the end, it was only the intervention of the government that brought an end to the conflict, but the damage had already been done.
Whether steps were taken by his Department to have the attention of admin-
istrators and other officials connected to
the ruling of the Natal Supreme Court in
the Nhlobo case on the rights of migrant
workers to permanent residence in pre-
scribed areas under section (31)(a) of the
South (Urban Areas) Constitution Act,
No. 23 of 1945; if not, why not. If so, what
steps?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

As already announced, pending court
judgments are acted upon and also in this
case no exception to the rule will be made.
The record of the case, the judgment itself
as well as the applications made will be
studied thoroughly, thereafter action will
be taken in terms of the findings.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker,
asking out of the reply given by the hon.
the Minister, could he tell us whether the
action to be taken will include the introduc-
tion of legislation in the next session?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is not
possible for me to reply to that question
now. As I have said, we shall investigate the
matter properly. Only in the light of the
results of the investigation will a decision be
taken whether it is necessary to do anything
and, if so, what is to be done.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, further
asking out of the reply given by the hon. the
Minister, could he tell us whether the in-
suctions that have to be given will be a
little clearer than the instructions that were
given in the case of the Komani judgment?
MIGRANTS AND EMPLOYERS

Rights and responsibilities

The landmark influx control case in which contract worker Mehloko Tom Rikhoto was granted the right to live permanently in an urban area with his family (Current Affairs September 26) has important implications for employers.

The judgment in the Rand Supreme Court last week that Rikhoto had fulfilled the criteria (in his case, 10 years' continuous service with one employer) to be granted permanent residence rights in white-designated SA affects many contract workers. Just how many is not known at this stage. The departments of Co-operation and Development, Manpower, and Statistics are unable to provide figures, while the East Rand Administration Board (Erab), which contested Rikhoto's application, cannot even supply statistics for its own area.

However, neither government officials nor members of the Black Sash doubt that the number of contract workers who stand to benefit immediately from the Rikhoto case runs into many thousands. Furthermore, the case opens the door to all contract workers, with the exception of most mineworkers, to apply for permanent residence rights in the future once they can show that they satisfy the requirements of section 10 (1) (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1948. These are that they have worked continuously in urban areas for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years.

In addition, the acquisition of these rights gives a black greater job mobility and the opportunity to move from one prescribed area to another.

Settled labour force

For employers, the case provides important opportunities and problems. They can now help black migrant employees, who have had to live in single-sex hostels, to gain permanent residence rights for themselves and their families — an important gesture towards creating a settled labour force and improving labour relations.

If Erab does not appeal against the judgment, all that is required is that migrants who are eligible for section 10 (1) (b) rights should go to their local administration board and apply for these rights.

Should the board dispute a migrant's application, it might then be necessary to seek legal advice. A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre, which defended Rikhoto's case, says employers can aid their contract workers eligible for permanent residence rights enormously if they confirm that, as far as they are concerned, the employees have worked continuously for them for 10 years, even though they may have had to return to their homelands once a year to renew the contracts.

Employers should also keep proper records of employees' length of service because administration boards' records are sometimes incomplete.

Industrial relations adviser Richard Sutton believes that many responsible employers will be willing to help the contract workers achieve permanent residence rights. He points out that certain employers have for some time made no differentiation between contract workers and those with permanent residence rights.

These employers have regarded the workers as highly prized section 10 (1) (b) rights. Veteran black trade unionist Lucy Muvhelo urges employers to assist their contract workers and makes it clear that unions will campaign on behalf of these employees.

Management will face the argument that lack of assistance to workers trying to apply for permanent residence rights is contrary to the spirit of the various codes of employment conduct in force in SA. An important element in these codes is a commitment by employers to improve the quality of workers' lives outside the workplace. Indeed, the EEC code takes an especially strong stand against migratory labour policies and urges employers to aid workers affected by such policies.

Management, on whom government is increasingly shifting the onus for providing housing for black workers, will face substantial increases in demands for housing as increasing numbers of contract workers are granted the right to live with their families in urban areas.

Management role

Will management be willing to shoulder this extra burden? Says Reinard Hofmeyr, executive director of Barlow Rand reponsibly for personnel and industrial relations: “We welcome this judgment because it will enable people who have come to regard themselves an urban workers to build homes in the townships and, most important, have their families live with them.”

Like several other senior people in management the FM spoke to, Hofmeyr does not know yet how many of his group's black employees are affected by the Rikhoto decision. But he adds: “Anyone who is affected would automatically quality for our home ownership assistance scheme in terms of which we make loans for deposits and then help employees to secure building society funding for the balance.”

Sutton is optimistic that employers will aid contract workers who gain permanent resident rights. “You cannot have it both ways,” he says. Employers have to choose between the present contract system, with all the unpredictability attached to it, and the chance to help develop a settled labour force. “You have to accept the need for housing,” he says.

When the FM went to press there were indications that Erab would appeal against the Rikhoto judgment. Some senior government officials were also not ruling out the possibility of legislation being introduced to close the door to the cities which has been opened by the judgment.

However, Urban Foundation Director Jan

Former migrant Rikhoto ... help from employers
PROFESSOR GEORGE ELLIS

To humanise squatting

George Ellis is Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Cape Town.

Present policy on urbanisation, based on short-term considerations, is exacerbating some of the major problems facing SA. There is very little benefit in return.

The need for a major move off the land was recognised in 1954 by the Tomlinson Commission. The fact that this recommendation was not accepted by the government in no way alters its validity. If we do not wish to be surrounded by a sea of rural poverty and malnutrition next century, painful but necessary steps must be embarked on now.

Present policy is greatly retarding hope for real development in the homeland areas. Agriculture is not being given a viable base, while the rate of industrial development is completely inadequate to provide employment. Thus a growing population is becoming increasingly dependent on migrant labour for its income without any sign of this situation improving in the foreseeable future.

The policy is also retarding the rate of urbanisation of the black population and the rate of their economic advancement. Yet the only hope of significantly reducing the population growth rate — vital for a better future — appears to be, precisely, urbanisation, together with increased standards of living and benefits for people who at present will depend on support from their children if they are to have an adequate income in their old age.

The major problem in attaining a real solution appears to be the fear of a great tide of impoverished poor flocking to the cities. However, we have faced that situation before — in the Thirties, when the poor coming to town were white. The present problem will have to be faced eventually, so one might as well look at the numbers involved now.

Charles Simkins, of the Labour and Development Research Unit at UCT, has estimated that, compared with other countries in Africa, SA is under-urbanised by about 3m people; that is, our influx control and resettlement programmes have led to an imbalance of about this magnitude.

The implication is that we should sensibly plan to let this number of people come to town in the near future, say in a phased manner over the next three to five years. If we do not do so, we will face a much larger number needing to come to town later on.

Can we handle such an influx? Firstly, urbanisation should be channelled to places where major industrial and economic growth can take place naturally. (The history of the planned "growth points" shows that attempts to stimulate growth elsewhere have had little success, and what success there is, is only achieved at greatly disproportionate cost.) The 3m will have to be absorbed by the existing industrial complexes, requiring absorption of, say, 500,000 people at each of six urban centres.

Work would obviously not be available immediately for all people needing it. However, many of the men are already in these areas, and to a considerable extent it would be families coming rather than new workers. The primary way to deal with the problem of job opportunities would be to change the aim of regulation — from preventing people taking up opportunities to creating opportunities.

There are many ways this could be done. The informal sector can be encouraged; present restrictions on people seeking the work they are best able to perform can be removed; multiplier effects (people "taking in each other's washing") can be encouraged; and the new people in town can be regarded as providing a base for new markets as their wealth gradually builds up.

It is also obvious that present housing methods cannot cope with such urbanisation programmes. But they are not coping with the present need for housing. We must accept that we are a developing country and that site-and-service schemes, or even squatter shanties, are going to be with us for a substantial transitional period. There is nothing wrong with this, provided such housing gives a basis of opportunity for the people living there.

The prospect of having large squatter communities around our cities for the next 15-20 years should not be daunting. This period can be used to bring our level of urbanisation up to its natural long-term level. Thereafter, urbanisation will have been basically dealt with and the flow from the country to towns will no longer constitute a problem.

If some such scheme is not adopted, one can confidently say (irrespective of what the political dispensation may be) that the squatter shanties will be with us well into the next century, as desperate rural people still try to make a living, unrecognised and unhelped, on the fringes of the cities.

When large numbers of people have been moved off the land, and in particular out of the resettlement camps, work can begin on a real recovery of the agricultural potential of the areas currently designated as black homelands. And realistic levels can be set for their industrial development.

Our future will be much brighter if we regard the rural population of this country as a resource providing potential and opportunity that needs to be developed, rather than as a threat to be restricted and countered. A positive urbanisation programme can provide the means to this development.
Board appeals against urban rights judgment

Own Correspondent
Johannesburg. — The East Rand Administration Board has announced that it will appeal against a judgment in the Rand Supreme Court last month which granted a contract worker the right to stay permanently in an urban area.

The widely-hailed judgment was interpreted as opening the way to thousands of contract workers to live permanently in urban areas with their families. However, legal sources say the decision to appeal will now suspend implementation of the ruling until the appeal is concluded.

The decision was announced in a statement yesterday after ERAB's executive committee had reportedly met to consider the issue earlier this week.

Commenting last night on the decision, Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash Advice Office, said: "If one believes in the jurisdiction of the courts, the ERAB is well within its rights in appealing.

"However, I confess to being disappointed, as the decision will mean a very long delay for the large numbers of migrants in this position." Mrs Helen Susman, opposition spokesman on black affairs, said nobody disputed the ERAB's right to appeal.

"But what a remarkably forward-looking step it would have been had the government graciously accepted the Supreme Court's ruling. After all, we have all been led to expect that meaningful reforms were in the offing as fast as the pass laws are concerned.

"Conceding the right of permanency to migrant workers who have been in the urban areas for a lengthy period would have been a very encouraging step for the government to have taken at this juncture."

In the Supreme Court judgment, Mr Justice O'Donovan granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Tom Rikhotso, the right to remain permanently in the area in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

In terms of this section, blacks qualify for permanent urban residence rights if they have worked for one employer for 10 years or more than one for 15 years.

Shortly after the judgment, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, pledged that his department would implement the ruling. But he said the issue of an appeal was not in his hands.

Later, an ERAB spokesman said any decision would "obviously have to be taken in collaboration with the department and the minister."

Yesterday's statement said the decision had been taken by the board.
Flexible answer to black housing crisis

By KEVIN DAVIE

As the black housing crisis worsens — R500-million more than this year's total defence budget would have to be spent to clear the enormous backlog — housing experts blame the inflexibility of the Government's housing policy.

Government estimates — which some authorities say are conservative — show a deficit of 400,000 houses.

At an average of six people per unit, it means that more than 2 million blacks are without proper homes.

The cost of clearing the shortage would be R3.2 billion — many millions more than the largest single item of government spending — defence, which is currently R2.7 billion.

Experts around the country say that the Government has to begin introducing more flexibility into its housing strategy, including encouraging lower standards of housing to ease the situation.

Prof Gavin Maasdorp of the Economics Research Unit at the University of Natal says: "Up to now the Government has been loath to drop standards, but studies throughout the Third World show that this is the only solution in the area of low-income housing."

"A policy of up-grading existing informal settlements should be adopted."

Reluctant

"The Department of Community Development is reluctant to support the move to organized site-and-service schemes."

"They argue that, in the past in South Africa, these schemes have led to numerous social problems."

"But, in at least one case — Cato Manor in Durban in the '50s — such a scheme was remarkably successful," he says.

Prof Maasdorp adds that, to be effective, upgrading existing informal settlements and the introduction of site-and-service schemes must be coupled with the provision of more township housing.

"The studies we have done show that a significant majority of blacks do not want a township house as their top priority."

"Much more important are services such as water and sanitation, security of tenure, jobs and education."

"The majority are happy to provide their own dwelling."

Critical

The head of Urban Problems Research at the University of Cape Town, Prof David Dewar, says the problem is that "the State is providing for the manv..."
Erab's Rikhoto appeal attacked

East Rand Bureau

The East Rand Administration Board (Erab) has been criticized by township community leaders for its decision to appeal against a recent Rand Supreme Court judgment which effectively granted some contract workers urban residential rights.

Erab announced on Friday its intention to appeal.

Mr Justice O'Donovan of the Rand Supreme Court had ruled in favour of granting a Germiston worker, Mr Mphoko-Rikhoto, Section 10 (b)(b) residential rights because he had worked continuously for one employer in the Germiston area for more than 10 years.

Erab lost its case when it tried to prove that Mr Rikhoto had terminated his employment annually when he returned to Ngankulu each year to renew his work contract.

The chairman of the East Rand's Community Council liaison committee, Mr Mphoake Kuwale, said today it intended to meet the board's director, Mr Frans Marz, to discuss the appeal.

RECORD

"Mr Erab goes ahead with the appeal that is downright interference with the man's (Mr Rikhoto's) rights. He has won the case and if there was any ambiguity with the law the Supreme Court has set the record straight," Mr Kuwale said.

Mr Shadrack Sinaba, another councillor, said Erab's decision to appeal the case was a "political one." The appeal showed that Erab wanted to stop contract workers gaining urban rights.

Some community leaders have also called on Mr Marx to resign over the issue.
(4) No.

(5) Falls away.

Mr. R. A. ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

1. How much is paid in (a) salaries, (b) allowances and (c) fringe benefits to (i) the chairman and (ii) each member of the Community Councils in the (aa) Cape Town, (bb) Johannesburg, (cc) Pretoria, (dd) Durban, (ee)
'Equal facilities' for blacks in towns

City Editor.

Each day, in almost every "white" Transvaal town, there were more coloureds and blacks in the streets than whites, the annual Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) Congress was told yesterday.

Dr T. L. Boschoff, president of the TMS said: "It is a pity that this is so, and where we can make a contribution to channel facilities into their own areas (those of coloureds and blacks) we should not hesitate."

Delivering his presidential address to 300 delegates at Pretoria, Dr Boschoff said this contribution could be made even if it was at times to the detriment of the town's growth.

But because coloureds and blacks were in white towns, facilities should in the meantime be developed for them.

"And if we want to foster good relations, these facilities must, in terms of quality, be comparable with those of the whites."

Dr Boschoff said the time had come for towns and cities to pool their experiences in the handling of black and coloured people.
Inkatha: Sowetans back council system

TWO-THIRDS of Sowetans were in favour of participation in the community council system, Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, at the weekend.

And among young people between the ages of 16 and 24, support for participation was even higher, he told the United Community Council Association of South Africa (UCCASA).

He advised blacks to participate in the controversial community council system to take it over and use it to advance black interests instead of passively allowing it to be used by "sell-outs" for personal enrichment.

Community councils should be converted into citizen's bodies rather than mere government-sanctioned structures, which were "created to divide us and not to bring about mechanisms of unity."

He said his stand was justified by the results of a survey which showed that the majority of Sowetans supported community councils, believing them to be necessary for the improvement of local authorities.

"The results of the survey showed that most black people believe that community councils are necessary for the improvement of local authorities."

Chief Buthelezi said: "We can outwit whites."

"If Inkatha had not secured control of the National Assembly, KwaZulu, because of its numerical predominance of the Zulus, would have become the "crown jewel" in the apartheid policy of depriving blacks of their South African nationality, he added.

The choice before blacks was to participate in the "sell-out" or join those involved in armed struggle. Rejecting the idea of a third alternative, Chief Buthelezi said: "Being above all else is like trying to play God. It is political blasphemy."
The report is not fully legible due to the quality of the image. However, it appears to discuss issues related to government, community, and citizen participation. The text mentions challenges and calls for action, possibly in a South African context, given the references to "black" and "white" in the text.
Govt bid to beat black homes crisis

During his speech at the Cape congress, Dr Koornhof described South Africa's housing problem as colossal and said state funds could not cope with it.

Amount
The amount budgeted for all administration boards serving 312 urban black areas was R25 million.

"Now you can work out for yourselves how many houses can be built on that amount," Dr Koornhof said.

State funds would be primarily used for the provision of roads, sewerage and water facilities while a "concerted effort" would have to be made to draw the private sector into contributing towards the building of dwellings.

"If we do not succeed in doing this we cannot meet the housing needs or blacks in the next 50 or even 100 years," Dr Koornhof said.

Commenting on Dr Koornhof's speech, Mr Colin Egin, Opposition spokesman on community development, said he welcomed the Government's realization that State funds could not solve the housing problem.

"The Government must still put in substantially more money," he said.

Mr Egin has repeatedly called for the type of innovations in the provision of housing for which Dr Koornhof now appears to be paving the way.

Breakthrough
Speaking at the annual meeting of the association in Johannesberg, Mr Viljoen said: "This is an important breakthrough in speeding up the provision of housing in black townships."

He said Dr Koornhof told him that a recommendation of the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry that white developers be permitted to provide housing for blacks under the 38-year lease scheme had been accepted.

Legislation permitting this was enacted two months back.

By HELEN ZILLE

THE Government has decided to let private builders build houses in Soweto and black townships in a new attempt to overcome the severe housing shortage.

And an elated Mr Boet Viljoen, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, said yesterday that the way was now clear for private developers to solve the black housing problem.

The Government decision emerged at the National Party's Cape Congress yesterday when Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the Government would have to limit its contribution to the provision of an infrastructure.

The private sector and individuals would have to play a major role in erecting dwellings. This represents, he said, a major shift in the Government's approach to black housing.

Strict
Previously it has kept strict control over the provision of housing, regarding this as a vital part of its influx policy. By limiting the number of houses for urban blacks, the Government has attempted to apply strict control over the migration from rural to urban areas.

The acceptance of the private sector's involvement in housing indicates an increased acceptance of urban migration and the permanence of an urban black community.

Dr Koornhof referred to the recently completed report of the Viljoen Committee that investigated urban black housing and many of its recommendations.

It is relatively understood that the Viljoen Committee has recommended that the Government's contribution to urban black housing should be confined mainly to the provision of land and infrastructure as well as "operational housing" such as old age homes.

Either private concerns could erect dwellings for rent or sale under the 38-year lease system to employees, or lending institutions could provide loans at sub-economic interest rates to individuals to build their own homes.

The State's role would be to provide a subsidy to bridge the gap between the sub-economic interest rate and the economic interest rate at which lending institutions were prepared to lend.
Wrab accused of inventing new influx control

By Drew Forrest

The Black Sash has accused Administration Board officials of imposing a "new form of influx control" by demanding birth certificates from all applicants for black urban residence rights.

A Black Sash spokesman, Mrs Beulah Rollnick, said that the past officials had required certificates only from those applying under Section 10 (b) of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

This grants black people the right to live and work in an urban area if they were born and have lived there continuously.

But she said officials were now demanding birth certificates from those applying under Sections 10 (1)b and 10 (1)c of the Act - where the date of birth was "irrelevant."

These sections give residence rights to blacks who have lived and worked continuously in an urban area for a certain period, or who are minor children, wives or unmarried daughters of qualified people.

"As I understand it, 10 (1)b and c applicants can be asked for birth certificates - but officials cannot refuse to register them if they fail to produce certification," Mrs Rollnick said.

"But they are refusing - and the effect is to introduce a new form of harassment and influx control," she added.

Wrab's director of labour, Mr Armand Steenhuisen, yesterday denied there had been any change of Administration Board policy.

[EVERYTHING ELSE IN THE CLIPPING CROSSED OUT OR INRED]
LEASEHOLD, other than for those who can generate some reasonable financial return from the property to offset the disadvantage of maintaining and developing something that is not theirs, holds little attraction whatever and certainly not for a person of limited means seeking a home. That is probably why blacks have not been particularly interested in offers over the years of, at first, 30-year leases and currently 99-year leases on property in those few urban areas where it is available to them in this way.

No doubt because it has recognised the futility of persisting with a restriction which has made it that much more difficult for officialdom to make any significant dent at all in the backlog of black housing — conservatively estimated at 430,000 overall and about 160,000 in urban areas — the Government has amended the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act allowing people other than blacks to acquire leasehold rights in administration board areas, which will open the way for private enterprise — mainly employers — to play a role in overcoming what is a R3.2 billion problem.

This latest concession is an improvement, but as well-intentioned as it may be, the change is not likely to have a major impact on the problem in the short term for the reason that, in the case of Natal for example, land intended for 99-year leases is not yet available for development on a significant scale, and employers in any event are going to have to be persuaded that it is in their interests to invest the considerable sums that will be necessary to make it worthwhile.

Dr Piet Roosenhout, Minister of Cooperation and Development, told Parliament at the beginning of the month that some of the land had not been transferred to the administration boards, and in one area there were planning problems. No leases had so far been granted in the province.

Allowing the employers of black staff to build homes for their workers will help, and that is to be welcomed, but far more dramatic action is needed than this or the pathetic 5,814 houses this Government was able to erect in the 1980/81 financial year.

The problem is, of course, primarily sociological but it is being aggravated by ideology and the general inflexibility of the Government's housing policy.

The task is simply too big for conventional methods, and if social problems as potentially disruptive and dangerous as large-scale unemployment are to be avoided there will have to be a controlled relaxation of standards so that more can be built for less, and far more quickly.

Prof Gaven Maasdorp of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal has pointed out that a significant majority of blacks do not want a township house as their top priority. Much more important, according to research, are services such as water and sanitation, security of tenure (a home of their own), jobs and education.

The deputy director of Futures Research at Stellenbosch University, Prof P H Spies, says a revolutionary approach to black housing is essential. Why not a search for answers in a purely scientific examination of the subject by the Human Sciences Research Council, or is the Government afraid that this would expose more of its ideological nonsense?
Boost for Teachers

R1.9m adds up to a

New Courses

By Sophie Tema

The Department of Education and Training's new courses are aimed at improving the education sector. The courses cover a range of topics, including language development, digital literacy, and innovative teaching methods.

The courses are offered at various levels and are designed to cater to the needs of different groups of learners. They are particularly targeted at teachers who wish to enhance their skills and knowledge in specific areas.

The courses are delivered through a combination of online and face-to-face sessions. This approach allows for greater flexibility and accessibility, enabling learners to take courses at their own pace and in their preferred format.

The courses are free of charge and are open to all educators. Applications are now open, and interested individuals are encouraged to register as soon as possible.

The Department of Education and Training is committed to providing high-quality education and training services to its learners. The new courses are a testament to this commitment and reflect the department's ongoing efforts to improve the education sector.
'We were heading for disaster, and unless we can succeed in containing the problems by a big joint effort between the State and private sector, we still could be heading for disaster.'

Mr Vive said he believed the priority was to upgrade homes. There were 163,000 houses in Soweto of which 90.5 percent had two bedrooms.

If one extra room were added it would increase the sleeping capacity by 50 percent.

He said 80 percent of blacks were prepared to upgrade their homes if they were given assistance and 'if we can get rid of red tape'.

When a black applied to buy a home, there were 29 steps he had to go through, all of which could cause delay or rejection.

He believed it was no longer necessary to appoint commissions and committees but to realise that local authorities, black and white, should dictate what should be done in local conditions.

Mr Vive said housing problems could not be solved unless blacks were motivated, and they could be motivated if they were involved.

He asked delegates to consider the difference in attitudes to a house 'given condescendingly' or that given and developed with 'sweet equity'.

He believed it was not necessary for a man to have a R20,000 house straight away but to have a R5,000 house and help him to upgrade it over the years.

He said financial institutions and big and small employers should take part in exploring all types of housing, including shell and core and mini housing on serviced land.

He suggested there should also be a centre where blacks could be guided into methods of upgrading and a place to buy materials for building — owned by black entrepreneurs.
Black homes bond plan is suggested by Rive

THE man in charge of the development of Soweto, former Postmaster-General Mr Louis Rive, has suggested the introduction of housing bonds on the lines of the defence bonds — but for blacks only.

At the Association of Chambers of Commerce congress in Durban yesterday, Mr Rive said it was time the red tape was cut in the formalities for providing housing for blacks.

The black man, he said, is a good saver but is not a big investor in defence bonds.

"Can we not involve ourselves in selling him housing bonds?" he asked.

He later said the bonds he had in mind would be for blacks only and could carry prizes — maybe even a house.

Mr Rive described housing as "our second front". "I hope the Viljoen Report (on housing) will be the beginning of a new era in housing because unless we overcome our problems, we are in for a lot more problems in the future," he said.

Mr Rive said he believed the priority is to upgrade homes. He said there were 120 000 houses in Soweto of which 96,5% had two bedrooms. If one extra room was added it would increase the sleeping capacity by 50%.

He said 90% of blacks were prepared to upgrade their homes if they were given assistance.

When a black applied to buy a home, there were 25 steps he had to go through, all of which could cause delay or rejection.

He believed local authorities, black and white, should dictate what should be done in local communities.

"It cannot be done from Pretoria," he said.

Mr Rive said housing problems could not be solved unless blacks were motivated and they could be motivated if they were involved.

He believed it was not necessary for a man to have a R120 000 house straight away, but to have a R5 000 house and help him to upgrade it over the years.

On private sector involvement he said financial institutions and employers should co-operate and all types of housing should be explored, including shell and core and mini housing on serviced land.

Efficiency

Speaking of Soweto's housing, Mr Rive said a housing bureau should be staffed by those whose watchword is efficiency and who could cut red tape. There should also be a centre where blacks could be guided into methods of upgrading and a place to buy materials for building — owned by black entrepreneurs.

Durban Chamber delegate said there was a backlog of 92 000 homes in metropolitan Durban. The chamber had calculated that if 900 units were built a year it would take 15 years to work off the waiting list. And in order to overcome the whole problem it would take 100 years.

The congress recommended that the Viljoen Panel report be published as soon as possible, studied and implemented nationally, including non-independent black states.
Patrick Lawrence examines the implications of Dr. Fip Smart's appointment as an official government advisor on black unemployment.

An accelerated tempo of urbanisation can be expected in the next two decades - Dr Fip Smart in his speech, predicted. The face of our cities could be transformed.

Of our cities change who may die

(394)
Clearing the way for urban black housing

In recent years, the government has been working to improve living conditions for urban black people. A new approach to housing development is being proposed, especially in areas historically affected by discrimination.

The government has announced plans to construct 200 housing units for urban black residents in Soweto. This initiative is part of a broader strategy to address the housing crisis and improve living conditions in the area.

However, the project faces challenges, including opposition from some residents who are concerned about the impact on the local community. The government is working to address these concerns and ensure that the development is inclusive and sustainable.

In conclusion, the government’s efforts to provide affordable housing for urban black residents are commendable. However, more needs to be done to ensure that these initiatives are successful and that the needs of all residents are met.

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Image: Minister Khumalo addressing urban black housing development.

Text: Minister Khumalo addressing urban black housing development.
faces in providing black housing. In recent years, employee assistance has been substantially limited to the provision of home development of middle-class housing, mainly because of official emphasis on self-built or even unskilled building. However, the government has set the pace in this respect, and recently allocated 1.5% of its national budget to a self-help scheme for its employees.

In the past, building societies have refused to provide loans for this kind of living, but the Lutho building society, a major building society in the St. Lucia district, has embarked on a self-help housing scheme similar to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets' Lutho scheme, which is an enormous success.

At the moment, a number of practical schemes for employers who wish to assist their employees to acquire housing are available. For example, money can be paid directly to employees in the form of a housing subsidy, or in the form of a mortgage. In the case of self-help housing, this can be undertaken. However, the society has been able to overcome the problems of this sort of provision.

For example, the London Borough of Tower Hamlets' Lutho scheme provides a tangible example of this type of provision. Housing in this scheme will be regulated, and the employees are expected to agree to residence in the area, thus preventing the employment of employees in the area who are not in the area.

Given the dimensions of the housing problem, it is understandable that the government should try to shift some of the black housing burden onto the private sector. Indeed, the government has budgeted only R250m for housing this year, as less than a third of the amount its own experts say is required to meet the housing shortage. A report prepared by the Department of Community Development says that 1.5% of its national budget is needed to overcome the shortage within a few years. This report states that 30% of its budget highlights the urgent need for private sector participation.

However, the private sector faces many obstacles in this respect. It has every right to demand the speedy elimination of the barriers preventing it from assisting employers. It is therefore vital that the government give urgent attention to the recommendations of the Department of Community Development.

Indeed, the government believes that if its recommendations are implemented, the private sector, in some cases, could make an effective contribution to the nation's housing provision and could provide a substantial portion of the capital required by government.
The East Rand Administration Board's decision to appeal against the judgment in the Rikhoto influx control case will hamper efforts to use the case to enable many migrant contract workers obtain permanent residence in white-designated SA.

The case has important implications for employers (Current Affairs October 2). But now that the board has decided to appeal, efforts to aid contract workers who are in a similar position to Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto are likely to be contested by administration boards.

The appeal is likely to be heard within the next year. A spokesperson for the Black Sash advises employers who wish to help their migrant workers obtain permanent residence rights to await the Appeal Court judgment. The spokesperson appealed to employers to renew workers' contracts if these expire before this.

The possibility exists that legislation dealing with the position of urban blacks, expected to be introduced in Parliament next year, could radically alter government's influx control policies. Migrants could then face further curbs.
Preventing Chagas
Erab holds second meeting to discuss test case appeal

By MZIKAYISE EDOM
THE EAST RAND Administration Board will meet at the end of the month to review for the second time, whether to appeal or not, against the outcome of the section 10 test case.

Earlier this month, Mzi Mehlolo Thom Rokhotso, the contract labourer from Gazenkul, won his case in the Rand Supreme Court to remain in the urban area in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

LEGAL
The judgment, handed down by Mr Justice O'Donovan in the case of Rokhotso and Erab, found that Mr Rokhotso was legally entitled to reside in the Germiston area, having worked continuously for one employer for over 10 years.

The East Rand's Community Council's liaison committee met the executive committee of Erab on Monday afternoon in Germiston, after Mr F E Marx Erab's chief director had announced that the board would have to appeal against the Rand Supreme Court's decision which opened the way for homeland contract workers to obtain urban residential rights.

Monday's meeting which started at 4.45pm and ended at 7.15pm was closed to the press.

But in an interview with The SOWETAN after the meeting, Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, chairman of the liaison committee in the Katlehong Council, said: "We ask the board not to go ahead with their appeal against the Rand Supreme Court's decision and Erab's executive committee promised to review their stand and our request."

The full sitting of the administration board usually meets once at the end of the month and Mr Kumalo said that their request will be discussed at the board's meeting to be held some time next week.

Mr Kumalo said: "We told the officials that Erab should give the men the benefit of doubt, as the court has already given him that they should not go ahead with the appeal, because Dr P Koornhof, Member of Cooperation and Development, has made statements that he will not interfere with the court's decision."

Mr Rokhotso is now entitled to Section 10 (1) (b) residential rights in terms of Urban Areas Consolidation Act, according to the judgment given.

Mr Marx was yesterday not available for comment. His secretary said he was in a whole day meeting of heads of departments.

INVESTMENT
Meanwhile, Mr Kumalo also said they discussed the R1.2-million Erab lent to the West Rand and Western Cape Administration and the R27.8-million the Board has invested.

Mr Kumalo said: "The officials told us the Board has a revenue of R96-million and has expenditure of R94-million. They also told us there is a prescribed investment fund which every board has to maintain in terms of the law and that is why they have invested the R27.8-million."

"They also told us that they have got non-prescribed investment funds and these are kept in trust for the workers of the board and these funds include the insurance fund for their workers and revolving funds for housing. They said so far, they had helped 1500 people since last year to build their own houses from these funds."

Mr Kumalo said all councillors present at the meeting were satisfied with the explanation from Erab officials on how funds were handled.
Squatter camps 'inevitable'...

ALL RACES in South Africa are flocking to the cities in a probably unavoidable process which would have vast political, economic and social implications, Dr P Smit, vice-president of research development for the Human Sciences Research Council, told the science committee of the President's Council yesterday.

Squatter camps were an inevitable part of the process, he warned, and there should be proper planning now to cope with this reality. It was not unrealistic to predict that about 75 percent of the country's black population would be urbanised within the next 10 years.

About 43 percent of all blacks in white South Africa were already living in the four largest metropolitan areas and there was a current shortage of 100,000 houses and 150,000 hostel beds for blacks in these areas.

The white population was now fast approaching zero growth and by the end of the century there would apparently be 200,000 fewer white school pupils than there were now. At the same time, the white population was growing older.

"Currently only about 23 percent of the white population is under the age of 15, compared with 43 percent of the blacks, 39 percent of the coloured people and 36 percent of the Asians," Dr Smit said.

As the white population grew older, there would be new demands on educational facilities by the other races, Dr Smit warned.
Black millions will 'flock to' cities and towns

Mail Correspondent

A MASSIVE migration of blacks to towns and cities — leading to an urban black population of 26-million by the year 2000 — has been predicted by Dr P Smit, vice-president of research development at the Human Sciences Research Council.

"Political emancipation", socio-economic development and education would unleash a massive movement of blacks to the urban areas, Dr Smit said yesterday in evidence to the science committee of the President's Council.

The vast majority of the future black urban population could be expected to settle in the four major "white" metropolitan areas, Dr Smit said.

Urbanisation would also have to play a key role in development of the national states, he told the committee, which is investigating population growth and demographic trends in South Africa.

Mushrooming of squatter camps seemed to be inevitable.

While only 38% of the present black population lived in the urban areas, blacks stood on the threshold of a process of urbanisation which meant that an estimated 72% would be living in towns and cities by the end of the century. This meant that about 26-million blacks would have to be settled in the urban areas by the turn of the century.

Dr Smit questioned whether South Africa could continue to apply high Western standards in the provision of black housing.

Housing

Conservatively estimated, there was a shortage of 160,000 houses and about 100,000 hostel beds in "white" South Africa.

Because of the high birth rate among blacks they manifested all the "demographic characteristics" of a youthful population with 43% under the age of 15. In the national states the percentage was higher. This placed a tremendous dependency burden on the economically active section of the population. Unless the birth rate was reduced drastically blacks would find it difficult to raise their standard of living.
Massive black urbanization is predicted

Staff Reporter
A MASSIVE migration of blacks to towns and cities — leading to an urban black population of 20-million by the year 2000 — has been predicted by Dr P Smit, vice-president of research development at the Human Sciences Research Council.

"Political emancipation", socio-economic development and education would unleash a massive movement of blacks to the urban areas. Dr Smit said yesterday in evidence to the science committee of the President's Council.

The vast majority of the future black urban population could be expected to settle in the four major "white" metropolitan areas, Dr Smit said.

Urbanization would also have to play a key role in development of the national states, he told the committee, which is investigating population growth and demographic trends in South Africa.

Mushrooming of squatter camps seemed to be inevitable as part of the urbanization process.

While only 36 percent of the present black population lived in the urban areas, blacks stood on the threshold of a process of urbanization which meant that an estimated 73 percent would be living in towns and cities by the turn of the century. This meant that about 20-million blacks would have to be settled in the urban areas by the year 2000.

"The biggest test for the policy of separate development in South Africa lies decidedly in the 312 urban black residential areas in white urban areas — where, not only white and black population groups, but also various black ethnic groups are in closest contact with each other and where common interests show the greatest measure of intermingling." Dr Smit questioned whether South Africa could continue to apply high "Western" standards in the provision of black housing.

"Guidelines"

He proposed that the President's Council should investigate the creation of a body at a university or research association to co-ordinate work on housing, urbanization and standards with a view to laying down guidelines for future developments.

Influx control had held back urbanization in the past and it was only in the early 1970's that urbanization was tackled in the homelands.

Conservatively estimated, there was a housing shortage of 100,000 houses and about 100,000 "bantustan" huts.
Will Erab appeal or...?

By SELLO ROBATHATA

EAST RAND Administration Board officials could yesterday not be reached for a comment on reports that they were considering withdrawing their appeal against the Section 10 test case.

The officials were said to be locked in a meeting and Mr F E Marx, the chief director, was said not to be in and would only be available tomorrow. Mr Mphiyakhe Khumalo, chairman of the community council's liaison committee, was also said to have been attending a meeting.

Mr Mehlolo Rihoto, a Germiston contract worker, won a case in the Rand Supreme court three weeks ago granting him rights to remain in the area in terms of Section 10 (1)(b) of the Urban Areas Act.

Mr Shadrack Sinaba, a Daveyton community councillor, had called on Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab, to resign immediately if the board was going to press for an appeal.
More jobs, less money

Black unemployment would probably fall and wages stabilise initially in the absence of Government resettlement and influx control policies.

According to a study by the South African Labour and Development Research unit at the University of Cape Town, the spatial distribution of black population would be quite different.

Cape Town would soon look more like Rio de Janeiro, predicted researcher Mr Charles Simkins. People would migrate to job opportunities and high wages, giving rise to squatter areas or site-and-service schemes around the cities.

More competition for jobs would cause wages to fall in many sectors, reversing the trend of an increasing wages gap between the urban and rural areas. Labour would be absorbed at subsistence wages until supply problems began to create a pay rise.

Abolition of influx control could be expected to see unemployment drop.

"Not only would there be an exodus from the homelands but one could expect people (in lesser numbers) to leave the low-paying and labor surplus white rural areas. The burden of providing work and income for the poor of the nation would fall squarely on the cities and towns."

Mr Simkins believed some city-dwellers, fearing the results of removing controls had in effect been propounding a "modified version of the old labour party dream: keep the cities for a privileged class ... whose fortunes could be steadily improved, while the rest could fend for themselves."

"Official policy on the other hand has been to move people and to spend substantial sums of money on homeland infrastructure while expecting decentralisation of employment, something which despite even grander schemes, had failed to materialise at anything like the rate required."

Attempts to keep the cities closed to more extensive black settlement had resulted in the perpetuation of the migrant labour system, slowing down labour absorption.

In the end this was leading to a great poverty problem in the homelands.

"We can be mixed and rich in 25 years, or we can continue to try for white and perpetuate poverty for a century," he said. — Sapa
CAPE TOWN—A massive migration of blacks to towns and cities, leading to an urban black population of 20 million by the year 2000, has been predicted by Dr P Smit, vice-president of research development at the Human Sciences Research Council. Political emancipation, socio-economic development and education would unleash a massive movement of blacks to the urban areas, Dr Smit said yesterday in evidence to the science committee of the President's Council.

The vast majority of the future black urban population could be expected to settle in the four major "white" metropolitan areas, Dr Smit said.

Urbanisation would also have to play a key role in development of the national States, he told the committee, which is investigating population growth and demographic trends in South Africa.

Mushrooming of squatter camps seemed to be inevitable as part of the urbanisation process. — (Sapa)
There has been a dramatic change in black political awareness over the past 10 years—but white attitudes have altered only slightly to accommodate this shift. This has emerged from research by Professor Lawrence Schleifer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Science at Natal University.

In a paper presented to the business outlook conference of the National Development and Management Foundation in Johannesburg this week, Prof Schleifer said the "anger and impatience" of blacks on the Witwatersrand with life in South Africa had increased from 39% in 1977 to 56% in 1981.

However most blacks were still prepared to negotiate with whites for change and, as an ideal, white-black power sharing options were more favoured by blacks than black majority rule.

But the response of whites to the new situation was essentially to discourage black belief in the possibility of moderate or evolutionary option. Prof Schleifer outlined the events that led to preserved black political consciousness.

"In 1972 the dominant (black) sentiment was one of political apathy. The white power system seemed to be invasive, rock-like and immovable. The major political response among all except the better-educated minority was one of helplessness acquired.

"Ten years later the mood has changed dramatically. Whereas black subjects in 1972 were far less concerned with politics than whites in answer to questions about daily affairs, today they are significantly more politically conscious than either whites, Indians or coloureds," he said.

The major and most significant change was that blacks no longer saw the white system as immovable or rock-like in its security as they did in 1972. They perceived possibilities and opportunities. They were no longer apathetic and there was a great deal more hidden determination and sense of confidence, he said.

Prof Schleifer listed four main reasons for the change in attitude:

1. The success of black nationalism in neighbouring states.
2. School boycotts which have tested and defined for blacks the limits and capacity of the internal security system.
3. The independence of two major homelands—Transkei and Bophuthatswana—have caused legal disadvantages or the threat of legal disadvantages for urban blacks and migrant workers, and revealed a perceived need for action to counter the erosion of black rights.
4. The symbolic effect of sabotage.

But this did not mean the situation South Africa had reached a point of "pre-revolutionary political tension", although Prof Schleifer said he was "all but confident" on this belief.

"In many respects the white South African employer and the authorities are fortunate in that the basic values and attitudes of South African blacks are moderate and very compatible with key aspects of our institutional system—excluding apartheid," he said.

Three main factors contributed to this:

1. About 75% of blacks valued the private enterprise system more than socialist alternatives.
2. They disliked bureaucratic and military regiments—excluding the highly controlled system of public administration for blacks in South Africa.
3. Roughly two-thirds of blacks—even those who were highly discontented—maintained consistently non-violent attitudes.

Generally most blacks believed in dialogue and how long the Government could ignore or side-line legitimate expert opinion, he said.

There were also indications that the main body of rank and file white voters had developed an acceptance of reform including the possibility of limited black-white power sharing.

Theoretically there was enough common ground between the majorities in the black and white groups to compromise and negotiate reform—even at constitutional level.

"From the black side that theoretical opportunity is tense. There is very little time to waste, but there is some leverage in time available," Prof Schleifer said.

But theoretical possibility meant little unless the leadership took advantage of it.

White leadership could be swayed by lobbyists or influence groups from within the business and professional sectors. These groups could counter-balance pressure from the Right.

Black leadership was a more complex problem involving areas such independent homelands, spokesmen with no formalised following and mass movements.

Prof Schleifer said leaders like Chief Buthelezi had chosen the only avenue available for negotiated reform given the inevitability of polarisation in South African society, and they served support.
‘Widows face curfew’

WIDOWS, during their period of mourning, are put under house arrest in that they had to be home before sunset and remain there until the following morning.

Addressing a concerned group on the single parent family in Pretoria Mrs Elizabeth Mokotong, a Mamelodi sociologist, said widows lived a lonely life and were shunned by the society and friends during their mourning.

DETAINNEES

Wives of detainees, prisoners, tuberculosis patients, migrant labourers, and divorcees, according to Mrs Mokotong, fell in the category of single parents.

Of all single parents, Mrs Mokotong said, the widow was worse off in that she was treated as an outcast and the only company she could share was that of her children if she had any.

Mrs Mokotong said the black clad women are faced, among other restrictions, with having to refrain from scolding or beating their children during the period of mourning even if they deserved it.

The author of the piece, Hazel Ngwana, is also featured in a subsequent piece about the research on single parent families.

CONTACT

“A mourning widow is an emotionally lonely person as most of her friends just disappear and she can only associate with other widows”, said Mrs Mokotong.

Mrs Mokotong, a member of a research team on family life, attached to the University of South Africa is presently engaged in research studies on single parent families.
Black builders have no capital

Mail Correspondent

MOST black builders had too little working capital, were mostly denied loans and experienced many other problems — which made it difficult for them to provide services for clients. Mr Sam Motsumyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday.

Speaking at a congress of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa held in East London, Mr Motsumyane said the majority of black builders relied on the home-owner to buy materials in advance.

Very few of them operated through registered companies, he said.

"In some instances home-owners run out of cash or builders disappear before completing their contracts due to labour, financial and other personnel problems. Most builders have limited or no access at all to loan capital and they are therefore unable to offer their clients credit," he said.

Blocks could not use building society loans to buy building materials.

But the market for black housing offered wide and increasing opportunities for black contractors in the years ahead and now was the best time for black entrepreneurs to consider entering the market, he said.

He said the Government's monopoly of black housing and its denial to blacks of property rights, had deprived blacks of an opportunity to invest and to participate in the economy.

"I feel quite strongly that capitalism will never survive where a vast majority of the population is compelled to live as blacks without basic rights and under intolerable conditions of poverty and dependency," Mr Motsumyane said.
Nafcoc chief warns on survival

By SUE DALLAS

CAPITALISM would never survive where the majority of the population were forced to live as South Africa’s blacks had to live.

That warning came from Mr. Samuel Motswanyane, president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), speaking at a building industry congress in East London yesterday.

Mr. Motswanyane described the way blacks lived as "without basic rights and under intolerable conditions of poverty and dependency."

He spoke in favour of allowing freehold land rights to blacks in urban areas and said that despite 99-year leases, black businessmen would be unable to freely operate their own property companies until opportunities for blacks in the property market improved.

Mr. Motswanyane was speaking on the entry of black entrepreneurs into the construction industry.

He said the shortage of black businessmen was a result of no less than 600 laws which had excluded blacks from the economy.

He said the country’s racial policies were the main cause of slow economic growth in South Africa’s developing area and not entrepreneurial talent as many people believed.

Blacks’ role

Until quite recently blacks had been legally barred from any role in the economy besides unskilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Recent Government and private sector attention to training blacks and allowing them to occupy management positions was "only in the face of the present acute shortage of skilled manpower."

The radical structural changes of the country’s labour and economic policies proposed by the Waisbin and Riepert commissions forced a choice between stagnation and sustained economic development.

Black education had failed to be technologically oriented.

Quoting findings of a Ford Foundation commission in 1977, Mr. Motswanyane said the number of blacks who took exams as against 207, compared to 10,000 whites. These students emerged from nine black colleges and two black colleges.

Of the total black work force 62% were semi-skilled or unskilled, 3% held clerical jobs and only 5% were skilled. 4% professional and 1% supervisory.

He said white technical colleges should be opened to blacks.

"A country faced with such a severe skilled manpower shortage as South Africa cannot really afford the luxury, nor even justify the failure, to optimise the use of its established educational and training institutions."
Report on housing calls for sweeping measures

By HELEN ZILLE

A PLAN for sweeping measures to overcome the critical housing shortage in the country's urban black areas is contained in the report of the Viljoen Committee that was handed to the Government recently.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bont Viljoen, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, was appointed by the Government in May to investigate how the private sector could be stimulated to solve the housing backlog in Soweto — officially estimated to be 35 000 units.

Since then it has produced the most comprehensive official report ever on the housing crisis in black urban areas — estimated at a countrywide shortfall of 183 000 units — and suggests methods of overcoming it.

The Government has not yet released the report or responded to it, but copies have been widely circulated and are the subject of intense discussion in political quarters.

The recommendations call on the Government to abandon its present housing policy and adopt a "dynamic" approach in which the resources of both the public and private sectors can be fully utilised to meet the estimated R1.7-billion to meet the countrywide backlog.

The amount needed in Soweto alone is an estimated R800-million over a five-year period, for land, infrastructure and housing units.

The committee's approach is aimed at "creating a stable and vibrant urban community with a vested interest in the maintenance of peace and good order."

It calls on the Government to:

- Abandon the apartheid belief that blacks are "temporary sojourners" in urban areas and provide for increasing urbanisation.
- Implement a five-year plan in Soweto to build 55 000 housing units. This would involve adding 1 000 additional hectares to the township immediately and an additional 200 hectares every year for five years.
- Scrap the many laws and regulations that stand in the way of private sector involvement in the building, renting and leasing of urban black housing.
- Apply strict measures to prevent the exploitation of black urban dwellers arising from the existing housing crisis.
- Allow the private sector to do the initial drafting of some of the revised legislation.
- Permit controlled site-and-service, core housing and self-build schemes.

Lowest prices

- Offer the houses in Soweto for sale (at present, under the 56-year leasehold system) at the lowest price necessary to recoup costs and provide a "reasonable incentive" to the local authority to undertake the selling and necessary administrative steps.
- Rechannel a "reasonable"
South Africa 'urgently needs' urbanisation and population policy

Mercury Reporter
SOUTH Africa urgently needed to evolve an urbanisation strategy and a population policy, Mr Alan Mountain, the regional director of the Urban Foundation, said in Durban yesterday.

Mr Mountain, who had returned from a tour of the Far East, said some countries he had visited which had unstructured urbanisation had dreadful slums with about half the population living as squatters.

'In Bombay, which has doubled its population to 10 million in 30 years, you find people living on pavements permanently.

'Ve must evolve a strategy to prevent our getting into a similar situation,' Mr Mountain said.

He said the urbanisation strategy should embrace a broad spectrum which included population policy, rural upliftment, decentralisation of industry and job creation.

'The strategy should be devised on a multi-disciplinary basis, not only by politicians.

'We need to work out the population capacity of our own cities and the population policy should be devised in collaboration with all leaders. Through education people have got to realise the consequences of over-population and understand the issues involved,' Mr Mountain said.

He said it was unfortunate that references to population policies had become politicised in South Africa.
Motlana praises committee—but... 

By CHRI$$ FREIMOND

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, has welcomed the recommendations of the Viljoen Committee which investigated urban black housing—but believes they will be rejected by the Government.

The committee, chaired by Mr. Roel Viljoen, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, has recommended sweeping changes to the Government's urban black-housing policy. The report has been presented to the Government, but has not yet been officially published or commented on.

Some of its main points are:
- The acceptance of the principle of urban blacks and provision for increasing urbanisation;

**Five-year plan**
- The implementation of a five-year plan to build 35,000 housing units in Soweto;
- Revised standards for housing, site-and-service, core-housing and self-build schemes, and;
- Rechanneling of some of the proceeds from 99-year-leasehold house sales in Soweto to the Soweto local authority.

Dr Motlana said his initial response to the report was that it was "most encouraging.

"All power to the committees. They have raised some of the issues around which my association has been campaigning. But I am disappointed that there is no mention of freehold land tenure. Any new plans will have to be decided on this issue.

"The acceptance that blacks are not temporary sojourners in the urban areas must go hand-in-hand with freehold land tenure," Dr Motlana said.
Policy on its head

Private sector

No individual or
restrictions

N 0

Existing houses
extend

Upgrade and

Self help
encourage

Accept and

Black housing
standards for
Less rigid

Cost as possible
at as low a

Sell houses

Mr. G. J. Wilson, head of the committee with

In with a chance —

The plan

That could

Turn black
The Vljoon Committee, headed by Mr Boet Viljoen, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, will soon hand the Government its plans for sweeping measures to overcome the critical housing shortage in the country's urban black areas. Political Correspondent HELEN ZILLE analyses what it would mean to the country if the Government accepts the proposals.

It would mean abandoning the present housing policy, conventional building standards and building financing - which involves strict central Government control and administration at all levels.

It would mean the harnessing of all available resources of society, public and private, formal and informal, to tackle the housing problem that will take a conservative R1.7-billion to solve in black urban areas alone.

It would mean the removal of the "numerous and substantial impediments" in the way of involvement by the township resident and big business in the provision of housing.

It would pave the way for controlled site and service, core housing and self-build schemes - something that Dr Piet Koenhofs, Minister of Co-operation and Development has described as "controlled squatting".

It would bring people at sub-economic levels into the field of housing at prices they could afford.

It would make hundreds of additional hectares of land available for housing and ensure strict measures to prevent "exploitation" of people as a result of the severe shortage of land and housing. Such controls would be phased out as a balanced "supply and demand" situation developed.

It would mean the State accepting responsibility for the provision of land and infrastructure, such as roads, services and amenities.

It would mean a sharp switch from tenant occupation to one of 99-year leasehold - which some Government officials describe as the first step towards full ownership.

Another committee, the top secret Groenkloof Committee, has recommended full freehold title for blacks as a pre-condition for a stable urban community.

The Vljoon Committee has called for "urgent steps to be taken to implement the recommendations made by other committees and commissions."

The Vljoon committee does not only make these recommendations - it stresses the urgency of immediate implementation if the Government is serious about improving conditions in urban black communities.

The report falls right into the Government's strategy of drawing in private sector finance and expertise in areas where it cannot solve the problems alone.

It forms an integral part of what critics have called the "Option strategy" - and what the Vljoon committee describes as the attempt to create "a stable and vibrant urban community" for which a vested interest is in the maintenance of peace and good order.

With motivations like this, what could possibly be standing in the way of the Government accepting and implementing the recommendations immediately? The answer is the Rightwing of the National Party. And the reason is that the Vljoon Committee recommendations challenge one of the basic premises of the apartheid: that blacks are "temporary sojourners" in urban areas.

For the past two decades, this premise has been the official justification for the limited number and strict control over urban black housing.

Put in its simplest form, the apartheid theory is that the number of blacks coming to the cities from the "homelands" can be curbed if housing is limited and provision strictly controlled by the Government.

Under the National Party, housing for blacks in urban areas has been seen not as a means of giving shelter and enabling people to lead a normal family life
but as an instrument for imposing influx control.
As Mr. Louis Ilse, chairman of the Soweto planning committee, noted recently, a black man's application for a house has to pass 29 separate points of approval, and each one is a potential point of rejection or delay. This was "totally unacceptable," he said.
Dr. Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and other senior Government members view the situation in the same light.

The big problem in the past is said to have centered in the Department of Community Development, where the arch-vernacular Director General, Mr. Louis Fouche, refused to abandon the apartheid housing policy.

Undermined
He has now retired, and the extent to which the Government is willing or able to abandon his legacy will be seen in its response to the Viljoen committee recommendations.

However, there is already formidable opposition. For as van Kranzelp肥胖's Director General, the Government is planning to revise the influx control policy, allowing blacks to remain in urban areas if they have "approved" housing and jobs.

If the provision of housing is thrown overboard, they believe it would mean encouraging the migration of blacks to the cities, and remove one of the pillars of the new influx control policy - which they have been given to believe will be "more effective" than the old system.

The Viljoen report does not provide answers to this problem. One of the central weaknesses of its summary of recommendations is the failure to say specifically whether all blacks in urban areas should be allowed to enter the housing market, or whether this privilege should be confined to a certain group of "legals" only.

It is clear that if the Government did not apply strict limits to the whole influx control edifice on which apartheid is based, it would be seriously undermined.

Dr. Koornhof knew he was entering a minefield when he appointed the Viljoen Committee in May to investigate and make recommendations for reforms in the Government's housing policy for urban blacks.

He recently described the completed report as "a good report" and said the Government agreed with many of its recommendations.

This is why some senior officials believe it is likely to have a more favourable response from the Government than the rest of this year's ill-timed committees.

They point out that the Government has already amended the Urban Areas Act to permit white builders and property developers to develop townships and build houses for blacks either by rent or sale under the 99-year lease scheme.

The critical test will be whether the Government accepts the other recommendations, including:

Plan
A plan to "Sell Soweto at cost." This would involve the existing houses for sale (at present under the 99-year leasehold plan) at "as low a price as necessary to recoup costs and provide a reasonable incentive to the Local Authority to undertake the selling and administrative steps necessary."

A scheme to channel a "reasonable portion" of the profits on the sale of existing houses to Soweto to the local authority.

An urgent revision of the technical standards applied to black housing, with a view to making them less rigid and specific and to stimulate the use of innovative building methods, designs and materials by an

Facts speak for themselves

THE Viljoen committee urges the Government to view its report as a "highest priority" requiring "urgent attention" and gives the following statistics to point out why.

Total estimated housing shortfall for blacks in urban areas: 200,000 units. Estimated amount needed to meet the shortfall: R1,200,000,000.

Estimated housing shortage for blacks in so-called "trust areas" outside urban centres: 250,000.

Housing shortage in Soweto alone: 35,000 units. Required provision over the next five years: 35,000 units.

Additional land required immediately for Soweto: 100,000 ha. Amount needed annually for the next five years: 50,000 ha. Cost of five-year plan (including land, service and development): R150,000,000.

To put these statistics into perspective, the committee gives figures for the provision of housing in Soweto over the last seven years.

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To put these statistics into perspective, the committee gives figures for the provision of housing in Soweto over the last seven years.

During this period about 7,700 units were built costing R9,6 million.

This means that the total number of houses built during the past seven years is just over one-fifth of the present housing backlog.

And the amount spent over the past seven years is 1.2% of the amount that will be needed over the next five years.
Independence strips blacks of SA citizenship — Duncan

EAST LONDON — Homeland independence removes the right of blacks to live in white South Africa “from the next generation,” Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, told a meeting of about 200 trade unionists here last night.

“When Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the then Department of Plural Relations, said that one day there would be no black South Africans, he meant it, and it is happening now,” she said.

Mrs Duncan said that the strategy of alienating blacks from South Africa was being achieved in a multitude of small legal clauses and interdepartmental instructions.

She said she did not think homeland leaders were fully aware of what independence meant in terms of citizenship for black South Africans.

“To know what is going on you have to be closely involved every day with the multitude of obscure legal paragraphs and the daily implementation of these laws,” she said.

She said that in the same year as the 99-year leasehold plan was announced, and hailed as a major breakthrough for black urban rights, section 12 of the Urban Areas Act was amended almost unnoticed.

“Everybody said the 99-year leasehold plan meant the government was changing — but it has not changed at all, because if your son is born after independence he will be able to inherit your house, but he will have to have a permit to stay in the house under section 12.”

“Citizenship laws are very important for all black people in South Africa to understand,” she said.

“In terms of the 1970 Santu Homelands Citizenship Act, every black person in South Africa is a citizen of one or other homeland. It doesn’t matter if that black has never lived in a homeland because which homeland people belong to is decided by the language they speak.

“In 1970 that didn’t make much difference because people remained citizens of South Africa and the homeland.

“But when a homeland takes independence, the trouble starts, because any citizen of that homeland ceases to be a citizen of South Africa and workers working in South Africa are regarded as foreign workers.”

Mrs Duncan said the deportation of the Nyanga squatters was an example of how citizenship rights had changed.

Before Transkei independence, the squatters would have had to have been brought before a court of law on a pass law violation, where they would have had a chance to defend themselves.

However, after Transkei independence, the squatters were foreign nationals and could be summarily deported without recourse to a court of law.

After independence, reference books would be replaced by passports. “They will not take your reference book away, but when a young 16-year-old applies, he will be told to get a passport from the independent homeland.”

She said that “section 10 rights” (the rights of certain blacks to work in a white area in terms of section 10 of the Urban Areas Act) would also disappear and be replaced by section 12 rights.

“Those who have section 10 rights at independence will keep them, but babies born after independence, no matter where they are born, will become section 12 workers when they grow up.

“Previously section 12 was applied to blacks not born in South Africa, but in 1979 that was changed to a black who was not a South African citizen, and black babies born after independence will not be born South African.”

One questioner asked Mrs Duncan how foreigners from Canada, USA, Britain or West Germany were able to become full citizens of South Africa if foreigners from black states were not able to become citizens.

“I don’t know why, but that is the way it is — it is all part of apartheid I suppose,” she replied. — DDD
Confusion over Govt's intentions on black housing

By Anthony Duigan

Confusion today clouds the Government's urban black housing policy, regarded as a priority for stability, following the vague references to it by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at yesterday's summit.

Hopes that Mr Botha would spell out decisively and in detail what the Government accepted of the report by the Viljoen Committee which recommended ways of streamlining the financing and provision of black housing, were dashed.

Today, Mr Alex Rabe, the West Rand Administration Board official who controls the planning and implementation of housing in Soweto and other West Rand townships, could give no details of where the Government's housing policy was headed.

"The crucial issues are involved in the details of the Viljoen recommendations," he said. "I do not know which of these have been accepted or rejected by the Government."

The four crucial issues that need clear directives are:

- How Government subsidies will operate;
- Simplification of the lengthy procedures to register leaseholds;
- A removal of the dualism between the Department of Co-operation and Development and Community development over the funding of housing and
- Whether aerial surveys will be allowed in order to speed up the surveying of townships.

No details of any of these issues have been spelt out.

"It must be pointed out that the Government has shown a positive trend and taken notice of the main problem areas of black housing," Mr Rabe said.

"What is also of crucial importance is the appointment of a finance committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Finance (announced by Mr Botha) to tackle the issue of subsidies and how the private sector will be involved in the financing of black housing."

The dualism between the Department of Co-operation and Development and Community Development has been the biggest bone of contention for many administrators.

While Co-operation and Development controls the planning and administration of black housing schemes, Community Development, through the National Housing Fund, controls the purse strings for the building.

Long delays have resulted between the approval of black housing schemes and the availability of finance to build because of this dualism.

The Viljoen Committee, which was appointed in May to find ways of streamlining the bureaucratic procedures connected with black housing provision, strongly recommended that Co-operation and Development control its own housing funds.

STREAMLINE

It is understood that the Government has already decided on a formula which will allow money from the National Housing Fund to be allocated directly to Co-operation and Development, but the final detail of who is to control the fund will be left to Community Development.

Other recommendations of the Viljoen report on which the Government view is not yet known include:

- Launching a plan to build 55,000 homes in Soweto in five years to overcome the housing backlog. This will involve the addition of about 2,000 ha to Soweto over the next five years.
- Urgently revising the standards applicable to black housing and allowing non-traditional building methods to be used.
- Scrapping the many laws that restrict private sector involvement in the provision of black housing, and make township development equal for all race groups.
- Offering for sale under 80-year leasehold all older homes in the black townships at the lowest prices necessary to recoup costs and provide an incentive to local authorities to undertake the transactions.
- Providing a subsidy to individuals to bridge the gap between the interest rate they can afford to pay on a housing loan and the rate at which private institutions would be prepared to lend money.
BY STEVEN FREEDMANN

WICHBARN

The CBA is at a crossroads. The union's leadership is considering whether to strike, and the government is weighing options to avoid a confrontation. The central issue is the government's proposed changes to the pension system. The union claims these changes will devastate its members, while the government argues they are necessary to ensure the long-term solvency of the system. The negotiations are tense, and both sides are determined to hold firm on their positions.

CITIZENS

The proposed pension changes have sparked widespread concern among citizens. Many fear they will lose their retirement benefits. The government has promised to phase in the changes gradually, but some fear this will not be enough. The issue has become a major political concern, with both sides mobilizing their base.

THE GOVERNMENT IS SCRAPING A 13-YEAR-OLD LAW WHICH LIMITS THE NUMBER OF BLOCKS OF NEW INSURERS WILL IMPACT THE MARKET FOR INSURANCE SERVICES.
Community councils: discriminated UBC
represent more than 20-million urban blacks in their residential areas since 1977.

The councils were incepted after the country’s black townships were “turnover and flames” and when there was bloodshed in our dusty streets.

There was a structural strain among blacks who needed property rights, electricity in their homes, accommodation, the abolition of the influx control, Group Areas Act and other discriminatory laws which denigraded them.

**Laws**

Black consciousness movements and other related organisations had made representations to the Government to abolish these laws, but these pleas fell on deaf ears.

The status quo was suddenly disrupted when a group of Soweto students boycotted lessons following the then Department of Bantu Education’s enforcement of the Afrikaans language as a medium of instruction in some subjects.

Police opened fire on the students and then rioting, looting, thuggery took control of the situation in Soweto.

These series of events resulted in the death of the representative bodies like the Urban Bantu Council and the Advisory Boards and the birth of what is today known as the community councils.

Do the community councils have better powers than the previous bodies? Or are they a continuation of the now defunct UBC? Or do they represent the views of the people, fully?

According to the Community Council Act the councillors are supposed to make decisions for the councils and used the councillors as “rubber stamps”. Was this not what the UBC was accused of doing?

The shocking rent hikes

unfair, but they would not listen to me,” he said.

Unless urban blacks are given full municipal status and control of their own finances and other amenities without the interference of the board, nothing shall be welcomed by blacks.

**Boards**

Mr Thabe, who also resigned from that council, accused the board of running the show for the council. He said the board should be scrapped and blacks be given better powers in the residential areas.

But, Mr Josias “Knox” Matjila, chairman of the council, has rejected claims that council powers were “puppet” of the administration. “We have our own decisions to make without consulting the board,” he says.

His council has undertaken to provide a number of projects such as electrification, provision of water-borne sewerage, improvements of roads and other social amenities.

The chairman of the most powerful and biggest council in the country, Mr David Thebehai, also boasts of his council achievements. His council

“We also want to talk to the Minister of Cooperative and Development, discuss the rental and other matters of interest,” he said.

The chief executive officer of the Soweto Council, Mr Nico Malan, said the council has studied the three controversial bills made by the Minister of Cooperation, Dr Piet Koomhof, and forwarded recommendations.

**Property**

Among the recommendations made to the Minister was that blacks be given security in urban areas — the granting of property ownership in the residential areas.

The council has also strongly suggested for the scrapping of existing conditions pertaining to the influx laws and Section 10 of the Urban Consolidation Act.

Several chairmen of the community councils in the country have agreed that they came to the council to represent the residents and because they feared that if they did not the government would have elected its own people.

The councils did not have enough powers at the moment, but they believed...
Katlehong hots up for voting

By MZIKAI SE EDOM PREPARATION for Community Council elections in Katlehong, Germiston, which will be held in January next year, are hotting up with the opposition, the Katlehong National Residents Committee holding campaign meetings nearly every day.

Katlehong is the only township in the country, which will hold its elections in January while the other community councils will hold their elections in September next year. Out of the 14 wards in the township, only four wards are unopposed. According to unconfirmed reports, three of the four wards belong to Mr A P Khumalo, present chairman of the council; Mr M B Kumalo, former chairman of the council and Mr E Sukazi.

Mr J Korff, the electoral officer said yesterday that nominations for the elections closed at midnight on Monday.

In a statement yesterday the Katlehong National Residents Committee, which is contesting in the ten wards said: "We are contesting because we have realised that in the past Katlehong lacked leadership."

The statement further said since the council was introduced in the township three years ago there had been no progress.