HOMELANDS - LABOUR
JAN - NOV.
to work in SA (30)

Political Status: There were more than 30,000 known political detainees and 30,000 unknown ones. There were also 265,000 South Africans who were employed in Government services and 40,000 in domestic service. The report also disclosed that there were 800,000 foreign workers in South Africa.

This figure excludes people from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, and other areas which came from the Transkei. There were 42,000 from Mozambique, 9,000 from Angola, 2,000 from Zimbabwe, and 1,000 from Zambia.

Total number of students: 30

Registrar (Academic)
Apartheid's ultimate labour system

At a time when slick words about change are falling so easily from so many lips, our Labour Correspondent has unearthed details of a new labour system being evolved in the Ciskei that should make those words stick in every South African's throat. Because the system must surely represent the ultimate in any institutionalised form of human exploitation.

The system is very simple. We pay lip service to the principle of free enterprise but don't permit its concomitant, which is a free labour market. Black workers are not allowed to sell their labour where they choose. The pass laws and influx control system regulate their presence in the "white" areas, and thousands are swept up in periodic police raids to be endorsed out to the tribal homelands.

The fact that there is no work in these tribal homelands makes no difference. That is where the system requires that they be sent.

The result is that massive concentrations of unemployed people have landed up there. All the homelands are suffering from this choking problem, but none more so than the Ciskei — which happens also to be receiving most of the blacks being cleared out of the Western Cape in accordance with yet another separate development decree. As one top Ciskei official says, from the air the whole homeland looks like "one vast settlement"; and for these multitudes the Ciskei Department of Manpower Development has been able to create jobs for 0,0000%.

Thus separate development has turned the homeland into a vast labour reservoir. And now the system is being refined to pipe this labour from the reservoir to where it is needed in "white" South Africa. Details of each work-seeker will be kept in a Ciskei Government computer, and when the requisition orders come they will be called up and dispatched as required — with warnings that if they don't give satisfactory service they may be punished on their return and a black mark entered against their record in the computer.

This is Dickens in the computer age. Ordinary South Africans may find it horrifying, but the point they must grasp is that it is the logical culmination and ultimate perfection of the system of separate development.
The Hungry

From Feedback on the Squares

by Gerald Helley Reports

and an urban job hunting site

Rural blocks are being formed

THE GOOD GROWS

INSIDE MAIL
Deportation plan

'will be resisted'

By DAVID DEAN
Editorial Editor

NEIGHBOURING states are sure to react to South Africa's plan to deport illegal immigrants, Chief Minister of the Republic of South Africa, said yesterday.

The prediction was given immediately following yesterday's announcement by Chief Minister of South Africa that a new immigration law is to be introduced.

"The new law will be introduced in the next session of Parliament," Mr. Dean said. "It will be a major step forward in improving conditions for South Africans."

Mr. Dean also said that the new law would ensure that illegal immigrants are deported and that the rights of South Africans are protected.

The reaction of neighbouring states is likely to be strong, said Mr. Dean. "We have a strong and enduring relationship with our neighbours, and we will not allow them to take advantage of our generosity."

The new law will be introduced in the next session of Parliament, said Mr. Dean. "It is vital that we take action to protect our borders and ensure the safety of our citizens."

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Illustration: A drawing depicting a group of people being deported.
Unemployed ‘foreign’ miners not covered

By Drew Forrest

More than 100,000 black workers on South Africa’s gold mines have been excluded from unemployment insurance cover because of the Government’s Bantu Miners policy, a study by the SA Institute of Race Relations has revealed.

The study examines the implications of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, which was passed during the recent session of Parliament. This abolished a section of the main Act, which had excluded black workers on the coal and gold mines from the benefits of unemployment insurance.

Although the Amendment Act would admit a further 25,000 workers to the unemployment insurance fund, the study states, a large segment of the workforce on the coal and gold mines would still be without cover.

This was because a further section of the Act excludes from its ambit all contract workers, who leave South Africa when their contracts expire. According to 1972 figures quoted by the study, black contract workers and ‘foreign commuters’ on South Africa’s gold mines totalled 901,000, of which 302,000 were from Bophuthatswana, 101,000 from Transvaal and 2,243 from Venda. Of the three groups, only the first operates its own UIF. The UIF Commissioner in A. B. Kever, said the workers from these territories could not expect South Africa to offer them jobs while unemployed.
12.3 pc work in homelands

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Only 12.3 percent of the workforce of KwaZulu, Ciskei, Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane and Qwaqwa are employed in their borders.

According to figures given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in written replies to questions by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wenberg), 88 percent of workers in the six non-independent homelands were either commuters or migrants employed outside the borders.

A total of 1,289,353 citizens of the homelands were employed, 159,333 of them within their own borders.

Of 105,907 Ciskeian citizens in employment, 21,907 worked in Ciskei. Of the 759,495 KwaZulu workers, 760,000 worked outside KwaZulu borders — 300,000 as migrant workers and 460,000 as commuters.

A total of 47,327 people were employed in Lebowa, while 116,900 worked elsewhere. Of Kangwane's 73,867 workers, 7,787 were employed inside the borders.
Homelands 'creating too few jobs'

Education Reporter

IN the 1950s the Tomlinson Commission stated that about 50,000 jobs a year would have to be created in the homelands between 1955 and 1980 if they were to become independent of the central government.

Squatters problems such as those experienced at Nyanga this year are one indication that the homelands have not come anywhere near fulfilling the requirements for independence as envisaged by the Government.

In a paper outlining the failure of the separate development policy, Graham Howe of the University of Cape Town Centre for Intergroup Studies, analysed the Ciskei's and Transkei economies — the areas to which the Nyanga squatters were sent back.

In 1979 more than 60 percent of the Transkei's male work force was employed as migrant labour in the common (white) area.

According to Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the Transkei University Economic Department the labour force is growing by about 30,000 people a year. The Transkei economy can provide jobs for only 35 percent of the new workers.

Local paid employment and migrant contract work would account for only 20,000 workers, creating a 10,000 person annual increase in unemployment in the Transkei.

BET SLECE

In 1977 about 71 percent of Transkei's budget spending came from South African Government funds.

In the Ciskei less than 25 percent of the goods and services consists of food and manufactured goods, while half of Ciskeian output consists of public administration, education and financial services.

In 1976/77 only 20 percent of the Ciskei's revenue was raised internally, the remainder coming from 'statutory and 'additional' grants from the South African Government.

The Quail Commission in what is regarded as a conservative figure, estimated Ciskeian unemployment to be 22 percent in the 15 to 65 age group and 39 percent in the 15 to 65 age group.
FEAR

The national president, Mrs. Miriam Msimang, spoke of the importance of education of the mind towards fearlessness.

"Many a time one cannot achieve some things in life through fear which breeds lack of confidence in oneself," she pointed out.

"Each one of us has the power to be what he or she wants to be and to do what one wants to do.

"The mind is coloured and conditioned by the matter with which it is chiefly concerned. If it engages continuously with thoughts of resentment, depression or fear it will absorb them into itself and sooner or later this mental condition will affect one's personality."

PEACE

Mrs. Msimang pointed out some of the states of mind which if unattended can invite disaster. Talking about the pressures in the world around us she said: "We need tranquillisation not by drugs but by realisation of the peace that lies below the surface of trouble and turmoil.

"The overstrained nerves can weaken the will to a point of complete breakdown of the personality. Painful crisis of nature do not occur in a mind that has been perverted through and through with positive thoughts that help to establish a calm attitude to life and maintain equilibrium."
Regional Editor

In Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCA) has warned the Government that if the loss of unemployment insurance benefits by homeland citizens could create industrial unrest.

Terms of homeland citizens lose their unemployment insurance benefits after a period of three years.

There has been little contact between the Department of Labour and the Department of the Interior since the triennium ended.

Only two representatives had established a fund, with the assistance of the South African National Congress. These men still seek to secure the release of homeland citizens from the Interior.

In response to a request from South Africa, the British government would set up a fund to assist the release of homeland citizens as a result of the declaration of the region as a territory.

Homeland citizens lose benefits after 3 years

The trade union council of South Africa (TUCA) has warned the Government that the loss of unemployment benefits by homeland citizens could create industrial unrest.

Terms of homeland citizens lose their unemployment insurance benefits after a period of three years.

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AND DEVELOPMENT:
The Minister of Agriculture

The Minister of Agriculture receives the following notice of the increase in the price of wheat, and he is required to prepare a report to the Governor in Council on the matter.

The report shall be submitted to the Minister of Finance.

(1) The price of wheat shall be increased by 10%.

(2) The increased price shall be in effect from the date of this notice.

(3) The increase shall be applied to all purchasers of wheat.

(4) The amount of the increase shall be passed on to the consumer.

THURSDAY, 27 MAY 1982

196
### Table 1: Example Table

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<td>890</td>
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**Note:**

- The table above illustrates sample data for demonstration purposes.
- Actual data may vary and should be confirmed from the original source.
- This table is an example of how to present data in a structured format.
Labour is a function which has been transferred to the Governments of the national states concerned and consequently the Department of Co-operation and Development is not in a position to furnish the statistics as requested.

Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

1. Whether his Department received any offers to purchase any of the farms advertised on 12 February 1982 in a newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so, (a) how many, (b) where and (c) in respect of which portions;

2. Whether any such offers were accepted, if so, (a) who are the purchasers (b) what is the purchase price in each case and (c) when were the offers accepted?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

1. No, but applications to purchase the properties were received following the formal advertisement thereof. Particulars were already given in the reply to question 607. The applications are still being processed.

2. Falls away.

<table>
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</table>

Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in (a) QwaQwa, (b) Lebowa, (c) KwaNgwane, (d) Qozlako, (e) KwaZulu and (f) KwaNdebele at (i) 31 December 1981 and (ii) the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Asian and</th>
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DELIBERATIONS AND COMMITTEES UNION
That drag to work may cut output

The controversial "labour pool" system which involves the daily supply of millions of labourers from the homelands may cause a significant loss of productivity.

Mr G B Meese of the National Building Institute of the CSIR told the conference on research and development in Pretoria yesterday that long travelling hours between work and home could reduce productivity.

During research into the effects of mild thermal stress on factory workers, Dr Meese and his team also asked workers how early they got up in the morning. They also investigated the time spent in travelling to work.

In some cases it was found that workers spent more than two hours getting to work. Some fell asleep about 2 pm because of lack of sleep and poor diet.

"We still have to analyse the results of our research," said Dr Meese, "and this could take 18 months. But we assume from the beginning that travelling and waking times would have some effect on productivity."

There had been no previous studies of the effects on productivity of commuting to and from the homelands, as far as Dr Meese was aware.

Giving what he called "the worst example" of a commuter, Dr Meese said such an employee lived in an uninsulated house, suffered interrupted sleep because of cold and discomfort, rose early in the morning and had to travel a long way to work.

Statistics unrelated to the CSIR research project suggest that, if travelling time and early waking could be scientifically linked to loss of productivity the problem could be significant.

In Bophuthatswana, 100 million people are bused more than 60 km a year.

In Lebowa more than 42 million people are carried by buses each year.

As in the majority of the national states a normal working day in Lebowa starts very early in the morning.

For instance, the first buses leave the main bus depot at Sehgo at 3.45 am to carry railway workers to Pretoria.

From 4 am to 7 am more than 48 000 passengers are moved from a single bus depot. Rush hour is over by 7 am.

Six years ago a fleet of 56 buses carried just under half a million people a distance of 300 000 km a month in Lebowa.

It has been estimated by the Lebowa Transport Company that, by the end of the current financial year, these figures will have increased to 1.6 million passengers being carried more than a million kilometres a month.
but it's not enough

CED creates 21,000 homeland jobs —
Homeland jobs for just 1 in 6 workers

Dr Anthony Dujman

At least 120,000 black workers enter the labour market each year in the homelands. Last year only one in six of these could find work in the black states. This fact emerges from the annual report of the Corporation for Economic Development, released in Pretoria yesterday. It suggests that more than 100,000 blacks are likely to flood into urban areas each year seeking work.

In his annual report, CED managing director Dr J Adendorff emphasized the enormous amount of money required to create jobs in the homelands for their growing populations. He pointed out that, if urban areas and homelands were taken into account, about 260,000 blacks entered the job market each year. This number would rise to 320,000 within the next 18 years, he said.

The last financial year the CED created only 21,738 jobs in the black states, Dr Adendorff added.

The total investment in job creation by the CED and the private sector by the end of the last financial year was R56 million. This had resulted in 65,000 new jobs in industry and farming created at an average cost of about R850 each.

Last year 11,562 new jobs were created in the farming sector at R2.290 for every work opportunity. The establishment of jobs in the industrial sector was far more expensive — at about R12,500 a job.

A major problem facing development agencies was the steep population growth rate among blacks, about 3.3 percent a year, Dr Adendorff said.

"A further bottleneck is the limited financial resources at the disposal of the CED and its associated corporations," he said.

Much development in the homelands had to be financed with loans obtained at the current high market rates and the CED often had to invest this expensive money in less profitable projects, it was explained.

The result was that the corporation had to scale down development programmes to match the funds available.

"The problem of homeland development can only be resolved by economic development within the national states," Dr Adendorff continued.

INTERNAL

The concept of regional development and the provision of jobs outside these states would naturally play an important role in the welfare of the homelands but these territories could become fully fledged states only when their internal economic development kept pace with their political development, he said.

The shortage of trained technicians hampered development in the black states and technical training would have to be given priority.

Improved incentives for industrialists who set up businesses in the homelands was stimulating interest among labour-intensive industries and the CED was continuing its programme of developing infrastructure in these areas.
Contract workers may soon contribute to UIF again

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

CONTRACT workers from “independent homelands” may soon contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) once more — a right they lost when their homelands opted for independence.

Sources say the implementation of the Second UIF Act, passed during the last Parliamentary session, is dependent on each homeland government’s agreement and follows inter-cabinet discussions between South Africa and the four homelands.

According to sources the Act says that South Africa will pay these contributions to the homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — providing they have a UIF.

The South African UIF covers contributors who are unemployed, on maternity, are ill and also pays dependents of deceased families.

According to the Institute for Industrial Relations, Bophuthatswana is the only “homeland” with a UIF. Contributions by, and in respect of, Bophuthatswana workers are paid to Pretoria, from where they are directed to the homeland.

Venda has not established a fund of its own, but its workers are not excluded from the South African UIF Act. Nevertheless, all unemployed workers are obliged to return to Venda to lodge their applications, which then get forwarded to Pretoria for consideration and payment.

Transkei has not set up a fund of its own, and its workers are totally excluded from the South African Act — they make no contributions and are not eligible for payments. In other words, their workers have no security if they become unemployed.

Ciskei workers are subject to a variety of provisions under the Act. Those working in the Ciskei — commuters and contract workers taken on after the date of independence, are excluded from the Act.

Contract workers in South Africa at the time of independence continue to make contributions until the expiry of their contracts (not exceeding a year).

However, a spokesman for the institute has warned that employers considering redundancy action in respect of black workers from homelands should remember that unemployment has far-reaching consequences for these people.

Black Sash’s Sheena Duncan says that the new Act should be seen as a possible response to the high level of worker anger in East London about the cutting off of benefits.

She says that in the past migrant workers ceased to be contributors when the contract on which a person was engaged at the time of independence expired.
Call to create homeland jobs

From MICHAEL ACOTT
Political correspondent
EAST LONDON. — The
Minister of Co-operation
and Development, Dr Piet
Koornhof, said yesterday
that the only effective
way of limiting the flow of
blacks to the cities was to
redirect urbanization to
the homelands.

Dr Koornhof was replying
at the Cape Nationalis-
tist congress to a reso-
lution requesting stricter
application of influx con-
trol measures, particular-
ly in the Western Cape.

He said the government
had tried all the mea-
sures suggested by dele-
gates, including border
controls and erecting
road blocks on routes to
the Western Cape. Firm
action was also being tak-
en in the area itself.

In the end, however, the
most effective answer was
to stimulate homeland de-
velopment, and to create
the jobs and conditions
the people sought in ur-
ban areas.

Dr Koornhof said there
was a "push factor" and a
"pull factor" in urbaniza-
tion.

The answer in the West-
ern Cape lay in attracting
blacks to their home-
lands, coupled with firm
action to counter the il-
legal influx.

He appealed to employ-
ers not to give jobs to
people illegally in the
Western "Cape, and said
the problem would not
have reached its present
proportions if this atti-
dude had not been adopted.

The Deputy Minister of
Co-operation, Dr George
Morrison, said that the
number of blacks legally
in the Western Cape had
increased from 65 000, 20
years ago, to 187 000 now.

The official estimate of
a further 28 000 people il-
legally in the Peninsula
alone was far too low.

He said that as urban-
ization could not be
stopped, it had to be ac-
knowledged and attem-
ted to channel it to the
homelands.

This would include an
effort to draw people with
permanent residential
rights out of the Western
Cape.

Dr Morrison said
"unacceptable and astro-
nomical amounts" would
be involved in housing
these people in the West-
ern Cape. It would cost
R400-million to provide
the houses and accompa-
nying infrastructure for
80 000 people.

As it was, "every open
space" would have to be
used for black housing.

Dr Morrison an-
nounced, to applause
from some delegates, that
development of the
planned Emfuleni area in
Kuils River had been fro-
zen, and it would no lon-
ger be used for black
housing on 2 400 sites.

The decision, however,
reduced the number of
sites available for this
purpose in the Western
Cape to around 1 100.
Louw: jobs needed in national states

EAST LONDON — Economic development would have to be accelerated to cope with the aspirations of the people in the national states, the Deputy minister of Finance, Mr Eli Louw, said here yesterday.

Expectations in these states, he said, by far outstripped the availability of resources.

Opening the biennial conference of the Institute of Credit Management in Southern Africa, Mr Louw said the enormous black population growth rate of 3.1 per cent would put greater strains and heavier demands on resources.

About 280 000 employment opportunities, of which more than half were in the independent states, would have to be created annually for black people.

Despite constraints as far as capital, entrepreneurs and skilled labour were concerned, the government was trying to obtain maximum results in the field of development.

The governments of national states, said Mr Louw, made independent decisions regarding the application of funds allocated to them by the central government, and were also allowed to secure domestic and foreign loans.

The Economic Development Corporation, which concentrated on development in agriculture, industry and public transport services, had laid the cornerstone for the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The increasing demand for capital to finance development had led to a change in the financing pattern of the corporation — the South African Government now provided 35 per cent of its needs, while 30 per cent came from its own resources and the remainder was obtained from long-term loans.

Turning to decentralisation, Mr Louw said the government's initiatives to stimulate regional development meant that incentives for labour intensive industries had improved by 150 per cent and those for capital intensive projects by 50 per cent.

The underlying philosophy of the initiative, said Mr Louw, was that the private sector should play the major role in development and that the government should be responsible for creating the necessary infrastructure. — DDR
Black training neglected says Nkonyeni

EAST LONDON — The consequences of years of neglect of managerial training for business- men in developing black states could not be escaped, the secretary of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr Archie Nkonyeni, said here yesterday.

The "inactivity" of various sectors involved with handling credit in the black states was primarily due to inadequate preparation for the task they had to undertake, he said.

"I have no doubt that these people would have been as efficient as their counterparts elsewhere if they had the benefit of proper training," said Mr Nkonyeni.

He was speaking during a panel discussion on the problems related to granting credit to developing states at the biennial conference of the Institute of Marketing Management in Southern Africa.

If credit managers were to embark on meaningful contact with their customers in the black states, they would be in a better position to achieve success in these states, he said.

Several speakers during the discussion reported positive results where credit managers had become more actively involved with their clients in black areas.

The joint managing director of Trust Bank, Dr Chris van Wyk, appealed to delegates not to elevate business with black states to a "special situation".

"There appears to be an enormous information gap here and a lack of competence on the part of business to operate this black market," he said.

"Is it not possible to look rather at a concept of market segmentation and to get to know and understand this market segment like any other?" asked Dr Van Wyk.

The granting of credit to businessmen in developing states should be approached simply as a challenge to business management, he said.

The national chairman of the institute, Mr Peter Thatcher, said it was a "battle" to "get money out of emerging states".

Problems were experienced with both government departments and the private sector in these states.

"The problem with dealing with people in emerging states is that it lacks a back-up system. There is no back-up pool of finance if the deal fails," said Mr Thatcher.

-- DRR

Call to improve credit image

EAST LONDON — Opportunities for consumer credit would "burst open" in years to come, the managing director of the Edgars Group, Mr A Bellamy, said here yesterday.

Credit, he said, was an "enormous lubricant" to the overall economy and if sensibly extended to developing nations would play a major role in developing the economy of the country.

Mr Bellamy was speaking at the biennial conference of the Institute of Credit Management in Southern Africa.

The power of technology to open up new doors to consumer credit was phenomenal and had hardly been used to date, he said.

Listing fields in consumer credit which would see development in the future, Mr Bellamy stressed he was not advocating the irresponsible granting of credit, but believed people needed credit to further their aspirations.

There were "extraordinary" opportunities for granting credit to the black market, but the concept of credit still had to be made acceptable to that market.

"It was vital to "put a more human face" on credit as many people still regarded it as a "dirty movie which one shouldn't go and see".

"We haven't been able to use it as a human vehicle yet. We need to take the sting out of it and make it more acceptable. For this we will need a substantial programme of consumer education," said Mr Bellamy.

A "brand new" market for credit existed in young people, especially women, and they would in future be the new target market for consumer credit. The bank credit card system in the country was still in its infancy and would be considerably refined in future to cater for specific consumer needs.

Development in the field of electronic transfer of funds would take off once banks got their "act in order", said Mr Bellamy, adding, however, that this may take time considering the country's small economy and its vast geographical area. Credit for housing and home improvement, he said, should become more easily available in the future. — DRR
Long trips between work and the homelands are having a detrimental effect and making great demands on some of the country's 534,000 black commuters, a Human Sciences Research Council investigation has indicated.

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

Conducted in November 1980, the investigation could have widespread repercussions.

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

ILLNESS

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

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

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

In kwandebele, the HSRC found:

- The majority of commuters who bused between 110 and 130 km to work in Pretoria, left home before 5 a.m., spent at least two to three hours on a bus each day and nearly half (47 percent) had already had trouble at work emanating from poor transport.
- A quarter of the 199 commuters interviewed spent three hours or longer on a bus each day, and more than half were away from home for more than 14 hours a day. Only seven percent arrived home before 5:30 p.m.
- About half caught two buses to work and the vast majority left home to do what was described as "heavy work", without breakfast.
- Two thirds said travelling by bus caused them problems.
- At the time of the survey, the average weekly wage was R38.50, of which 17.5 percent was spent on transport.
- Buses failing to arrive, arriving late, being too full or breaking down, accounted for 67 percent of incidents when commuters stayed away from work.
- Buses which were too full to carry all the passengers left commuters behind who either arrived late for work or didn't get to work at all.

Thirty-nine percent said they had been warned or threatened by employers because of commuting problems beyond their control.

Only a small number had actually been fired because of this.

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

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

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

Several commuters, for instance, complained of lack of sleep.

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

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

The HSRC called for the improvement of the bus service to the homeland in the short-term and emphasised the need to provide jobs closer to the homeland as a long-term objective.
### Administration Board: East Rand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Commuters</th>
<th>Migrants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>11 230</td>
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<td>Qwaqwa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11 230</td>
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### Administration Board: Central Transvaal

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### Administration Board: Highveld

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## Note

1. Workers redistributed by Administration Boards C.O. 61. 946.
2. Dr. A. J. BORAIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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

   (2) How many such workers in each Administration Board area were (a) commutes and (b) migrants.

---

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Administration Board: West Rand

<table>
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<td>Gazankulu</td>
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<td>Qwaqwa</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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LABOUR RECRUITING

Who's in charge?

Labour recruitment in rural areas is increasingly being handled by homeland authorities, with SA bureaucrats withdrawing steadily from the market. That, at least, is the official line. In reality things are very different, claim two academic researchers, Stanley Greenberg and Hermann Gilliomee.

Writing in the latest issue of the SA Labour Bulletin, they say: "The homeland authorities exercise little control over labour matters; indeed homeland bureaucratic structures seem to be disintegrating and the bureaucratic representatives of the SA State, particularly the administration boards, are clearly playing a growing role in the rural labour market."

Gilliomee and Greenberg's research produced evidence that the boards are becoming increasingly involved regulating labour mobility in all areas. Some boards have moved directly into the homelands where they were not previously active, and have established offices. The most direct evidence of this has been the construction of administration buildings. For example, the Port Natal board now operates offices as part of a KwaZulu government complex in Umlazi.

As the role of the boards in labour matters has expanded, that of the homelands seems to have been reduced. Tribal labour bureaux are scarcely operative in many areas. According to Gilliomee and Greenberg, there are virtually none in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Gazankulu and in most places in KwaZulu and Lebowa. Some seem to receive letters of request — but not direct labour requisitions.

"Very little labour is, in fact, recruited by the tribal bureaucratic organisations."

they say, "The district labour bureau ... has no capacity or system for recruiting or selecting labour." The tribal structures are left with paper responsibilities — such as placing official stamps on labour requisitions, registering work-seekers and collecting notification fees.

They are also widely suspected of corruption. "Current among both blacks and whites involved in labour recruitment is the belief that local tribal labour structures are corrupt and inefficient," Teba (the mining industry's recruiting organisation) officials in the northern Transvaal claimed that Africans must ordinarily pay two or three rands at the local tribal offices in Venda and Lebowa to get a workseeker's permit even though there is no such requirement by law."

"The minor official sitting in the sticks is the problem," one Teba official told the researchers. An official of the Northern Transvaal Administration Board said that in Lebowa: "Money passes under the table." A Gazankulu interior official described the process in stronger terms — "Sometimes the fees must go under the table to get preference ...

Gilliomee and Greenberg say that, "With the breakdown of tribal labour bureaux and Teba's agency system, the labour market in these rural districts has become localised at nodes, leaving vast areas and populations virtually outside the legal labour market."

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan comments: "The manner of recruitment, re-structuring and centralisation of the labour bureaux, whether run by homeland governments, administration boards, or the Department of Co-operation and Development, is both sinister and disastrous in that it excludes thousands of people from access to jobs. Government is encouraging the use of commuters rather than of migrants and in many areas if you live outside the commuter belt there is little possibility of employment."
FROM May 1 workers who are citizens of "independent homelands will again contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

They were excluded from UIF when the homelands opted for independence, an issue which prompted strikes in the East Cape.

But while their money will be paid into the UIF, it will then be relayed to separate UIFs set up by the "independent"
(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1981-82 and 1981-82, respectively, and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?”

The Minister of Co-operation and Development:

1981-82

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<td>KZDC</td>
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<td>293</td>
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<tr>
<td>KECD</td>
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(b) Figures in respect of Transcon, Bophuthatswana and Venda are excluded.

The figures in respect of the Corporation for Economic Development, however, include 2,864 (1981-82) and 3,924 (1981-82) job opportunities created in Bophuthatswana in so far as the Corporation for Economic Development is involved in industrial, agricultural and transport activities at the request of the Government of Bophuthatswana and with the permission of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the RSA.

The job opportunities created in the agriculture and transport employment sector are only reflected in the figures for the Corporation for Economic Development. As far as the other Corporations are concerned the agricultural and transport activities are carried out through Agricultural and Transport Companies in which both Corporations involved have equal shareholding.
Aims of the Department of Economic and Population Development

The aims of the Department of Economic and Population Development are to promote economic growth and development, to improve the quality of life, to ensure social justice, and to protect the environment. The Department is responsible for the formulation and implementation of economic, social, and environmental policies. It also provides leadership in the coordination of interministerial initiatives and projects related to economic development, population management, and social welfare.

The Department's core functions include:

1. Formulating economic policies and strategies
2. Coordinating and overseeing the implementation of economic programs and projects
3. Monitoring and evaluating economic performance
4. Providing economic and statistical data and analysis
5. Promoting economic cooperation and linkages

The Department is divided into several sections, each with specific responsibilities:

- Economic Analysis and Strategy
- Investment Promotion and Development
- Infrastructure Development
- Social Protection and Development
- Environment and Natural Resources
- International Cooperation
- Human Resources Development
- Finance and Administration

The Department works closely with other government agencies, international organizations, and private sector partners to achieve its objectives.

The Minister of Economic and Population Development

[Signature]

[Name]
Minister of Economic and Population Development

[Date]
Concern over UIF scheme in homelands

Labour Reporter

Representatives of four unregistered trade unions held talks in Cape Town yesterday with the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, and other department officials over the institution of unemployment insurance funds (UIFs) in the independent homelands.

The unionists, all based in East London, represented the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawwu), the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

The meeting was a sequel to one held earlier with employer bodies at which the unionists objected to the scheme and presented demands.

These were that all previous worker contributions to the South African UIF, to which they may no longer belong, be refunded; that the transfer of the UIF to the homelands be rejected and that there be an immediate suspension of deductions.

Other objections were that the impoverished newly-independent States were "hell-bent" on using migrant and commuter workers as a source of income, that there were long waits for benefit payouts, that there was prejudice against unionised workers, and that homeland governments would never co-operate with progressive unions.
UNIONS are still dissatisfied with the unemployment insurance fund rights of migrants from "independent" homelands.

Strike-watchers may recall worker unrest in East London 18 months ago over the removal of workers from the UIF following Ciskei "independence".

It was this that prompted the Government to amend the law which took migrant citizens of all "independent" homelands off the UIF.

In terms of the new system, which came into force last month, these migrants will again contribute to the UIF—but their money will be transferred to separate UIFs in the "independent" territories.

Doubts have been raised about how these assets will be administered.

News that East London unions have called on employers not to deduct UIF money on behalf of workers until this system has been "clarified".

Vaal unions met at the weekend to discuss a similar call.

All this sounds just like the calls for the withdrawal of pension money which led to the 1981 pension strikes.

All this may come to nothing, but may well prompt some employer anxiety.
Black states: R2 000m plan

JOHANNESBURG — The government is to launch a R2 000-million investment programme in the national states in an effort to curb the flow of people to urban areas, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Interviewed on SATV last night, he said 777 local and foreign industrialists had pledged R2 064-million.

The government was also working on a programme to create jobs in the national states using manual labour.

"This is the first development programme to curb the flow to the four highly concentrated urban centres in South Africa... and it is becoming a very big success story," Dr Koornhof said.

The government had further earmarked R142-million in the current year for the establishment and development of towns in the national states.

Apart from its drought relief scheme, that would provide 20 000 jobs in the national states, he said, the government had agreed to a job creation and resettlement of illegal workers scheme with Transkei.

On the Rikhotso migrant labour case, Dr Koornhof said the Appeal Court’s finding would be applied "strenuously but fairly".

"But what is the point of all the dependants of migrant labourers coming to the urban areas if there is no accommodation?"

He said the government would enact legislation providing for migrant labourers, qualified to stay in urban areas, to bring their dependants with them if they had access to family accommodation. — Sapa
JOHANNESBURG — The government will launch a R200 million investment programme in the national states in an effort to curb the flow of people to urban areas, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

"This is the first development programme to the local and foreign market. It is a very big move in the right direction," Dr Koornhof said.

On the debate, Dr Koornhof said the government needed to stimulate development in the national states.

Apart from the 20,000 jobs in the national states, the government would provide 20,000 homes for the national states.

Dr Koornhof said the government would provide 20,000 homes for the national states.

The government would provide 20,000 homes for the national states.
By Anthony Duigen

Further confusion has arisen over the interpretation of the Rikhotso judgment.

The judgment, handed down by the Appeal Court in May, granted black migrant workers who have worked for one employer for 10 continuous years, or for more than one employer for 15 years, the right to quality for permanent residence in urban areas.

But Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said today that his board distinguished between two types of migrant workers — those from independent homelands (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) and those from other rural areas.

Wrab's interpretation of the Rikhotso judgment was that to qualify for permanent urban rights, workers from independent homelands had to have completed their 10 or 15 years employment before those territories became independent, Mr Knoetze said.

If they completed their term of service after independence they were not granted urban rights and their cases were referred to Pretoria.

"We prefer to be cautious rather than grant people urban rights and have to take them away later," he said.

Wrab was waiting for a ruling from Pretoria, he added.

A spokesman from the Department of Co-operation and Development said early today that the department was looking into the matter.

If this interpretation of the Rikhotso ruling is confirmed by the Government it could exclude many thousands of workers from obtaining rights which they believed were granted them by the Appeal Court ruling.

Last month the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the Government would abide by the Rikhotso judgment.
Homelands urban workers may not get Rikhoto rights

By Anthony Duigan

The futures of thousands of migrant workers who believed the Rikhoto judgment had secured their right to permanent urban residence are now in the balance.

Yesterday Government officials in Pretoria accepted that migrant workers from independent homelands might be ineligible for permanent urban rights in terms of Section 13 of the Urban Areas Act, which controls the residential rights of blacks in white South Africa.

A clarification of the positions of these people will probably be given early next week, a Government spokesman said.

This shock, which follows the Government acceptance of the May Appeal Court judgment in the Rikhoto case, could have widespread repercussions leading to further court cases to clarify the urban rights ruling.

The Rikhoto ruling gave migrant workers who have worked for one employer for 10 continual years, or for more than one employer for 15 continual years, the right to qualify for permanent residence in the urban areas of South Africa.

The judgment was hailed as a breakthrough leading to greater security for migrant workers. It was estimated that as many as 145,000 of those workers who immediately qualified would apply for their urban rights this year.

Doubts over the Government's willingness to accept these implications of the Rikhoto judgment were partly allayed last month when the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the Government would apply the judgment strictly and fairly.

This week it emerged that the West Rand Administration Board was not granting urban rights to people from independent homelands who completed their 10 or 15 years service after these homelands gained independence.

There are about eight million blacks who, by legislation, are citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei or Venda.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Board, said applications from these people were being referred to Pretoria because Wrb's interpretation was that they did not qualify for urban rights.

Last night a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said it had been agreed that there was a basis for this interpretation.

"The Department is looking into the matter urgently and will give clarification as soon as possible," he said.
Restraint on rural wages urged

Industrial Editor

INDUSTRY should not impose metropolitan-negotiated wages on enterprises in decentralised or rural areas, said the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, in Louis Trichardt yesterday.

Industrial councils should take into account regional differences and the necessity of job creation when negotiating wage agreements for decentralised areas.

The Government was grateful to industrialists who supported its decentralisation efforts and were prepared to locate industry in decentralised regions with development potential despite disadvantages such as distance from markets.

Mr Botha was opening a R 800 000 Pennels Implements factory, designed to produce animal-drawn agricultural implements for use in subsistence farming.

The factory will be linked with a laundry transferred from the Witwatersrand and an existing reinforced plastics plant, bringing the company's investment in Louis Trichardt to R5-million.

The new plant will provide 250 jobs, bringing the number of people employed by the company in the area to about 700.

Louis Trichardt is a development area and an industrial development post. Companies relocating to the town are eligible for decentralisation incentives including infrastructure grants, rental and interest subsidies, a housing subsidy, a relocation allowance and price preference for vendors.

Mr Richard Pennels, chairman of the company, said that since the establishment of his first plant in Louis Trichardt in 1977, he had never regretted moving to the Northern Transvaal.

Serviced industrial grounds with railway facilities was reasonably priced and labour was plentiful.

The Louis Trichardt development area offered some of the highest decentralisation incentives available to industrialists.

He had no doubt that, with these incentives, he could compete on an equal footing with competitors based in metropolitan areas.
New court fight on urban rights for migrants

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

A LONG court case similar to the Rikhotso dispute may become necessary to establish the validity of claims by migrant workers from independent homelands for rights to live permanently in "white" urban areas.

A Government decision on the matter may take several weeks, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said this week.

In that time, lawyers are likely to go ahead with court action on behalf of workers who are being denied "Rikhotso" rights.

The latest dispute concerns thousands of migrant workers from independent homelands who are being denied rights under Section 10 (1)(h) of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, to live permanently in "white" urban areas.

The Government pledged to honour the historic Rikhotso decision in the Appeal Court earlier this year, but it was ruled that migrant workers who had been employed in one job continuously for 10 years were entitled to Section 10 (1)(h) rights.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorneef, said last month the same rights would be given to workers who had been in more than one job over a period of 15 years, even though this ruling was not covered by the Rikhotso decision.

Confusion arose earlier this month when the West Rand Administration Board denied "Rikhotso" rights to workers who had completed 10 years with one employer or 15 years with more than one employer after their homelands became independent.

The matter was referred to Government legal advisers in Pretoria for a ruling, which the chairman of WRAB, Mr John Knoetze, had hoped would come this week.

But a spokesman for Dr Koorneef's department said it was unlikely to be finalised for several weeks.

WRAB's policy was retracted as incorrect at the time by a lawyer specialising in labour control laws, and by the iBlack Sash's national president, Mr Sheena Duncan, who said the decision was "totally unlawful".

Mrs Duncan said this week that WRAB's attitude towards workers in this category had to be seen in conjunction with the multitude of other ways people were being obstructed in their efforts to obtain their rights.

A horse to mother a zebra!

Mail Correspondent

NEW YORK — American vets have successfully implanted the embryo of a zebra inside the womb of a horse.

The experiment is intended to see whether horses can act as surrogate mothers for the zebras, to increase the populations of endangered species.

"Our biggest fear was tissue rejection," said Dr Bill Foster, a veterinarian at the Louisville Zoo, "but we implanted the embryo 60 days ago, and it has taken hold. The heart is beating and I'm very encouraged that this is going to go all the way now.

Mine raiders kill three

RULAWAYO: Zimbabwean guerrillas in Matabeleland killed three people and wounded eight in a raid on a goldmine on Sunday, a mine spokesman said yesterday.

Mining industry sources in Harare said it was the second attack by rebels in a month on a large goldmine in Matabeleland.

"There have been a number of raids on mining camps in the region during the past few months.

AE didn't borrow R10m from Asseng

A REPORT in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail stated that Associated Engineering (SA) Limited - Asseng - had applied to the Rand Supreme court to take possession of all A E Motor Spares (AEMS) stock in terms of a notarial bond which was registered over AEMS stock due to AEMS's failure to pay R1 million to Asseng.

The report also said that AEMS had borrowed R10 million in terms of the bond. This was incorrect.

A notarial bond of R9-million division (ie AEMS).

In fact, according to papers before the court, the only amounts which have been borrowed by AEMS from the Asseng Group are loans of R2 300 000 in an aggregate, payable as stock is reduced or within 13 months, and a further amount which has not been finally determined, but which may amount to not more than R900 000.

AEMS has entered an appearance to defend the above-mentioned application.
Workers' position remains unclear

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The position of thousands of black workers from independent national states remains unclear.

Last night the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said as far as his department was concerned nothing stopped these workers from qualifying for "Rikhoto" rights but added that laws administered by other departments also affected them.

Speaking in the second reading debate of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, which includes measures to give effect to the government's response to the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment, Dr Koornhof said his department's legal advisers had decided that workers who qualified for Section 10(1)(b) rights after their homelands became independent were entitled to their rights.

But it was a "complicated matter" and other departments were investigating it because workers in this group were also affected by legislation concerning independent national states and entry into South Africa.

Dr Koornhof also announced that the question of workers who took unpaid leave and now applied for "Rikhoto" rights was being considered.
Koornhof pledges on Rikhoto ruling

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government would respect the Rikhoto judgment but it could not allow uncontrolled influx into urban areas, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill, Dr Koornhof said citizens of independent homelands would also qualify for Section 10 (1) (b) rights in terms of the judgment.

Earlier in the debate Mrs Helen Szenin (FFP Houghton) described the situation as "chaotic and confusing" and called on Dr Koornhof to clarify the "inconsistencies and uncertainties".

Dr Koornhof said there was "no question" of blocking contract workers from acquiring Section 10 (1) (b) rights but the issue of unpaid leave was still being investigated.

The Government respected the Riekert Commission's recommendation that housing had to be a prerequisite for admitting contract workers and their families to urban areas.

Housing was of crucial importance and the Government could not allow further squatting or the development of slums. "If uncontrolled influx is allowed it will not only aggravate the housing and unemployment situation but will further strain the health, welfare and education facilities," Dr Koornhof said.

"This will result in an atmosphere of discontent and will be detrimental to the urban community."

Dr Koornhof called on the private sector help provide housing by building homes for "faithful and stable" employees.

The Government alone could not be held responsible for housing — various stumbling blocks had been removed.
Wrab decision gives new hope on urban rights

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MIGRANT workers who are citizens of “independent homelands” and who qualify for city rights in terms of the Rikhoto judgment seem set to get their rights after all.

Yesterday the West Rand Administration Board decided not to contest a key “test case” in which a migrant who is a Bophuthatswana citizen, Mr John Dikobe, had appealed to the Rand Supreme Court to grant him his city rights.

And lawyers for Mr Dikobe said they had been contacted by Wrab and told he would be granted his rights today.

This means Wrab has backed down on its earlier assertion that migrants from “independent homelands” might not qualify for Rikhoto rights.

Its decision came as the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave Parliament an assurance that workers from “independent homelands” would receive rights if they qualified in terms of the judgment.

This followed a statement by him on Tuesday that his department had no objection to these workers receiving rights, but that their position was also affected by legislation administered by other departments.

These developments seem set to end the furor which developed when it was revealed that Wrab was refusing to grant Rikhoto rights to migrants who were citizens of “independent homelands”.

Recently, lawyers acting on behalf of Mr Dikobe, to whom Wrab had been unwilling to grant rights, served papers on Wrab to launch what was seen as a key “test case” which would challenge its ruling.

Wrab had until yesterday to decide whether to contest the case.

Its chairman, Mr John Knoetze, yesterday confirmed that Wrab had decided against contesting the case.

This is widely seen as an indication that Wrab will now begin granting workers from “independent homelands” Rikhoto rights.

Mr Knoetze declined to comment on whether Mr Dikobe would receive his city rights today but his lawyers said they understood he would.

*See Page 4*
Wrab still stalling, says Sash

Another row erupts over urban rights

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A NEW row has broken out over the West Rand Administration Board's stance on workers who qualify for city rights in terms of the Rikhotso ruling but are citizens of "independent homelands".

Yesterday the Black Sash charged that Wrab was still refusing to grant those workers rights in terms of the judgment, despite indications last week it had abandoned its refusal to do so.

The president of the Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said lawyers acting for workers who had applied for rights had been told by a senior Wrab official the board was still waiting for a ruling from Pretoria before granting those workers rights.

But Wrab's chairman, Mr John Knoetze, yesterday angrily denied it was the board's policy to deny those workers their rights.

He said Wrab accepted in principle that workers who were citizens of "independent homelands" were entitled to Rikhotso rights, but that each case would be "looked at on its merits". This, he said, could take time.

The latest row flows from Wrab's earlier decision not to grant Rikhotso rights to migrants who are citizens of "independent homelands" until it receives a ruling on the issue from Pretoria.

Last week, however, Wrab decided not to contest a case brought by a Hopishehutwana citizen, Mr John Dakobe, challenging this decision and granted Mr Dakobe his permanent city rights.

On the same day a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was interpreted as meaning that most workers from "independent homelands" would receive Rikhotso rights.

But Mrs Duncan alleged yesterday that a group of workers who are citizens of "independent homelands", and approached Wrab for rights last Friday, had not been granted them.

She said their lawyer had been told by a senior official that the board was still waiting for a ruling, despite indications that Wrab had changed its stance.

Mr Knoetze said yesterday Wrab "rejects with contempt" claims it was delaying or blocking applications for Rikhotso rights.

"We accept this judgment without reservation and accept that it includes people from independent homelands. We also accept the Minister's stance on this issue unreservedly," Mr Knoetze said.

He said Wrab had "to go into each case" before granting city rights. There were certain criteria which had to be met and Wrab had to make sure it applied the law properly.
Huge exodus to cities
85,000 a month escaping rural hopelessness

Argus Correspondent
Johannesburg — Collapse of black subsistence agriculture through drought and over-population is pushing 85,000 people a month into South African cities.

It is an irreversible flood that in another two decades will leave 20 million Africans cram South Africa's urban areas.

Devastation of agricultural land and the burgeoning population mean that a city existence is the only way out of the hopelessness of the rural poverty trap.

Homeland authorities report that two-thirds of the cattle herds and most of the pasture were lost in the drought of the past two years.

Many thousands of people coming to the cities each month are lodging with friends, and households increasing in volume.

“People are moving from the rural areas into the cities and nothing can stop the process. It is historical, evolutionary and inevitable.”

In most cases Africans are living behind a life of poverty and starvation on dying lands, run by generations of over-use.

Dr. Smit said by the year 2000, an extra seven million jobs had to be created for black migrants. That would cost R166 million.

The partial failure of the Government's industrialisation initiatives in the homelands has increased pressure on metropolitan areas.

An example is Ekangela outside Boksburg where the urbanisation threat facing not only South Africa, but the world.

Dying lands

Dr. Smit, who co-authored the HRSC report, said next to nuclear warfare and widespread hunger, “urbanisation” was the third biggest threat facing not only South Africa, but the world.

Dr. Smit has just returned from a study trip to the Far East, and says he saw the same trends as in South Africa.

Flashback to the baton charge against “illegal” Katlehong squatters earlier this month. Mrs. Sheena Duncan of Black Sash has warned that the flood of Africans from the rural areas is unstoppable and would inevitably lead to more violence, like the clashes at Katlehong.

More angry

If they did not get jobs, they drifted into the under-world of gambling, prostitution, and theft.

A programme of income generation and rural development was vital.

And if action is not taken to stop the migrants, the country will become more angry, dangerous and political.
MORE than 70% of workers from the homelands entering the labour market depended on South Africa for job opportunities, said Mr John Maree, director of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

He told the symposium new instruments or approaches were needed to promote optimum development of neglected areas. Regional economic development was an instrument which emphasised close co-operation between all states in the region. "With the new approach, the emphasis falls on the co-ordination of planning through economic cooperation and development extending across political boundaries."

The Development Bank would have to concentrate on the mobilisation and allocation of capital to stimulate economic development in its broadest sense and to reduce regional welfare disparities.

The bank could become the most important vehicle for the transfer of development resources in the region. "The bank will have to aim at supporting development projects throughout the region, irrespective of administrative or political boundaries."

Help would be mainly for public bodies, especially governments or their development agencies. Entrepreneurs could benefit via a development corporation or other public authority, "subject to the general philosophy that financing of private business activities must preferably be done by the private financial sector."

Land reform, education and infrastructure services could be financed by "soft" loans, using the free funds pledged by the South African Government — a minimum of R1,5bn over the first five years. These could be mixed with funds raised at market conditions from local and overseas markets.

Priority would be given to industrial areas which looked like developing into "balancing growth poles". If a need to finance agro-based industries arose, the bank would channel resources through the appropriate development agencies.

"The bank, will, therefore, not act as 'developer' in place of governments and the private sector, but will aim at supporting and supplementing their roles, thus acting as a catalyst for regional development co-operation."
Labour Act to benefit workers

By IKOE MOTSAPI

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has begun a campaign to persuade homeland governments to accept the revamped Labour Relations Act.

The Act was passed in Parliament last week.

Mr Neil Coleman, information officer of Cosatu, said the acceptance of the Act by homeland governments would enable workers to fight for "their rights without fear of being arrested."

Success

Coleman was outlining the success achieved by the federation during its four-year-long fight to have certain amendments incorporated into the Act.

Cosatu, Nactu, South African Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola) and the National Manpower Commission met recently to review the Labour Relations Act. The meeting was dubbed "The Laboria Minute."

Coleman said the response from homeland governments had so far been very "favourable."
Homelands split on labour legislation

The Guzamkhoza government has passed a Labour Relations Bill requiring compulsory registration of unions and the location of union head offices in the homeland, Cosatu revealed this week.

In a document released at its LRA press briefing, the federation said it appeared to have persuaded the homeland to delay promulgation until it saw Cosatu's proposals on the Bill.

It also said Lebowa had drafted a "problematic" labour Bill very similar to South Africa's 1988 LRA, but had asked Cosatu to comment on it.

Although its final aim is incorporation of homeland workers under the central state, Cosatu is pushing for labour law deals with homeland governments as an interim measure.

Other developments revealed in the document include:

- Following last year's mass protest action, Bophuthatswana had agreed to meet Cosatu on its controversial Industrial Relations Act.
- KwaNdebele had drafted a statute containing "a number of problems", but had asked Cosatu to participate in a Labour Advisory Council.
- KaNgwane, the most advanced of the homelands, was considering asking Pretoria if it could fall under South African law.
- Following last year's strike wave, QwaQwa had agreed not to change its pre-1988 LRA without consulting Cosatu.
Unity steps in homelands

PUBLIC sector unions in the homelands have taken a step towards unity with the establishment of a joint committee to coordinate their activities.

The Public Sector Co-ordinating Committee includes representatives from a range of unions including the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union, the Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association and the Transkei Public Servants' Association.

Similar committees are being established at a grassroots level.
Homeland civil servants' pay bill rockets

PRETORIA -- Since the beginning of 1986 the number of people employed in government and related departments in the six homelands increased by 80 021.

The cost to SA taxpayers of the bureaucratic explosion in the homelands in the past decade has become clear from the latest Central Statistical Service figures.

Homelands' civil service pay and benefits were R1709 231m in the second quarter of this year. This was R602 493m more than the R1106 738m payout for the same period in 1985.

At the end of the second quarter of 1985 there were 117 454 employees in the civil services. By the end of June this year the number had escalated to 197 455.

The amounts do not take into account the perks received by civil servants -- on roughly the same scale as those their counterparts get in SA -- which include housing subsidies and retirement grants.

The consolidation of the fragmented and duplicated administrations would save SA hundreds of millions of rands a year, economists claim.
Cosatu’s drive pays dividends in homelands

By DREW FORREST

A major drive by the Congress of SA Trade Unions is changing the face of labour law and labour relations in the homelands.

Following changes of government and an intensified union organising drive, new laws have been passed in Transkei and Ciskei and are imminent in Venda and KwaNdebele. At the same time, Cosatu has launched a campaign in Bophuthatswana, involving stayaway action, to win the right to operate there.

Hundreds of thousands of homeland workers, many unorganised and on low wages, are affected.

A Cosatu document acquired by the Weekly Mail stresses that Cosatu’s ultimate aim is to re-integrate the homelands into South Africa. But to give interim worker protection, boost organisation and lay the basis for a unitary system, the federation has launched negotiations with homeland governments to pass laws more favourable to workers.

The aim is to provide speedy and simple legislation in line with South Africa’s pre-1988 Labour Relations Act, allowing unions to operate and giving organising rights.

Homeland laws, the document says, should cover all workers, including farm, domestic and state employees; provide a simple dispute procedure and industrial court system, or arbitration instead of a court; exclude legal strikes from the unfair labour practice definition; guarantee basic union organisational rights; and contain a simple union certification process. The automatic certification of South African registered unions is proposed.

Cosatu also suggests the State President be pressed to strip “self-governing” homelands of Labour Jurisdiction, so that South African law applies.

It is understood that in the light of looming LRA changes in South Africa, the most enlightened of the homelands, kwaNguni, has shelved plans for its own labour statute and aims to restore central state jurisdiction.

Change is most advanced in Transkei and Ciskei, following the rise to power of regimes closer to the Mass Democratic Movement. Both homelands this year passed decrees officially recognising unions and legalising strikes.

Their “independent” status makes swift change possible: “self-governing” homelands’ laws need the State President’s endorsement.

In Transkei, Cosatu has played a direct law-making role through the homeland’s National Manpower Commission. It was the NMC, says Cosatu’s Eastern Cape chairman Thembinkosi Mkalipi, which convinced the government to drop the 1988 LRA amendments from legislation drafted for Transkei by Nic Wiehahn.

And Transkei has overtaken South Africa in another key respect — the decree covers farm and domestic workers.

However, the federation is deeply unhappy at “unexplained” departures from NMC proposals — in particular, the exclusion of the civil servants, teachers and parastatals from the decree. Also ignored were proposals for the automatic registration of South African registered unions and majority union rights.

In Ciskei, where Cosatu and the chamber of industries dealt directly with the military council, the decree also excludes strikes from the unfair labour practice definition. But it does not cover civil servants, small business and farm and domestic workers.

To remedy these defects, Cosatu last week met Transkei’s Major-General Bantu Holomisa and Ciskei’s Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. According to McKalipi, they conceded on most issues — with the key exception of civil servants.

Holomisa agreed, however, to refer to parastatals on the issue of parastatal rights and to the NMC on the civil service, and Mkalipi is optimistic the demands will be met. Gqozo, “less secure in his power”, was a tougher proposition, he said.

Cosatu says resistance to civil service labour rights is widespread among homeland leaders, ascribing this to fear of destabilisation.

Cosatu also reports progress towards new law in other homelands. In its document, it says:

1. Negotiations are underway with Venda, which accepts most Cosatu proposals but is unhappy about civil service rights, and with QwaQwa.

2. KwaNdebele wants Cosatu to draft new laws, which would cover the public service, and may call a special legislative assembly next month to pass it.

3. Following rapid unionisation and mass strikes, Lebowa had met Cosatu and was keen to enact a new law covering all workers except police.

4. Gazankulu, however, had not responded to Cosatu overtures and was reportedly drafting legislation for enactment next January. “We must ensure laws are not passed behind our backs,” Cosatu says.

The major stumbling-blocks remain kwaZulu — with which Cosatu has no relationship — and Bophuthatswana, the most developed homeland.

A ding-dong battle looms in Bophuthatswana, whose Industrial Conciliation Act bars “foreign” unions. Manpower Minister Simon Sishu last week stressed Cosatu had no legal standing in the territory and warned that workers joining the planned strike were risking the sack.
tion, classification and handling of dangerous goods, including waste products, with a view to also clearly identifying imports of hazardous substances to ensure proper control by the departments most concerned, i.e. the Departments of Environment Affairs and of National Health and Population Development. This system will establish meaningful and uniform guidelines for the identification, classification and handling of dangerous substances in line with the best international practices. I have already issued a release in this regard, a copy of which is being forwarded to the hon member.

Diep River police station: staff establishment

388. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he will furnish statistics on (a) approved and (b) actual staff establishment by rank at the Diep River police station; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the relevant statistics and (ii) in respect of what date are they furnished;

(2) whether there is a shortage of staff at this police station; if so, (a) why and (b) what steps does he intend taking to eliminate this shortage and (ii) when is it anticipated that it will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: (b) R157 152 for the period 1 March 1989 to 28 February 1990

396. Mr W C MALAN asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination:

(1) Whether his Department is involved in a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what is the name of this publication, (b) what is the cost of the publication to his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (c) (i) what is the circulation of the publication and (ii) to whom it is distributed;

(2) whether he will furnish information on a second publication, the name of which has also been furnished to his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the name of this publication, (b) who are the (i) owners, (ii) printers and (iii) distributors of the publication, (c) what purpose is it intended to serve and (d) what are the terms of the contracts, in respect of this publication?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION:

(1) Yes, (a) Public

Minister of Law and Order: lawsuits

440. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many lawsuits were brought against him in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order in 1989 by members of the public and (b) what were the circumstances and (ii) was the outcome of each such lawsuit;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 208 lawsuits, ie after summonses were issued and finalised.

(b) (i) Damage to vehicles as result of collisions 139

(ii) Assaults (including incidents included) 36

(iii) Unlawful arrest and detention 23

(iv) Malicious prosecution 3

(v) Crimes of injury 1

(b) Bitten by police dog 3

Damage to property as a result of police actions 2

Loss of property while in police care 1

(2) (a) These lawsuits were settled as follows:

(188 cases were settled out of court;

In one case the court gave judgment in favour of the claimant, with costs;

In 11 instances the claims were withdrawn;

In 7 instances the claims were abandoned;

In one case the court rejected the claim, with costs.

Note: The substantial increase in payments in respect of vehicle damage is ascribed mainly to the drastic increase in motor-spare and repair costs.

Instances settled out of court are mostly those in respect of vehicle collisions and where it was obvious that the members of the Force concerned, were the guilty parties. Such settlements before court proceedings are instituted, are cost effective.

In other instances notices of contemplated actions were received, but due to the fact that summonses were not issued, these instances are not included in paragraph (1) (a).

In other instances summonses have already been issued but not yet finished. Because the work involved in compiling this information would be voluminous and time-consuming, it is not practically feasible to furnishing this information.

The increase in the number of lawsuits can, among other things, be ascribed to the fact that legal representatives of claimants prefer to issue summonses in order to expedite finalisation of the claims.

Self-governing territories: Independent Black states: persons employed in RSA 119

458. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination:

(b) Yes — R2 092.85

(b) Yes — R623 703.45 of which R466 545.00 was paid as a result of damages which arose from vehicle collisions. The balance represents claims which were instituted due to other causes as referred to in paragraph (1) (b) (i).

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The increase in the number of lawsuits can, among other things, be ascribed to the fact that legal representatives of claimants prefer to issue summonses in order to expedite finalisation of the claims.
How many residents of each of the (a) self-governing territories and (b) independent Black states were employed in the Republic by the South African Government in 1987?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION:

The required information is not available. In order to answer this question, the address details of more than 277,000 Black employees will have to be scrutinised.

Police killed/seriously injured

468. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured in the execution of their duties in 1989?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 56
(b) 164.

Imibali township: murders

489. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

1. How many murders of persons in Imibali Township were reported to the Ples altercation police station from 1 January 1989 up to the latest specified date for which information is available?

2. (a) How many (i) arrests have been made as a result of these reports and (ii) suspects so arrested have been refused bail and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 13

(2) Yes

(a) 4 charges of murder;
3 charges of attempted murder;
2 charges of kidnapping;
1 charge of damage to property;
2 charges of assault;
1 charge of arson.

(b) and (c) I do not consider it advisable to furnish this information because it may possibly prejudice the investigation and anticipate the legal process.

(d) 1 January 1990 until 31 May 1990.

Thefts from cars

498. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many thefts from cars were reported in 1989 and (b) in how many cases were recoveries made?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 122 instances
(b) Statistics in this regard are not kept.

Unrest: damage to vehicle equipment

594. Adv J J S PRINSLloo asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What was the total amount of damage caused to (a) (i) vehicles and (ii) other equipment of each specified unrest unit of the South African Police in unrest incidents in the Republic in 1990 and (b) how many Police vehicles have to be replaced as a result of having been damaged in such incidents?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) (i) Natal
    Northern Transvaal
    Far Northern Transvaal
    Eastern Transvaal
    Witwatersrand
    Orange Free State
    Eastern Cape
    Western Cape
    Northern Cape

(b) None

1 January 1990 until 31 May 1990.

Own Affairs:

Rural councils

123. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

(a) How are rural councils to be administered and (b) what are the functions of these councils?

Unrest: damage to vehicle equipment
Violence costs millions for homelands

JOHANNESBURG. — In a week when the Ciskei People's Development Bank announced that recent riots in the homeland had caused over R60m damage to factory property and contents, the economic toll of unrest in SA's other homelands is emerging.

The extent of damage to industry in the fortnight of unrest in Bophutatswana could not be gauged last week as industries and the Bophutatswana Development Corporation and Department of Information would not comment as the state of emergency continued in the independent homeland.

But from KwaZulu, the self-governing homeland which has sustained the most prolonged violence, Inkatha Institute executive director Mr Gavin Woods said the violence between warring factions of Inkatha and the UDF had had severe repercussions on the formal and informal economic sectors, particularly for backyard businesses.

But the most profound effect was the disruption of labour.

In the KwaZulu area of Hammersdale the Hebox factory, SA's largest manufacturer of denim, has lost millions through absenteeism.

Group PR director Mr Ron Phillips said absenteeism at the factory, which has a complement of 1 540 staff, was running at 100% in November and December.

Mr Phillips said Tongaat and other textile producers in the area, SA Nylons and PAN textiles, while conducting negotiations with community leaders, were seriously considering withdrawing operations.

Mr Woods said the cycle of violence in KwaZulu had become self-perpetuating as youth unemployment runs at 72%.

A similar story unfolds in SA's other homelands, albeit on a smaller scale.

The damage to homeland economies comes at a time when homeland leaders have been warned Pretoria will trim its expenditure this year.
'Homeland' pay may top R3bn

PRETORIA — The salary and wage bill for bureaucrats in the self-governing territories is expected to reach almost R3bn in the 1990/91 financial year.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) says that in the third quarter last year total staff payouts in the six territories amounted to R2.8bn — R1.47bn more than the year-earlier period. R0.33bn was

This gives an annualised figure of R5.3bn for 1990/91, and the numbers of employees are still increasing.

The number of personnel in the six bureaucracies totalled 197,664 in September last year — an increase of 11,138 on the period to end September 1989. It is assumed these public servants will receive the same increase granted to South African government workers from April.

Finance ministers of the six states were warned last week by Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe that their budgets would be severely trimmed this year.

Last year's allocations for the territories exceeded R3.5bn, and it is expected the amount in the new financial year will not only include an inflation leveller, but could be cut even further.

In the six states there are 59 ministers, including six chief ministers.
PRETORIA — The salary and wage bill for homelands bureaucrats is expected to spiral to nearly R3 billion in the 1990/91 financial year.

According to Central Statistical Services, in the third quarter last year total staff payouts in the six self-governing territories amounted to R230 million — R157m more than for the same quarter in 1989.

And the numbers employed continue to increase.

Staff in the territories' bureaucracies totalled 197 664 in September last year, an increase of 11 136 compared with the total at the end of September 1988.

Homelands finance ministers were warned last week by Education and Development Aid Minister Mr Stoffel van der Merwe that their budgets would be severely trimmed this year.

Last year's homelands allocations exceeded R3.5b.
Homeland's open door to

PAGE AND PAGES OF THE BEST JOBS IN SOUTH AF
SA shoe firms set rocking on their heels

By DICK USHAR
Labour Reporter

THE footwear industry is reeling under a series of shocks which have hit profits and employment.

The manufacturing sector, where employment has been dropping steadily under pressure from cheap imports from the Far East and homeland areas, has been pressing for protection.

Interim import duties were imposed in November.

But the duties, which retailers described as punitive, have seriously affected those selling in the lower end of the market.

Aggrieved

The new duties at least tripled the landed cost of imported shoes.

Mr Rodney Logan, managing director of Scotts, said retailers were aggrieved that they had not been given more warning of the duties.

"They came rather suddenly and in many cases retailers with forward orders were forced to ask their manufacturers to sell out-of-hand and carry the resulting losses rather than pay the tariffs and suffer even greater losses.

Can't compete

All retailers pointed to the adverse effects the duties would have on shoe costs for lower income groups.

They also claim that South African manufacturers, with small volumes, cannot produce the same range as cheaply as foreign manufacturers.

Traditional retailers have also been badly affected by supermarkets moving into their markets in recent years.

Retailers have complained to the Board of Trade and Industries about the import tariffs, but an investigation by the board is expected to take at least 18 months.

Until then, retailers see little hope of the tariffs being reduced.

Manufacturers, on the other hand, complain that imports were crippling the industry.

Cheaper labour policies, restrictions on trade unions and huge incentives in the homelands have increasingly lured manufacturers there. Similar inducements are also offered by the independent states.

Mr R H Linde, director of the Footwear Federation, said that at least 24 manufacturers had moved outside the industrial council area in recent years.

"A clicker, which is quite a skilled job, earns about R13 a week in South Africa. In the homelands they are paid about R30 while the employer gets a huge kickback of 40 per cent of the wage bill for the last year of operation," said a spokesman for a major manufacturer.

They have also been hurt by the volatile situation in the hide market, which has been affected by the drought and exports.

Manufacturers have to quote firm for the duration of a range, but when prices rise they have to bear the cost.
'Homeland firms abusing workers'

By ALIMPHAKI

THE Media Workers Association of South Africa is concerned about assaults and exploitation of workers by employers in the homelands.

Workers there are not covered by labour laws.

The concern was expressed at the Far Northern Transvaal regional congress of Mwasa attended by about 200 workers in Pretoria at the weekend.

The congress resolved to fight this exploitation. It urged media workers to help expose the 'hypocrisy' of homeland leadership.

The resolution was inspired by the recent incident in which an employee in Lebowa was allegedly mercilessly beaten by his white supervisor for not responding in time when he was called.

Later, half of the workforce was dismissed for protesting against the assault.

The company's management declined to negotiate when approached by the union since labour laws in the homeland do not recognise trade union, it emerged at the congress.

The congress also noted another kind of exploitation at certain companies where workers earned R16.50 a week. They recently got an increase of R1.

The congress gave the newly elected executive commitment to formulate strategies to challenge exploitation of workers.

Members of the executive committee are: Mr Maitlathu Tsedu, chairman; Mr Rampahiri Nathanelse Sefara, vice chairman; Mrs Noko Olive Senyatso; secretary, Mr Andrew Kholushi, treasurer; and additional member Mr Albert Maupye.
Homeland
poor under
'new yoke'

The poor of the homelands were being subjected to a new form of colonialism by large corporations who were making large profits renting the land and paying their labour low salaries, said Mr Catherine Schneider, the newly elected president of the National Council of Women. Mrs Schneider and her husband, Theo, were missionaries near Giyane, Gazankulu, for 40 years, before settling in Johannesburg last year.

She said this week that the emergence of "agri-business" might seem "lovely" in that it provided work for the people in the homelands but, in fact, labourers often worked long hours in return for very little money.

Mrs Schneider has seen changes for the worse in rural communities in the far-northern Transvaal.

She said when she arrived in South Africa in 1949 the rural areas were in far better shape than they were today.

There were fewer roads then, but, people grew an enormous variety of crops.

"Resettlement changed all that," she added. "The deterioration in the quality of life in the rural areas is a direct result of over-crowding which started with removals.

"There is hunger there now. Worst of all is the feeling of despair that they can do nothing about their lot."

People often complained blacks "bred too many children" but often the only affection women received came from their babies.

Birth control would only be effective once the quality of life improved, she said.
Low wages draw Taiwanese

By SOPHIE TEMEA

THE South African government and the independent homelands have offered a wide spectrum of favourable terms to encourage the inflow of foreign capital and technology.

This is part of the government’s policy to help develop and aid the economies of the homelands and create job opportunities there for the black population.

The Taiwanese are prominent among several foreign investors who have taken advantage of these opportunities.

There were 150 Taiwanese firms in the homelands in April 1989, and by the end of January this year the figure had surged to 250 – currently providing 40,000 jobs.

According to a spokesman for one of the companies, Derlon Spinning at Ezakheni near Ladysmith, the incentives offered in South Africa and the homelands appeared attractive to entrepreneurs from Taiwan, and this resulted in a steady increase of Taiwanese investment in the homelands.

Wage levels were “appealingly low,” the spokesman said, and black workers employed by these companies earn wages ranging from R30 to R55 a week and from R120 to R250 a month.

Each of the homelands – Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda – have set up trade offices in Taipei to appeal to potential investors there.

Taiwanese investment has also spread to KwaZulu where there are now about 37 companies.

The incentives offered by the Government and the homelands to prospective investors include the use of the financial rand, low interest and rental rates, subsidies for transportation, wages, training, relocation expenses and electricity.

Subsidies and preferential rates vary in accordance with different industrial areas, which include metropolitan areas, decentralisation points and industrial development points.
### Income tax written off

6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any income tax was written off in the 1989-90 financial year as irrecoverable; if so, (a) in respect of how many (i) individuals and (ii) companies and (b) what was the amount of tax written off in each category.

**The Minister of Finance:**

Yes.

(a) 1

(b) £7,923

### Whippings

144. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons were sentenced in South Africa in 1990 to a whipping (a) with and (b) without the option of a fine or imprisonment by (i) regional magistrates' courts and (ii) Divisions of the Supreme Court;

(2) how many (a) such whippings were carried out in 1990 and (b) cats were administered in each case.

**The Minister of Justice:**

The required information is not readily available. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following statistics for the period July 1989 until June 1990 were obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons sentenced to whipping only</td>
<td>31,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons sentenced to whipping and imprisonment (not suspended)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons sentenced to whipping and imprisonment (partially suspended)</td>
<td>4,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transcription of court proceedings: contracts

175. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether, during the latest specified 24-month period for which information is available, any contracts for the transcription of court proceedings were awarded to certain bodies and persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, who was awarded such contracts during the above period; if so, (a) what are the names of these bodies and persons and (b) in respect of what courts and areas were contracts awarded to each such body or person;

(2) whether, in respect of the contracts so awarded, he will furnish the House with the names of the shareholders and directors in the case of companies and the names of the members in the case of close corporations or partnerships, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars?

The Minister of Justice:

(1) Contracts for the transcription of court proceedings were, inter alia, awarded to the following bodies and persons with effect from 1 September 1989 for a period of 4 years:

(a) Names of Bodies (b) Areas of contract and Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Contract Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1.53, 1.41, 1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaNdebele</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1.35, 1.36, 1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KaNgwane</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1.39, 1.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

All teaching staff at schools (CS Educators) including principals, are regarded as "teachers" for purposes calculating the teacher/pupil ratio.
More homeland aid urged

The recommendations of the Pickard Commission of Inquiry into irregularities in the Department of Development Aid would be noted and acted upon, Minister of Development Aid Jacob de Villiers said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in the budget debate on his vote, he said the move away from an ethnic-based constitution had not come a moment too soon.

One-third of the population lived in the self-governing territories and contributed only 3.2 percent to the gross domestic product.

These people had to be given the means to improve their lot and had to be given access to sources of aid.

The population growth in the self-governing territories, at 4 percent, was far higher than the national average.

Most of these areas spent up to 50 percent of their annual budgets on staff and administration but the priorities were health care, education, provision of land for food, and the creation of job opportunities.

As the country's natural resources were underdeveloped, urgent attention had to be given to urban development.

Newcomers to urban areas had to be given the opportunity to develop to their full potential, Mr de Villiers said.

People had to be given the technical expertise to develop these areas properly.

He said about 10,000 private organisations were involved in urban development and it was hoped that overseas organisations would also become active in this process. — Sapa.
Govt’s homelands policy has all but collapsed

Political Staff

THE government’s long-standing policy to make all black people citizens of the homelands has all but collapsed.

Although more than 4.6 million citizenship certificates still had to be issued for the six non-independent homelands, only 2,336 were issued last year and in three homelands none were issued.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Peter Soul, DP, Johannesburg North.

Excluding KwaZulu, only 690,351 citizenship certificates had been issued by the end of last year and 3.3 million remained to be issued. In KwaZulu, 1.6 million citizenship certificates had been issued and 1.57 million still had to be issued.
Pik: TBVC salaries won't come from welfare funds

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said in Parliament yesterday that he could give the assurance that additional funds appropriated to the TBVC states for social welfare services would not be used for the payment of civil servants.

Speaking during debate on the R12.04 billion Supplementary Budget introduced by the Minister of Finance, Barend du Plessis, he said a Transkei delegation had recently told him they had launched an investigation to find out whether cheating had taken place. As a result, between R3 million and R4 million had been recouped.

Mr Botha said his department would also do its best to ensure that the best possible facilities were made available to staff opening up South African missions in Eastern Europe.

Assurance given ... Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Mr du Plessis said in his introduction that finality had not yet been reached on the most effective means, in consultation with the potential participants, of managing the various special aid programmes.

The funds being made available to the TBVC states was a further attempt to promote social welfare services.

Tom Langley (CP, Soutpansberg) said his party's point of view was that the TBVC countries were independent and should be helped to remain so.

There should be particular understanding for the problems faced by staff members opening missions in Eastern Europe.

Mr Botha said there had been no transgressions of the non-aggression and bilateral agreements South Africa had with Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

In a written reply to a question from Andre de Wet (DP, Norn), he said similar agreements with Transkei had been terminated by that homeland on May 1978.

The non-aggression pacts encompassed military co-operation, including joint exercises, the provision of training, and seconded personnel. — Sapu.
Homelands in harmony?

Hints of what the government plans for the homelands emerged at a top-level discussion on homogenising labour law, reports.

DREW FORREST

By accepting the principle, the government has given its clearest signal that it sees no long-term role for separate homelands — although it undoubtedly remains wedded to some form of federalism.

Questioned on the talks, Viljoen would only confirm they had taken place and that further contact was envisaged. But a Cosatu internal report states that the government "was prepared to proceed with the harmonisation of labour laws and the integration of labour administrations".

In the case of "self-governing" homelands, this would involve changes to the National States Constitution Act, returning labour jurisdiction to the central state. The South African Labour Relations Act would then apply.

The Cosatu report adds that the government accepted that harmonisation of labour law in the "independent" homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — would have to be done through an existing forum: the "multiparty technical committee".

The government also agreed that a conference involving the state, homelands and Cosatu was necessary to secure agreement on the extension of the LRA and pledged to sound out the homelands on their attendance.

The push for one central statute is a switch in strategy for Cosatu, which until recently was negotiating separately with the homelands for improvements in their respective labour laws.

Cosatu's Donnie Khumalo said Limpopo, Gazankulu, kwaNdebele and Venda had indicated they favoured the extension of the LRA and wanted to attend a multilateral summit.

KwaNdebele, the most enlightened of the homelands, has already passed a law ceding its labour jurisdiction to South Africa. Cosatu plans approaches shortly to QwaQwa, Ciskei and Transkei — and believes Major-General Bantu Holomisa's response will be positive.

The next round of talks with the state was on September 19, and Cosatu hoped to broaden it to include compliant homelands, Khumalo said.

A key stumbling-block remains Bo- phuthatswana, which shows little sign of softening on its controversial Industrial Conciliation Act. Banning "foreign" unions, this is currently the target of a Cosatu campaign.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

[Document content is not legible or does not appear to be relevant to the question asked]
MORE than 30,000 teachers may "down their chalks" next month because education departments refuse to recognise their union and right to organise as workers.

The South African Democratic Teachers' Union announced at a press conference in Johannesburg this week that pickets, marches and sit-ins were being planned for two days in May. Details of the decision — which emanates from the Sadtu national council — are being discussed in its 15 regions.

General secretary Randall van den Heever said negotiations with education departments — in South Africa there are 19, all racially based — had reached an impasse over the definition of "unlawful action" and that his union would not back down on its demand for collective bargaining.

The definition used by the departments in draft recognition agreements was based on current "illegitimate" education laws and impinging on teachers' trade union rights, he said.

For the past year the union has been engaged in talks at two levels:

- With the umbrella Department of National Education where the implementation of a national collective bargaining mechanism for teachers is being considered; and
- At the level of "own affairs" departments where the "hiring and firing" of teachers takes place, and where stop order facilities should be processed.

"While agitating at a national level for the implementation of a single, non-racial education department, Sadtu's policy is to seek interim recognition with the "own affairs" departments through assertion of the union's legal rights by joint consultation, demands and collective bargaining," Van den Heever said.

"These departments are trying to normalise union rights by dubious means, whilst our government is seeking a solution. ""We have had to take action," he said.

In the Transvaal, Vaal and the western Transvaal many teachers have not yet received a salary cheque for the year. Sadtu is pursuing legal action to secure payment and regulations are under way in the western Cape to regularise conditions of service, he added.

"Decisions have been taken to withdraw the teachers from the schools," Van den Heever said. "With this in mind, we are working with the national education department to find a solution."
Resist undemocratic inspections – Sadtu

The South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) has accused education departments in northern Transvaal of using intimidation to resist the democratization of education in the area.  

Sadtu’s regional chairperson, Maphike Thobejane, told PUPILS FORUM that education authorities in Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda were charging teachers with misconduct for refusing inspection - despite being aware that the union declared a moratorium on this issue until a democratic system was agreed upon by the union and the education authorities.

Sadtu said Lebowa has charged 18 teachers in Gazankulu and 13 in Venda for misconduct.

To add salt to injury, Thobejane said the Lebowa Education Department refused to offer Sadtu an appointment to discuss the grievances. “They responded by merely saying that the officials had other commitments,” added Thobejane.

He said Sadtu was concerned about the three homeland education authorities’ continued threats against teachers who are refusing to co-operate with inspectors. Education authorities appeared to be taking an unnecessary hard-line, he said.

Protect

“Perhaps we need to place it on record again that, as a sole representative of the teachers’ aspirations, Sadtu has declared a moratorium on inspection until a fair and democratic system of inspection has been found. Such a system shall be a product of negotiation and intense discussions and consultation with all relevant educational components. We accordingly call on our members to continue resisting inspection by undemocratic and witch-hunting inspectors.

“We also warn the affected Bantustans to refrain from harassing and intimidating those of our members who refuse to be inspected. We warn them that their continued insistence on this issue is definitely a recipe for confrontation. Sadtu reserves its right to take whatever form of action to protect its members against this degrading system of inspection,” said Thobejane.

Harassing

But the Gazankulu Education Department spokesperson, EMM Ono, told New Nation that of the 200 schools in Gazankulu, there was only one school, Nkateko Hluhlu, in Lulekane Village, where the teachers were opposing inspection.

“Otherwise there are inspections at all schools in the area. I also deny that my department is harassing and intimidating teachers,” he said.

The spokesperson of the Lebowa Education Department, Henry Skaula, said his department was running school matters properly. “We only read allegations in newspapers,” he added.

The Venda authorities were not available at the time of going to press.
Record number of homeland public servants

PRETORIA — Bureaucrats in the self-governing territories received 16.6% pay increases last year, latest Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show.

Employment in the civil services of central government, provincial administrations and homelands all increased, but it was the self-governing territories which showed the highest growth.

CSS figures show that 797,154 people were employed in the public sector in the first quarter of this year — an increase of 3,534 compared with March last year.

They earned R5,827bn in the first quarter — an increase of R561,831m compared with last year’s period.

Workers in general affairs departments increased by 666, in own affairs departments by 1,071 and in the provincial administrations by 2,787.

Staff numbers in the self-governing territories increased by 8,710 to a record 219,210. Their pay increased R142,262m to R995,943m.

The wage bill for the total public sector was R255bn — including the Post Office, Telkom, Transnet, universities and technicons.

Meanwhile, a Human Sciences Research Council study has found that public servants have a high degree of suspicion about politicians.

The study, commissioned by the Public Servants’ Association, found that 63% expected negotiations to lead to a black majority government, with 56.1% expecting such a government within two years.

Only 39.4% of respondents were positive about the expected implications of the reform process.

It was found that 51% had faith in the present government, 25.4% in Codesa, 14.7% in an interim government and 22.6% in a future government.
Bank warns of drought's huge exodus

Drought in the northern Transvaal could force between 1-million and 3-million people to move to the PWV area this year, according to the Development Bank of SA (DBSA).

The homelands of Gazankulu, Lebowa and Venda are already under pressure from jobless labourers and from thousands of refugees pouring in from drought-ravaged Mozambique.

Farmers with no crops to harvest are dismissing workers. Most farmers are seeking alternative income and many have already put their farms up for sale.

DBSA senior project leader Hannes Sauermann said 1.2-million people from the far northern Transvaal were expected to move to the PWV this winter.

Between 2.5-million and 3-million people could desert the homelands for the PWV if no rain fell there by November this year, leading to serious overcrowding in the urban areas and the mushrooming of squatter camps, he said.

More than a third of the workforce on farms in the far Northern Transvaal - about 70 000 people - have been dismissed and sent to nearby homelands as a result of the drought.

About 200 000 refugees have fled drought-devastated Mozambique and poured into Gazankulu, Lebowa and Venda in search of food and water, said Sauermann.

The area, the Development Bank's region G, could be categorised as a major disaster area, rural development experts said at the weekend.

A confidential report by a development agency working in the area said 90% of farmers surveyed had reported harvests of 5% or less.

About 10% of farmers had left the area and 80% were making a living by alternative means.

The 270 000 jobless people are putting great pressure on the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa homelands, which have already been declared drought disaster areas.

Crop failure and the sudden population shifts have brought widespread malnutrition to the homelands.

Rural Foundation northern Transvaal regional manager Santa Bossert said farmers had been left with no choice but to hire all seasonal and part-time workers, as well as many permanent employees, following a disastrous fruit farming season.

Most of the remaining farm workers were working half-days.

The development agency report said: "The last eight dry years have placed farmers in a position from which they cannot recover.

"The northern Transvaal's total development initiative has come to a halt as a result of the drought and its economic consequences," the report said.

"All existing development projects have come to a halt and will take at least two
Land: No govt decision

Political Staff

THE government had taken no decisions on the transfer of some 1.2 million hectares to the non-independent territories and certain political parties and organisations.

He had consulted the self-governing territories and certain political parties and organisations.

The department viewpoint was that the addition of this land to the self-governing territories would be contrary to the White Paper on Land Reform.

The real problem was the promotion of land ownership by individuals, tribes or communities.

The decision would be taken by the government and then it could once again be discussed with the self-governing territories and other parties.

The Department of Regional and Land Affairs intended to make a recommendation to the government.
The South African Democratic Teachers' Union can count among its achievements a recognition agreement with the Department of Education and Training – but its Northern Transvaal region does not attach much importance to this “achievement”.

Since the beginning of the year, Sadtu's Northern Transvaal region has been involved in a war of words with its employer bodies, particularly Lebowa's Department of Education, Gazankulu and a lesser degree Venda.

The region's relationship with these departments can hardly be termed cordial. Venda's education department created a compliant relationship by recognising the union before it issued its strike threat.

While pupils are busy with last minute preparations for examinations, Sadtu has dropped a bombshell: stop misconduct, lift suspensions on teachers and reinstate dismissed teachers or we go on strike on October 6.

The impending strike could not have come at a more inconvenient time. Examinations for all pupils, including matriculants, are less than three weeks away. Having gone through disruptions due to mass action activities, pupils could be facing year-end examinations ill-prepared.

The union's regional executive committee held numerous council meetings this year in an attempt to sort out issues that have plagued them for the better part of the year. Among these, in particular, is the constant claim that teachers are being harassed and victimised by the Lebowa education authorities because of their union activities.

The union this year adopted several resolutions designed to pressurise Lebowa into agreeing to recognition terms but all in vain. Some measures included eviction of "reactionary" principals and inspectors, boycotts of businesses owned by "unsympathetic" cabinet ministers and a threatened "chakdow" when schools reopened in July.

In retaliation, Lebowa's Legislative Assembly passed a resolution stating that its Public Service Act and Education Act did not provide for the recognition of a teachers trade union.

Venda became the second homeland to recognise Sadtu. Transkei was the first. After the union gained recognition from the homeland's department of education, regional organiser Mr Western Mkhazi was optimistic that Lebowa had no choice but to recognise the union's Northern Transvaal region.

Since February, after the Gyiyanzi summit on exclusion and admissions at tertiary institutions, Sadtu, together with Sasco and NECC, have been involved in a war of words with Lebowa and Gazankulu's education authorities. The authorities were condemned for the closure of colleges and were labelled as intragovernmental and uncaring about the education of the black child.

Lebowa's education authorities retaliated by branding Sadtu part of a serious educational problem for denying children the right to an education through its stayaway actions. For its part, Lebowa said it remained committed to its policy of "no work, no pay" popularised by Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike as "chakdow".

In a hard-hitting statement, the homeland's education department said it wished to advise Sadtu that if the union wanted to actively participate in politics, it should look for a convenient political forum such as Cosatu. However, Lebowa's education department has since changed its position and indicated its willingness to recognise the teachers union and Gazankulu has already scheduled a meeting to discuss recognition and other demands.

Lebowa's change of heart meant that pupils could have a sigh of relief. The shift, it was thought, would avert a strike since union officials had previously stated that a signed recognition agreement would make it easier to negotiate other demands.

The rope tightening around Lebowa and Gazankulu was expected to be slackened pending the outcome of a meeting on October 5. Instead, the union reiterated its threat of a "chakdow" on October 6.

Union officials disclosed that members were not happy with the union being granted recognition while some teachers were serving suspensions, others were being charged with misconduct and some had been dismissed.

Since then, the union's aim has been diverted from simply acquiring recognition to demands that charges against teachers be withdrawn and suspensions lifted before any agreement with Lebowa can be signed.

But the crunch will come on October 6 when it will be seen whether Lebowa can avoid the embarrassment of a strike and all the accusations that will come out of it.
have the right to control and run the mines.

By Joe Hulihan

Biko: task unfinished - Hani

Worker Power in Future Mines

© African National Congress

[Image of Biko's face and text: "Biko: task unfinished - Hani"]
Women concerned about their future

Not "consulted" on changes to discriminatory laws

By Pearl Majola

ONLY a few days before possible changes are made to laws discriminating against women, a group of women have again voiced their concern about being excluded from decisions concerning their future.

The women were from various political organisations including the ANC, PAC, IFP, Democratic Party, Azapo and the NP.

They met at a conference on Women and the Constitution organised by the Community Development Foundation.

Durban attorney and speaker at the conference Linda Zuma said while the changes raised hopes of advancement in the status of women generally, they could possibly not be implemented in homelands like KwaZulu.

"In KwaZulu there is the bizarre Public Service Commission Act which calls on unmarried women teachers who fall pregnant to resign. Even if they don't, they are deemed to have resigned anyway," said Zuma.

"There are township regulations which require a house to be registered in the husband's name.

"Briefly, the homelands - where the majority of black women are to be found - are fossils of outdated, oppressive and retrogressive laws and are not affected by the enlightened decision of the State President," she said.

"The removal of discriminatory laws from the statute books will not benefit women unless accompanied by the reconstruction of society as a whole," she added.

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Homeland harmony

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions homeland campaign scored again this week as public sector unions in the homeland campaign.

BRIEFS

William 6/11-12/11/92

Northern Transvaal and surrounding homelands merged.

The Northern Transvaal Public Sector Union, the kwandebele Public Sector Union, the Venda Public Sector Union and the Agricultural Workers' Union have affiliated to Cosatu and will merge with the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union.
Mmabatho likely to come under pressure on unions

SENIOR Ministers and labour federation Cosatu have effectively agreed that SA unions should be able to organise freely in the homelands.

The implication is that Bophuthatswana, in particular, which still forbids the operation of SA unions, will come under pressure to amend its labour laws.

Those present at the Pretoria meeting included Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Manpower Minister Leon Wessels, Mineral and Energy Minister George Bartlett and Cosatu general secretaries Jay Naidoo and Sam Shikowa.

A spokesman for Botha said the meeting had agreed on the need to promote the harmonisation of labour legislation, consistent with international standards, throughout SA.

The spokesman confirmed Bophuthatswana's proposed new labour legislation had been discussed, but he would not elaborate.

However, a source confirmed the meeting agreed that the principle of freedom of association should apply in all SA's homelands, and in SA itself.

This effectively means SA unions should be able to operate freely in the homelands.

SA unions are barred from operating in Bophuthatswana, and proposed new legislation still keeps out SA unions.

The issue has been a source of industrial conflict in Bophuthatswana and SA employers, including SAB, AECL, Automotive Safety Glass and Premier, have come out publicly against labour legislation which does not allow freedom of association.

The meeting also agreed to set up a multilateral process involving unions, employers, government and homeland governments, to ensure harmonisation and to look into specific problems Cosatu and the ILO's fact-finding mission have raised.

The decisions of the meeting are in line with the agreement struck between Wessels and Cosatu last week to look into harmonisation of homeland legislation with SA legislation.
By FERIAL HAFJAJEE
COMMERCIAL sector workers from Lichtenburg to Lusaka are planning a joint set of non-wage demands to standardise working conditions at multinationals in the region.

Trade unions from Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe recently met in Johannesburg to map out a programme.

Southern African unions come together

Although South Africa is not a member of the SADC, it is represented by the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

The conference was arranged by Afro-FIET, a regional branch of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, Professional and Financial employees representing 11-million workers in 375 unions in 107 countries.

They plan to target companies like Edgars, Clics and Woolworths which have interests throughout the region. Negotiators from the same companies will meet regularly to draw up the joint demands.

A resource centre will be set up where company reports and the various recognition agreements will be kept to build up an understanding of pay and conditions in the sector and to develop a collective bargaining strategy.

Unions will also develop a separate political strategy for multinationals and will train members on trade relations in the region.

The unions also resolved to establish greater links with the Southern African Development Community's Labour Commission.

If the Commission ratifies a union campaign, all SADC countries have to legislate its provisions into law.

2/12/92 102
Homelands — Labour

1993 — 1994
Homelands spent funds ‘unwisely’

PRETORIA — The incorporation of the six homelands into SA and the dismantling of their bureaucracies could bring about an annual saving of at least R2bn, says Econometrix director Azar Jammie.

A monthly saving in total salaries paid to the 230 000 public servants in the homelands of up to R500m would be possible, on a conservative estimate, he said.

According to CSS figures the total salary bill of the six territories will exceed R5bn this financial year.

Jammie said much of the funds channelled to the homelands over the years had been — "to put it kindly" — unwisely spent.

The wastage and corruption was on record in some homelands.

However, Jammie said, teachers and nurses and others engaged in essential services would obviously have to continue their work no matter what kind of constitution was in place.

It was at the executive and administrative levels where big savings were possible.

Lavish perks on top of generous salaries for chief ministers and their cabinet colleagues had loaded total costs significantly.

The six homelands have a combined total of 97 ministers, including chief ministers.

Gazankulu has 9, Kalngwane 9, KwaZulu 12, Lebowa 10, QwaQwa 8 and KwaNdebele 9.

Their grant from the SA government in the current financial year was just under R9bn.

Under a new constitution — whether this was federal or unitary — Jammie hoped that the spending of funds would be far more closely monitored and much of the current wastage by the homelands would therefore be eliminated.

Greater efficiency in the use of public money would also — in theory anyway — bring about big savings.

In Parliament this week DP leader Zach de Beer said the homelands had become "tragic farcical frauds".

President F W de Klerk had stated the own affairs system was to be abolished because it was "racist and expensive".

But, de Beer said, the homelands were far more costly to the taxpayer.
INCORPORATION of the six homelands into SA would make possible a saving of about R2bn a year, including a R500m saving in salaries, Econometrix said. Due to an error in Business Day yesterday, the impression was given that the R500m would be a monthly saving.
Govt's job freeze seems to be over

GOVERNMENT'S job freeze appears to be thawing, with a proliferation of advertisements in the Sunday papers for well-paid public service posts.

About 80 civil service jobs, including in the homelands, have been advertised since just before Christmas.

Last year Finance Minister Derek Keys indicated he wanted to cut public sector employment by 5%.

The vacancies provide clues to the skills needed in government, and financial skills seem a priority.

Lebowa is looking for a director to advise the finance minister. He would earn a salary of R102 916 plus an allowance of 15% of gross salary.

Venda also needs an adviser on economics and development, for a salary of R120 378 plus allowance. QwaQwa wants a director for the chief minister's office.

The Department of Education and Training advertised for financial managers and teachers.

Most advertisements were for technical personnel.

A Commission for Administration spokesman said the necessity to render essential services made it a normal practice to fill key posts, even where expenditure and personnel had to be reduced.

Central Statistical Service figures show public sector employment rose by more than 32 300 in the year to September.
Homelands buck staffing cut trend

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The reduction in South Africa’s public service in the year to September 1992 was more than offset by the increase in those employed by self-governing territories.

The Commission for Administration’s annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, said the total staff employed by central Government and the provincial administrations had been reduced by 12,985 to 716,867, a drop of 1.68 percent.

However, staff in the self-governing territories was swollen by 18,211 new appointments. This was a rise of 10.19 percent, bringing the total to 267,821.
Homeland public sectors expand

CAPE TOWN The number of public servants is dropping, although the decline is more than offset by an increase in the number of employees in the self-governing territories, the Commission for Administration has reported.

According to the commission’s annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday, 6.5% of SA’s economically active population was employed in the public service on 30 September last year.

The total number of public sector personnel stood at about 1.7 million. Of these, about 750,000 were employed by the public service and the rest were classified as “exchequer personnel”.

The commission has jurisdiction over only 44.7% of the “exchequer personnel” which also includes those employed by the government services of the self-governing territories and parastatal institutions.

If these employees are included, then 45.5% of SA’s economically active population was remunerated with public funds.

The report says during the period October 1991 to 30 September 1992 the number of people employed by central and provincial governments decreased by 12 000.

But the staff complement of the self-governing territories increased by 19,211, mainly as a result of an increase in the number of teachers.

The proportion of public servants within the economically active population decreased from 6.8% in 1991 to 6.5% last year.

This was because of a decrease in the number of public servants — down from 764,000 to 751,000 — and because of an increase in the size of the economically active population, which was estimated at 11.5 million.

ERICA JANKOWITZ reports that Cosatu and representatives of public service unions met yesterday to discuss the proposed Public Service Labour Relations Bill.

The unions insisted the Bill be passed during the current session of Parliament. Cosatu said the Bill would, however, have to be amended to bind both the unions and the public service to a process of compulsory arbitration in disputes as many categories of workers were defined as being in “essential services” and so precluded from striking.

Cosatu wants all workers to be covered by a single labour relations Act with the facility to differentiate between workers where necessary.
and (c) what amounts were involved in each case:

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

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) No.

The Director-General: Transvaal Provincial Administration has no knowledge of any payments, other than normal monthly allowances, made to councillors in Dobsonville.

(2) Falls away.

National Health and Population Development:

top five post levels

346. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(a) How many persons from each race group occupy positions in the top five post levels of the Department of National Health and Population Development and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) (a) How many teachers are employed at (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under his control in each Departmental region and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished.

(b) 3 March 1992.
who were engaged primarily in producing that
publication which served as the mouthpiece
of the Administration and which tried to com-
municate to the public at large what the
Administration and specifically the various
departments in the Administration were
doing...

[Interruptions.]

Mr P NAIIDOO: You are wrong! It served as a
photo-album for those members of the Minis-
ters' Council... [Interruptions.]

The MINISTER: I chose my words carefully. I
did not intend to communicate. I did not say
that it succeeded. [Interruptions.]

Quite a number of the staff members involved
in the production of that publication have
departed. It was felt that there was a need for State
departments to maintain communication services
with the outside world.

We know that own affairs will be scrawled by
31 March. [Interruptions.]

Mr A RAJBANSI: On 19 September.

The MINISTER: Perhaps that hon member
knows better than I do and is more clued up on
what is happening. Be that as it may, the point
is that there is a current need for our Adminis-
tration to communicate more effectively with
the society out there.

If none of these applications meets the criteria,
no appointment will be made. However, there
is an established need for us to have a good
public relations service, because we are a Gov-
ernment department and will continue to be a
Government department until such time as a
new constitution is adopted. I think even then
our Department of Education and Culture,
which is the largest of our departments, will
continue to be a significant player in the prov-
ince of Natal. The Department does not have
the staff at present to do the kind of communi-
cation work that is necessary.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMIT-
TEES: Order! I shall allow one supplementary
question with regard to this reply.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further aris-
ing out of the hon the Minister's reply, in the
light of the Cabinet's stubborn refusal to
appoint a permanent director-general, because
own affairs is on its way out...

An HON MEMBER: How do you know if it is a
stubborn refusal?

Mr A RAJBANSI: The Hon the Minister of
the Budget indicated that it was. In the light of
this, how could the Ministers' Council justify
the appointment of so many communications
officers when they cannot justify filling the
permanent post of the accounting officer of
the Administration, who is most important to our
Administration? This state of affairs is shock-
ing. It sinks to high heaven.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if I may re-
spond to that, I have informed the House that I
made very strong representations to the Com-
mision for Administration.

Mr A RAJBANSI: No, no, no. You did not!

The MINISTER: I am talking. [Interruptions.]
Let me talk. [Interruptions.] The good Lord
blessed the hon member for Arena Park with
two ears and one mouth, and occasionally he
must listen. [Interruptions.] He must until he has
two months and one ear. [Interruptions.]

Publication: printing/publishing/distribution

5. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget:
Whether his Department has taken a decision
to terminate the printing, publishing and dis-
tribution of a certain publication, the name of
which has been furnished to the Minister's
Department for the purpose of his reply, if
not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
what are the relevant details?

D298E

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMIT-
TEES: Order! We now come to Question 5.
The hon the Minister of the Budget will reply,
after which I shall allow only one supplementary
question.

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:
Yes, pursuant to a decision of the Ministers' Council in February 1991, the printing and
publication of the journal known as FLAT LUX
was discontinued after the last publication in
December 1991.

Explanatory Notes:

FLAT LUX was published for 26 years and for-
warded to about 20,000 subscribers in South Africa and abroad. The cost involved in
printing and publishing in the 1990-91 financial year was R112,392 for the six issues
during that period. The publication appeared once in two months. The printing and distribu-
tion of FLAT LUX was done in accordance with tender contract 5DK2-20.

The purpose of the journal was to provide and disseminate information that will pro-
mote the best interest of the Administration: House of Delegates and the services it has to
offer and to help promote a positive image of the Administration. The journal was also
used to keep readers informed on policy deci-
sions that affect their lives and also for gen-
eral interest articles. A survey undertaken in
respect of FLAT LUX in 1988 showed that the
10 percent response indicated that the objec-
tives had been achieved.

Mr P NAIIDOO: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: When the Chairman of the House pre-
sides hon members are allowed more than one
supplementary question. Why is it that this
afternoon the Chair has ruled that hon mem-
bers will be allowed only one supplementary
question when it comes to questions on own af-
fairs? I should like to know whether there has
been a change to the rules.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMIT-
TEES: Order! The answer to that is quite sim-
ple. There have been no changes to the rules. It
is merely that the time allowed for questions on
own affairs had expired.

For written reply

General Affairs:

Various education departments: teacher/pupil
ratio

34. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National
Education:
(a) What is the teacher/pupil ratio for (i) pri-
mary and (ii) secondary schools in the vari-
cous education departments in the Republic
and (b) in respect of what date is this infor-
mation furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCA-
TION:

(a) The Department of National Edu-
ca
does not have directly at its disposal the
information to furnish the pupil: CS edu-
cator ratios separately for primary and sec-

[Table]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Department</th>
<th>Pupil-CS-Educator Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| All Education Depart-
ments                | 31.9                   |
| Education and Culture (House of Assembly) | 18.2 |
| Education and Culture (House of Delegates) | 21.6 |
| Education and Culture (House of Represen-
tatives) | 22.2 |
| Education and Train-
ing                               | 38.3                   |
| Self-Governing Terri-
tories:                                   |
| Gazankulu                                             | 41.6                   |
| KaNgwane                                              | 35.7                   |
| KwaZulu                                               | 36.7                   |
| KwaNdebele                                            | 50.0                   |
| Ovambwa                                               | 38.1                   |
| Lebowa                                                | 30.7                   |
|                                                        | 36.9                   |

* CS educators within the education control
and auxiliary services programme (head
office) are included.

(b) The information is with respect to 1991.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

indicates translated version.
For written reply:

General Affairs:

Self-governing territories: employment opportunities for Blacks

348. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-governing territory/</th>
<th>Commerce and services</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>Small industries</th>
<th>Mining</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>statutory bodies</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) (i) ...</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (ii) ...</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) ...</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) ...</td>
<td>R6 184</td>
<td>R13 901</td>
<td>R11 046</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R28 136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>KwaNguni</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (i) ...</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>956</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (ii) ...</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>956</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) ...</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>R8 612</td>
<td>R1 614</td>
<td>R5 856</td>
<td></td>
<td>R5 750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>KwaNdebele</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (i) ...</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>956</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>(a) (ii) ...</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>956</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) ...</td>
<td>R12 859</td>
<td>R9 029</td>
<td>R9 029</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

As figures for the 1992–93 financial year have not yet been finalised by the institutions concerned, only the latest available figures, namely for 1991–92, can be provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-governing territory statutory bodies</th>
<th>Commerce and services</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>Small industries</th>
<th>Mining</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2794</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5302</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>(aa)</td>
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<td>(b)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R17.530</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R5.712</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R2.605</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Lebowa                                | 171                  | 4.110   | -          | -               | -     | -           | -         | -     |
| (a)                                    |                      |         |            |                 |       |             |           |       |
| (aa)                                   |                      |         |            |                 |       |             |           |       |
|                                        | R19.772              | R8.580  | -          | -               | -     | -           |           | -     |

| OvaQwa                                 | 185                  | 120     | -          | 205             | -     | 66          | -         | -     |
| (a)                                    |                      |         |            |                 |       |             |           |       |
| (aa)                                   |                      |         |            |                 |       |             |           |       |
| (b)                                    |                      |         |            |                 |       |             |           |       |
|                                        | R15.650              | R6.186  | R3.843     | R12.600         | -     | -           |           | -     |

(1) Not available.

Self-governing territories: Blacks employed

359. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

How many Blacks in each self-governing territory were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for such territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No persons are employed by undertakings which were established on an agency basis as mentioned in (a) as no undertakings was established on that basis. The following information received from the Self-governing Territories, is applicable to (b):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-governing territory</th>
<th>Latest specified date</th>
<th>(b) Number of persons employed in undertakings established by development corporations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gazankulu</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>5010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KaNgwane</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>11,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaNdobele</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>4,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>18,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebowa</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>5,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OvaQwa</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>18,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total                      | 89,579

Leucwop Kop Prison: prisoners on hunger strike

366. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) Whether any of the prisoners at Leucwop Kop Prison whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply embarked upon a hunger strike recently; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) in respect of each such prisoner, (i) of what offence he convicted, (ii) what is the date of the offence in question and (iii) what sentence was imposed;

(2) whether the said prisoners have made any demands; if so, what was (a) the purport of these demands and (b) his Department's response thereto;

(3) whether any of the offences referred to in paragraph (1) (a) (i) were committed pursuant to any political motivation; if so, (a) which of these offences and (b) what are the names of the prisoners involved;

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

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(a) Twenty-one (21).

(b) 1 May 1992 to 8 May 1993 (two (2) prisoners)

1 May 1992 to 11 May 1993 (three (3) prisoners)

1 May 1992 to 14 May 1993 (sixteen (16) prisoners)

(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) For obvious reasons such as inter alia the interests of a prisoner's family, his rehabilitation, etc., it is departmental policy not to disclose personal particulars pertaining to individuals. However, should the hon member be interested in further detailed information of a specific case, he is welcome to approach me, whereupon I will consider making the information available to him on a personal basis.

(2) Yes.

(a) They demanded to be released in terms of the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992)

(b) The prisoners in question were assisted as far as possible with their applications for release in terms of the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992) and the applications were sent to the National Council on Indemnity. Furthermore, these prisoners were treated in terms of internationally acceptable principles which included, inter alia, the following:

- that the prescribed balanced diet is still served at every mealtime even if the prisoner refuses to eat it.

- that participants were regularly cautioned regarding the detrimental effects of such actions to their health.

- that medical treatment is available on a continuous basis.

(3) The hon member will probably agree with me that this matter is one of the aspects which should be considered by the National Council on Indemnity. Therefore, I am not in a position to comment in this regard.

(a) and (b) As at (1) (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(4) No.

Own Affairs:

Departmental schools: amounts spent

73. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What total amount was spent in the 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, respectively, on (a) school textbooks, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture at schools falling under his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

...
### Leekwop Prison: prisoners on hunger strike

356. Mr D.J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) Whether any of the prisoners at Leekwop Prison whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply embarked upon a hunger strike recently; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) in respect of each such prisoner, (i) of what offence he was convicted, (ii) what is the date of the offence in question and (iii) what sentence was imposed;

(2) whether the said prisoners have made any demands; if so, what was (a) the purport of these demands and (b) his Department's response thereto;

(3) whether any of the offences referred to in paragraph (1) (c) (i) were committed pursuant to any political motivation; if so, (a) which of these offences and (b) what are the names of the prisoners involved;

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

The MInister of Correctional Services:

(1) Yes.

(b) 1 May 1993 to 8 May 1993 (two (2) prisoners)

1 May 1993 to 11 May 1993 (three (3) prisoners)

1 May 1993 to 14 May 1993 (sixteen (16) prisoners)

(c) (i) and (ii). For obvious reasons such as that the interests of a prisoner's family, his rehabilitation, etc., it is departmental policy not to disclose personal particulars pertaining to individuals. However, should the hon member be interested in further detailed information of a specific case, he is welcome to approach me, whereupon I will consider making the information available to him on a personal basis.

(2) Yes

(a) They demanded to be released in terms of the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992).

(b) The prisoners in question were assisted as far as possible with their applications for release in terms of the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992). The applications were sent to the National Council on Indemnity. Furthermore, these prisoners were treated in terms of internationally acceptable principles which included, inter alia, the following:

- that the prescribed balanced diet is still served at every mealtime even if the prisoner refuses to eat it;

- that participants were regularly cautioned regarding the detrimental effects of such actions to their health;

- that medical treatment is available on a continuous basis.

(3) The hon member will probably agree with me that this matter is one of the aspects which should be considered by the National Council on Indemnity. Therefore, I am not in a position to comment in this regard.

(a) and (b) As at (1) (c) (i) (ii) and (iii)

No.

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### Self-governing territories: Blacks employed

359. Mr P.G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

How many Blacks in each self-governing territory were employed in undertakings established (a) on a agency basis and (b) by development corporations for such territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

No persons are employed by undertakings which were established on an agency basis as mentioned in (a) as an undertakings was established on that basis. The following information received from the Self-governing Territories, is applicable to (b):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-governing territory</th>
<th>Latest specified date</th>
<th>Number of persons employed in undertakings established by development corporations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gazankulu</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>5010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KeNqwa</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>1114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaNdebele</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>4425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebowa</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QwaQwa</td>
<td>30-09-92</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Homeland public services balloon

GRETA STEYN

HOMELAND public servant numbers have surged, with Central Statistical Services yesterday reporting an increase of more than 17 000 in the number of people employed by the self-governing territories in the year to September 1993.

The increase of 7% is out of line with trends in other areas of the public sector.

Total employment in the public sector fell by 5% over the year, with public corporations such as Eskom and Transnet accounting for the biggest fall in percentage terms.

Central government and provincial administrations cut their staff by more than 2%.

Drought

A spokesman for CSS said jobs had been created in the homelands over the past year as a result of drought aid schemes and the appointment of teachers. He could not, however, account for the increase of more than 60 000 in homeland staff numbers since September 1990.

The surge since 1990, which amounts to the equivalent of the staff of two sizeable banks, was accompanied by a much smaller fall in the staff employed by central government and the provinces.

Central government figures suggest affirmative action is under way in the public sector, with most of the staff cuts among whites.

A fall of more than 1 700 in white public servants employed by general affairs departments was offset by a rise of almost 1 900 in black staff in the year to September.

CSS said the number of vacancies in the public sector had risen by 60% since the end of September 1992 to the corresponding month last year.

The number of vacancies in the public sector now totals 79 500. The sharp rise in the number of vacancies suggests staff departures in central government and the provinces, rather than the parastatals.

Vacancies in general affairs departments rose by almost 100% over the year.

The average salaries and wages per month, adjusted for inflation, fell marginally in the September quarter compared with the same period in 1992.
Strike cripples Lebowa

TEC acts to
defuse public
service crisis

PRETORIA – The Transitional Executive Council moved yesterday to defuse public service discontent in the homelands, which sparked the collapse of the Bophuthatswana government and has resurfaced in Lebowa.

It agreed to establish a task force whose first responsibility would be to convene a meeting of all heads of departments in all administrations and public servants' organisations to discuss "immediate grievances, fears and aspirations".

And the KwaZulu government has taken action to avert a crisis.

The TEC task force would be charged with participating in the restructuring and rationalisation of the public service and would assure all state workers, police and army personnel that their jobs, salaries and pensions were guaranteed in terms of the 1993 Constitution.

All public servants and security force members had a "vital and indispensable role in the functioning of the democratic SA", the TEC said. It was "acutely aware of the uncertainty current among ranks of public servants and the security forces in all administrations in SA".

The TEC was told yesterday that essential services in Lebowa had ground to a halt following a strike by the territory's police forces.

"TEC delegates expressed concern that the uncertainty could cause strikes and civil unrest to spread. ANC TEC delegate Cyril Ramaphosa said that unless urgent steps were taken, developments "could see the country, in many parts, slide into chaos."

In an urgent letter to the TEC yesterday, Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodiile said a "crisis" had arisen in the territory.

The Lebowa police force resolved to go on strike from yesterday "until they have been paid their arrear salaries and promotions which have been since reversed by proclamation when the (SA) Land and Regional Affairs Minister (Andre Froux) took over the administration."

The police had also resolved that as long as their promotions were not granted and increases not paid, "there will be no elections in Lebowa because they will disrupt them."

TEC delegate for Lebowa's United People's Front party, MJ Mahlangu, told the council the territory's entire public service went on a sympathy strike with the police yesterday, bringing essential services to a halt.

Tshwane and Ciskei TEC members Zane Titus and Mickey Webb also warned of simmering discontent. Ramaphosa added that civil servants in KwaZulu were "restive" about their future.

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Public service

However, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who earlier this week warned that his administration could be the next target, has acted to avert a crisis in the territory under his control.

Our Political Staff reports that the KwaZulu government issued a circular to various departments informing its 84,000 public servants that salaries and pensions were secure — whether or not the ruling Inkatha Freedom Party participates in next month's election.

It reads: "Departments will continue to function after the election until dealt with by a new government of KwaZulu/Natal and KwaZulu employees will become public servants of the new administration."
Politics, unions push to avert public service pension crisis
TEC task force to allay public servants’ fears

PRETORIA — The Transitional Executive Council’s civil service task force will meet the heads of all government departments next week in an attempt to resolve the growing crisis in the public sector.

Task force member and Nehawu general secretary Philip Dexter told the TEC yesterday that current problems, particularly within the civil services of the TBVC and self-governing territories, were of an "incredible magnitude".

Department heads would be reminded that the new constitution provided for job, salary and pension security. They would be asked to communicate these assurances to all staff.

The two-person task force, which includes Administration Minister Sam de Beer, visited Lebowa earlier this week following the "almost total collapse of service provision" in the area.

It recommended the appointment of two administrators to take total control of the self-governing territory.

TEC joint executive secretary Fanie van der Merwe said, however, the administrators, unlike in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, could not be given legislative powers.

The TEC’s management committee agreed yesterday to meet the Lebowa cabinet to discuss the task force’s proposal.

It was mandated by the TEC to "ensure that an effective administration is established as soon as possible, which could include the appointment of administrators in Lebowa."

The TEC also heard yesterday that calm had been restored to Ciskei following the collapse of that homeland’s government earlier this month. TEC delegate Zam Titus, one of the TEC’s team sent to deal with the Ciskei crisis, said full control had been assumed by the administrators.

JOHANNES NCOBO reports that Qwaqwa MP’s agreed after a meeting yesterday to meet the demands of striking public servants by April 1.

A Nehawu official in the homeland said its government had signed an agreement with the union in which it agreed to the unconditional reinstatement of workers dismissed during the strike, the creation of permanent posts for casual workers, promotion of public servants and the payment of all outstanding night shift allowances.
SA law 'a threat to homeland jobs'

By GIARAN RYAN

"Companies in the homelands would have to join industrial councils, pay their levies, contribute to the medical and pension funds of the councils and be subject to the central bargaining system."

Dr Barker says the NMC has also recommended that Bophuthatswana fall under SA labour laws and its industrial court. This does not mean, however, that SA industrial councils could simply extend their jurisdiction to the homelands. They would have to form industrial councils.

Mr van der Walt says Cofesa will resist any attempt by industrial councils to establish a legal presence in the homelands.

NMC chairman Frans Barker says a postal vote is being taken among members to establish the amount of support for proposal to replace Lebowa's labour law with the Labour Relations Act.

He says: "There is a legal vacuum in Lebowa which needs to be filled urgently. We first need to find out which institutions exist there."

Several employer federations blame industrial councils for strangling job creation because agreements are binding on non-members regardless of their ability to meet the cost of compliance.

The number of industrial councils fell from 104 in 1981 to 91 in 1989. The number of employees covered by industrial council agreements fell from 1,27-million in 1981 to 800 000 in 1990.

Industrial councils say minimum wages prevent companies from competing with one another on the basis of pay.

"The system is undemocratic and immoral," says Mr van der Walt. "The industrial council system has a total disregard for the trade freedom of employers and the right to work."
Strikes cripple hospitals

BY ABDUL MILAZI and
OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hospitals in KwaZulu, Transkei, Lebowa and Venda are in a crisis and at least 41 patients have died during pay strikes by health workers.

At least 21 patients have died in Transkei since 12,000 nurses at the homeland’s 32 hospitals went on strike on Thursday. Umtata Hospital chief medical superintendent Dr Shaddock Ndindwa put the death toll in the homeland’s hospitals at about 21.

An Umtata Hospital spokesman said patients were being referred to the Frere Hospital in Mdantsane.

In Venda, officials confirmed that at least 30 patients had died since 3,000 nurses went on strike demanding a salary increase. More than 100 clinics in Venda have closed as a result of the strike and three hospitals in the capital of Thohoyandou have been hard hit.

The Edendale Hospital in Maritzburg has been forced to close. All health services in KwaZulu/Natal have come to a near standstill following a strike by Natal Provincial Administration ambulance and emergency staff and health workers in four hospitals, a spokesman said yesterday.
No overtime at R14.70, say doctors

BY ANNA LOUW
EAST RAND BUREAU

Boksburg-Benoni Hospital's casualty ward closes at 4pm and reopens at 8am — 16 hours later — because overworked doctors are refusing to put in overtime following a provincial administration decision to pay them R14.70 an hour for overtime.

A senior surgeon said yesterday he could move somebody's lawn and get more money.

Last weekend, the surgeon worked an 18-hour shift, single-handedly attending to 15 gunshot wounds and a man who had been stabbed in the stomach.

"To be paid R14.70 an hour for 18 hours' overtime on a weekend is disgraceful," he said.

Many hour emergencies, other than maternity cases, are referred to other hospitals.

A delegation of doctors accompanied by the hospital superintendent will meet the Director of Hospital Services today to try to resolve the pay dispute.

Administration staff have been on a go-slow since the beginning of the month because many have not been paid their March salaries.

Hospital deaths blamed on strike

BY ABDUL MILAZI
and DIRK NEL

Doctors and non-striking nurses in Kwazulu-Natal are taking abandoned babies from the strike-hit hospitals to their homes as the services in the region continue to deteriorate.

And as strikes continue to paralyse hospitals in three other homelands — Transkei, Venda and Lebowa — it was learnt yesterday that three deaths in a Transkei hospital have been attributed directly to strike action.

In Kwazulu, the homeland's Minister of Health, Dr Derick Arbockle, said striking workers at the now closed Edendale Hospital in Maritzburg were still coming to pickets outside but were refusing to resume work.

Arbockle said the Prince Mshiyeni Hospital at Umlazi near Durban had referred many of its patients to other hospitals but was still treating emergency cases.

By contrast, Venda had not sent any of its patients to other hospitals and the provincial government had been made aware of the situation.

Natal Ambulance and Emergency Services workers ended their strike yesterday after the TEC assured them that their demands for parity in salaries would take priority once the political situation was normalised.

In Transkei, Umtata Hospital medical superintendent Dr Michael Mcausay said three of the deaths at the hospital since April 7 had been caused by the strike.

One of them was an infant who had been on a ventilator in the intensive care unit when the strike began.

He said two adults had also died because of strike action, but did not want to give details as the issue was "sensitive".

Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday urged nurses in the territory to return to work.

Some hospitals in Lebowa were functioning normally last night.

Pietermaritzburg Hospital superintendent Dr Marie Moolman said beds had to be kept vacant for emergency patients over the election period. Patients from the homelands could not be accommodated at this stage.

In Venda, the Tshilidzini and Donald Fraser hospitals were worst hit, with more than 90 percent of their staff on strike.

However, many clinics were still operating in Venda to handle minor medical ailments.

Ironically, medical staff at the Siloam Hospital near Thohoyandou, the Venda capital, were not on strike, as they said they had become "tired of continuous work stoppages".

Medics care for babies at home

BY JUSTICE MALALA

Local government training was given another boost this week.

The Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF-SA) has decided to grant R1.2 million to the University of the Witwatersrand's Local Government Training Project.

The project, under the university's faculty of management, will receive the grant soon.

OSF-SA executive director Professor Michael Savage said the foundation had made grants totalling R5.5 million to projects in South Africa.

Major grants have been made to the National Youth Development Forum and community-based organisations.

OSF-SA was founded last year by billionaire philanthropist George Soros to "promote the ideal of an open society in South Africa".

Its priorities are education for local government, youth development, rural community development, and radio.

There are 22 Open Society branches worldwide, and more than R1 billion has been granted to deserving projects.
Come, listen to our woes,
Venda relents - but other nurses stay on strike
Homeland staffers to keep higher pay

CAPE TOWN — Homeland public servants will join SA's post-apartheid public service at salary levels applying in Pretoria on May 1, but with an exemption for anyone earning more, government says.

Reuter reports Public Service and Administration Minister Zola Skweyiya said yesterday "pensionable salaries and salary scales will be rationalised to those generally prevailing".

Sapa reports departmental spokesman Corrie Smit said the salary adjustments would cost the state about R35m.

It was difficult to determine exactly how many public servants would benefit from the pay rise.

Better than average salary scales could not be touched because they were protected by the interim constitution, Smit said. They would have to be phased out gradually, he added.

A Public Service Department source said Skweyiya's announcement was issued in an attempt to avert a threatened strike by officials of the former Ciskei and Transkei. These officials are demanding that they be allowed to retain their higher salaries and benefits.

Skweyiya has said the rationalisation of allowances would be dealt with later.

JACQUIE GOLDING reports that the Public Servants' League had threatened earlier to strike over government's failure to meet its salary demands.

League chairman Malcolm Domingo said yesterday government had provided an "inadequate" response to the public servants' demand for a 15% across-the-board increase and a minimum salary of R1 900.

During negotiations in the public service bargaining chamber last week, government negotiators said they could only respond in 15 days.

The league and several other public servant unions then walked out of the talks, saying government was procrastinating.

Domingo said there needed to be equality across the board.

He added that the league was demanding that married women in public service also be granted a housing subsidy.

Domingo said that "total transparency" was needed on the 11 000 civil service posts which were being advertised.

And the league needed to know the criteria used in recruiting.

"The Minister (Skweyiya) fails to clarify whether the posts advertised would replace existing posts."

Skweyiya had mentioned rationalisation of the department on the one hand, and the creation of additional posts on the other, Domingo said.

The league was demanding also a review of clerks' salary structures. He said government's indication that these workers were not a "priority" indicated a reluctance to address the wage issue.

Domingo said the attitude of government was "unacceptable", adding that a decision to embark on industrial action could include a national strike.

Public Servants' Union general secretary Casper Jansen van Rensburg said government had shown itself reluctant to negotiate a remuneration package for public servants, and warned that this could lead to strikes.

The league said affirmative action advertised created the impression that coloureds and Indians did not qualify for potential jobs.

"There is total anarchy and people are unsure of the current positions they are holding, especially when posts are handed to a particular group to the detriment of coloureds and Indians," he said.
Civil servants' strike expands

By Khathu Mamaila

THOUSANDS of public servants in Lebowa and Gazankulu are expected to down tools today in solidarity with striking civil servants in Venda.

About 15 000 civil servants in Venda went on strike last Monday demanding the immediate reinstatement of the 11 000 dismissed drought-relief workers.

In an apparent intensification of the mass action against the Northern Transvaal provincial government, the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union mobilised all its members in the province to down tools.

In a statement issued at the weekend shortly after a consultative meeting of Nehawu shop stewards held in Giyani, the union said only those workers who were attached to essential services such as health, water and examinations would be exempted from the strike.

Essential services

The union called on essential services workers to picket during lunch time every working day from today.

"If all the demands are not addressed within a couple of days, the essential services would also be hit by a full-blown strike," said Nehawu spokesman Mr Obed Netshikulwe.

The demands of the public servants include the reinstatement of workers who were unfairly dismissed by previous bantustan regimes for their political affiliations and parity and promotions.

The union has charged that the provincial government stopped a committee investigating promotions, adding that the issue of parity had not been addressed despite several promises to do so.

Nehawu also called on the Government to withdraw charges against its members who were arrested at Lukelani Hospital near Phalaborwa. MEC for health Mr Joe Phahlola has also been called on to withdraw letters of dismissal against Nehawu members at Nkhesani hospital in Giyani.

The Government has repeatedly said that those who failed to report for work would not be paid.

"Lawlessness and wildcat strikes are not in the interest of the province and its people. We will not hesitate to use State power to normalise and stabilise the province," said government spokesman Mr Jack Mokobi.

Commenting on the demand to reinstate the drought-relief workers, Mokobi said: "Unless we get funds from the central Government there is no way we can reinstate these workers. The union should be responsible enough to explain this reality to its membership."

He said reports by Nehawu that there was R14 million saved from the budget of salaries of previous bantustan politicians, were false as the money was not there.

"It only exists on paper but there is not a cent in the bank," he said.
Strikers defy premier

By Khathu Mamaila

Tensions between the 15 000 public servants on strike in the Northern Transvaal and the provincial government heightened yesterday with the defiant strikers dismissing threats of "no work, no pay".

The National Education Health and Allied Workers Union, which represents the civil servants, warned they would not be intimidated by premier Mr Ngoako Ramathodi's announcement that they would not be paid for the days they had been on strike.

The seven-day-old strike has crippled government services in the former homeland of Venda. The workers are demanding the reinstatement of more than 11 000 drought relief workers who were laid off by the provincial government last month.

"Our members will continue with the strike until all our demands have been met," Nehawu Far North branch chairman Mr Thulile Netshikulwe said yesterday.

"We will not be intimidated by threats of not being paid. He (Ramathodi) will be forced to pay the workers once they mount their mass-action campaigns. Their salaries will be back-dated as has happened in the past," he said.

Ramathodi told the provincial parliament last week that his government would apply the policy of "no work, no pay" when dealing with the industrial action.

On the possible dismissal of strikers, Netshikulwe said: "Should that happen, it will ignite the mother of all battles in the province."

He said it was unfortunate that the government, which had been elected by the majority, disregarded the demands of the workers and chose to employ tactics used by the old apartheid regime.

Nehawu indicated at the weekend that the strike would spread to other government departments in the former homelands of Lebowa and Gazankulu from yesterday.

But by late yesterday it was work as usual in most government offices in the two former homelands.

Sowetan found that although most

Ngoako Ramathodi

public servants in Venda had reported for duty yesterday, they were not working.

Netshikulwe said Nehawu shop stewards were scheduled to meet late yesterday to finalise moves to intensify the strike.